

FIFTY-FIRST REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS-GENERAL
ON THE
GENERAL STATE OF
THE PRISONS OF IRELAND,
1872;
WITH APPENDIX.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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1873.

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INSPECTORS—(NORTH and DUBLIN DISTRICT, JOHN LENTAGNE.
 GENERAL FOR (SOUTH DISTRICT,* HON. CHARLES F. BOURKE.

* It has been arranged that in future the County Dublin Gaol will be added to the South District.

OFFICE OF INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF PRISONS,
DUBLIN CASTLE,

May, 1873.

MY LORD,

We have the honour to transmit our Report on the progress of Prison Discipline, and on the state of the Gaols in Ireland, for the year ending 31st December, 1872.

We have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your most obedient, humble Servants,

JOHN LENTAIGNE, } *Inspectors-General*
CHARLES F. BOURKE, } *of Prisons.*

To the Most Honorable

The Marquess of HARTINGTON, M.P.,

Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,
&c., &c.

FIFTY-FIRST REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF PRISONS IN IRELAND.

THE annexed statistical tables for the year ending 31st December, 1872, are compiled from returns furnished to us by the authorities of the different gaols under our inspection, to which are added such observations as we consider will elucidate the various matters contained therein.

Fifty-first Report.

1872 compared with 1871—

Exclusive of Debtors.	Number confined—Males, Decrease, 139; Females, Decrease, 384.		
	Total Decrease,		1,043
	Commitments—Males, Increase, 1; Females, Decrease, 908.		
	Total Decrease,		907
	Daily average Number confined—Males, Increase, 65; Females, Increase, 19. Total Increase,		84
	Individuals committed—Males, Decrease, 102; Females, Decrease, 316. Total Decrease,		418
	Individuals committed for first time—Males, Decrease, 27; Females, same in both years, viz., 2,791. Total Decrease,		27
	Commitments—Males, Increase, — per cent.; Females, Decrease, 7.9 per cent. Total Decrease per cent.,		2.9
	Individuals committed—Males, Decrease, 0.6 per cent.; Females, Decrease, 5 per cent. Total Decrease, per cent.		1.9
	DEBTORS.—Males, Decrease, 61; Females, Decrease, 5. Total Decrease, 66.		
JUVENILES, <i>i.e.</i> , Prisoners not exceeding 16 years of age:—			
Commitments—Males, Increase, 88; Females, Increase, 53. Total Increase,			141
Individuals—Males, Increase, 87; Females, Increase, 30. Total Increase,			117

The foregoing abstract, comparing the returns for the last two years, shows a decrease (exclusive of debtors) of nearly 3 per cent. in the number of commitments, and of 2 per cent. in that of individuals committed to the several county and borough gaols in 1872. The decrease in the number of males being by 102 or 0.6 per cent., and of females 316 or 5 per cent., on the total number of individuals committed—we find, however, that although fewer individuals were committed the re-committals of male prisoners increased, so that the committals of males in 1872 numbered one more than in the previous year. The committals of females on the contrary decreased by 908, or nearly 8 per cent. on the numbers committed in 1871.

The commitments of males for debt in 1872 were 562, against 823 in 1871, the commitments of female debtors were 5 less than in 1871. The daily average number of prisoners, exclusive of debtors, confined during 1872 was 44 higher than the previous year, viz., 25 of males, and 19 of females.

There was a considerable increase in the number of commitments of juveniles, *i.e.*, prisoners not exceeding 16 years of age, extending to both sexes—the commitments of males being 88, and that of females 53 in excess of 1871.

*Fifty-first
Report.*

The increase in the number of individual male juveniles committed in 1872 was 87, and females under 16 years of age numbered 30 more than in 1871.

In the above numbers, prisoners committed to Bridewells are not included, but we are happy to find there is a decrease in 1872 of 2,560 in those also, as is shown in table xxvi. The reduction in 1871, as compared with 1870, was 5,519.

Numbers in
custody on the
1st January in
each of the last
23 years.

No. 1.—NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN GAOLS (of all Classes)—

On 1st January, 1851, . . . 10,084	On 1st January, 1863, . . . 3,055
Do. do. 1852, . . . 8,803	Do. do. 1864, . . . 3,023
Do. do. 1853, . . . 7,604	Do. do. 1865, . . . 2,747
Do. do. 1854, . . . 5,755	Do. do. 1866, . . . 2,663
Do. do. 1855, . . . 5,080	Do. do. 1867, . . . 2,332
Do. do. 1856, . . . 3,561	Do. do. 1868, . . . 2,463
Do. do. 1857, . . . 3,419	Do. do. 1869, . . . 2,024
Do. do. 1858, . . . 3,265	Do. do. 1870, . . . 2,029
Do. do. 1859, . . . 2,844	Do. do. 1871, . . . 2,161
Do. do. 1860, . . . 2,535	Do. do. 1872, . . . 2,098
Do. do. 1861, . . . 2,488	Do. do. 1873, . . . 2,477
Do. do. 1862, . . . 2,916	

This table shows the total number of prisoners, in the county and borough gaols of Ireland, on the 1st January in each year from 1851 to 1873. From it we learn the great reduction which has taken place in the numbers of prisoners committed to the gaols during that period. The number in custody on the 1st of January in the present year (1873) was 2,477, while on the corresponding day in 1851 it amounted to 10,084 individuals; but the numbers on the 1st January in the present year, 1873, were higher by 379 than at the commencement of the previous year.

Monthly return
of prisoners in
custody last
22 years.

No. 2.—RETURN of the NUMBERS (of all Classes) in GAOLS on the 1st day of each Month in the Years—

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1851, .	10,084	11,088	11,444	10,680	11,005	12,217	12,253	10,699	9,495	8,425	8,347	8,461
1852, .	8,803	9,187	9,971	8,944	8,800	9,527	8,854	7,621	7,689	7,493	7,104	7,592
1853, .	7,604	8,154	8,141	7,310	7,081	7,224	7,084	6,363	6,039	5,823	5,471	5,781
1854, .	5,755	6,185	6,423	6,278	5,885	5,977	6,816	5,696	5,487	5,230	4,930	5,100
1855, .	5,080	5,273	4,788	4,768	4,500	4,637	4,523	4,385	4,148	3,755	3,737	3,844
1856, .	3,561	3,866	4,022	3,665	3,505	3,686	3,492	3,699	3,496	3,337	3,464	3,516
1857, .	3,419	3,609	3,477	3,338	3,202	3,422	3,372	3,354	3,273	3,224	3,213	3,225
1858, .	3,265	3,223	3,193	2,968	2,902	3,047	2,867	2,910	2,923	2,779	2,787	2,700
1859, .	2,844	2,925	2,847	2,739	2,509	2,606	2,740	2,690	2,691	2,534	2,565	2,483
1860, .	2,535	2,618	2,523	2,582	2,860	2,736	2,742	2,680	2,474	2,430	2,426	2,608
1861, .	2,488	2,636	2,700	2,598	2,705	2,965	3,038	2,890	2,714	2,769	2,835	2,843
1862, .	2,916	2,983	3,182	2,932	2,959	3,149	3,208	2,995	3,049	3,032	3,064	3,051
1863, .	3,055	3,229	3,246	3,208	3,560	3,813	3,416	3,660	3,681	3,530	3,018	3,107
1864, .	3,023	3,038	2,952	2,979	2,928	2,973	2,966	2,918	2,913	2,975	2,920	2,755
1865, .	2,747	2,689	2,788	2,575	2,743	2,860	2,914	2,871	2,918	2,990	2,860	2,784
1866, .	2,633	2,706	3,034	3,170	2,567	2,841	2,964	2,711	2,510	2,311	2,325	2,311
1867, .	2,332	2,390	2,438	2,344	2,540	2,844	2,809	2,732	2,690	2,645	2,570	2,458
1868, .	2,463	2,379	2,358	2,397	2,163	2,168	2,269	2,223	2,344	2,335	2,110	2,020
1869, .	2,024	2,056	2,107	2,100	2,290	2,319	2,336	2,376	2,316	2,283	2,164	2,197
1870, .	2,029	2,155	2,128	2,235	2,435	2,455	2,546	2,505	2,627	2,612	2,352	2,275
1871, .	2,161	2,183	2,215	2,243	2,325	2,409	2,419	2,418	2,361	2,289	2,263	2,510
1872, .	2,098	2,273	2,327	2,081	2,356	2,381	2,368	2,304	2,546	2,500	2,030	2,687

From this table we learn the number of prisoners of all classes in the gaols of Ireland on the 1st of each month for a long series of years, but the latter 4 months of 1872, show somewhat higher numbers in custody than in the corresponding dates in 1871.

Table No. 3, pp. x. xi., contrasts the numbers of prisoners committed to the several gaols of Ireland in the years 1871 and 1872, distinguishing those committed as criminals and as debtors. It likewise details the relative numbers of the different sexes, the daily average number confined, the highest and lowest numbers in custody in each gaol at any one time, the highest and lowest aggregates of prisoners during those years.

Fifty-first Report.
Number of commitments, daily averages, and highest and lowest aggregates.

The highest aggregate number of all classes confined in the borough and county gaols of Ireland at any one time in 1872 was 3,198, the lowest 1,537. The highest in 1871 was 2,966, the lowest 1,523, showing an increase of 286 in the highest in 1872, while a difference of but 14 appears between the lowest numbers in either year. Again, the highest number of males at any one time in custody in 1872 was 2,408, the highest in 1871 2,180. The females never numbered more than 1,101 in 1872, or than 947 in 1871.

This table also shows the small number of prisoners, especially of females, committed to some of the county and borough gaols of Ireland, and hence the necessity to make the change we have so frequently recommended, by which the large expenditure incurred in keeping up expensive establishments may be avoided; for instance, the total numbers of prisoners of all classes, including debtors, committed to Leitrim county gaol in 1872, were 214 males and 40 females, in Carlow 225 males and 69 females, in Roscommon 213 males and 51 females, in Drogheda 152 males and 97 females, in Fermanagh 221 males and 82 females.

Few prisoners, especially females, committed to some gaols.

The number of females daily in custody in Longford and Queen's county gaols averaged under 3 during 1872, in Meath and Leitrim under 4, in Carlow, Cavan, Donegal, Fermanagh, Monaghan, Roscommon under 5, and in Nenagh and Wicklow under 6.

The daily average number, omitting fractions, of males in Drogheda gaol was 8, in Carlow and Leitrim gaols 14, in Fermanagh and Queen's county 16, in Longford 18, in Roscommon, Kilkenny and Clare, 19, during the year 1872.

In Clare, Donegal, Leitrim and Longford county gaols there were periods of the year 1872 when no female prisoner was in custody; in the gaols of Carlow, Fermanagh, Drogheda, Meath, Monaghan, Queen's county, Roscommon, North Riding of Tipperary gaol, and Wicklow, 1; in three other county gaols but 2; and in four counties 3. In two jurisdictions the female prisoners numbered as low as 4, and in two others 5 and 6 respectively during portions of the year 1872.

The male prisoners, also, in some gaols were at periods very few. In Drogheda gaol the number of male prisoners was reduced to 8, and in Leitrim to 4 during a portion of 1872. In three other gaols the male inmates were occasionally reduced to 6 or 8.

[TABLE.

No. 3.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBERS CONFINED

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS—								Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on night of 31st Dec.				Total Number Confined during the year.			
	Of all Prisoners, except Debtors.				Debtors.											
	1871.		1872.		1871.		1872.		1870.		1871.		1871.		1872.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . .	2,672	1,823	2,408	1,642	168	9	73	7	186	86	189	88	2,558	1,918	2,433	1,715
Armagh, . . .	303	189	308	164	41	4	44	3	87	22	23	17	453	189	427	180
Carlow, . . .	161	35	201	62	7	2	10	1	12	2	14	2	184	47	225	62
Cavan, . . .	297	164	308	97	14	1	10	2	31	4	29	8	242	109	249	104
Clare, . . .	221	86	183	119	19	3	19	1	19	5	22	5	259	64	214	118
Cork County, . .	773	262	785	316	20	0	30	9	68	20	118	27	612	208	823	302
„ City, . . .	1,323	1,720	1,249	1,568	50	8	50	7	88	23	68	62	1,452	1,781	1,375	1,640
Donegal, . . .	279	62	234	73	9	1	9	1	17	6	18	5	266	71	201	75
Down, . . .	373	219	245	162	42	5	26	2	50	12	38	19	445	250	317	179
Dublin County, .	729	471	671	370	24	6	22	1	68	12	66	21	792	490	760	525
Dublin City :																
Richmond B. .	2,489		2,354						241		240		3,736		3,564	
Grangegorman P.		2,722		2,538						07		129		3,819		3,456
Fermanagh, . . .	229	71	187	80	7	2	1	1	10	2	22	1	287	74	221	89
Galway, . . .	1,238	98	272	82	16	2	4	1	34	16	45	13	613	228	457	183
„ {	1,212	229	218	269	7		6	1								
Kerry, . . .	487	182	516	262	9	1	11	2	43	7	42	14	314	150	570	319
Kildare, . . .	362	462	846	484	12		7	2	54	18	65	17	448	470	438	402
„ {	1,122	24	128	26	3	1	5	1	22	7	18	7	516	112	266	120
Kilkenny, . . .	1,164	79	119	36	4	1	1	1								
„ {	185	65	202	44	9		14	2	26	5	15	7	219	80	231	88
King's, . . .																
Leitrim, . . .	187	97	192	48	9		8		17	1	14		176	28	214	46
Limerick County, .	318	74	347	68	19	1	7	2	60	12	49	7	565	58	402	75
„ City, . . .	366	297	684	282	22	1	32	2	28	12	23	10	616	317	740	349
Londonderry, . .	601	417	451	359	12	1	21	1	32	16	48	16	640	484	512	388
Longford, . . .	361	89	319	74	6	2	4		12	3	25	2	380	87	339	76
Louth, . . .	271	129	218	87	9	1	2		28	12	21	12	345	142	240	106
Drogheda Town, .	148	69	142	89	2		5		8	4	6	8	158	79	152	97
Mayo, . . .	507	129	578	129	9		9	1	36	6	57	14	352	181	509	145
Meath, . . .	261	46	254	38	7		6		16	4	16	2	284	44	279	40
Monaghan, . . .	188	79	228	72	21		14	1	41	8	20	8	256	78	278	82
Queen's, . . .	254	51	198	29	4		10		21	0	12	3	288	60	217	32
Rosecommon, . .	126	80	199	48	3		7		21	2	12	3	189	67	212	81
Sligo, . . .	270	78	216	66	9	1	3		22	4	19	7	261	72	243	72
Tipperary, N. Rid.	247	80	247	87	15	4	8	3	34	7	19	8	304	91	274	68
„ S. Rid. . .	524	256	529	212	14	1	2	2	67	15	34	19	638	326	574	228
Tyrone, . . .	394	199	328	144	21	2	18	1	17	20	25	20	432	222	372	166
Waterford, . . .	1,126	29	118	30	7		3	1	48	22	42	25	503	280	637	212
„ {	1,469	228	492	257	1		4									
Westmeath, . . .	249	118	301	82	5		8		35	5	27	11	309	118	336	90
Wexford, . . .	266	89	219	82	16		14	1	61	11	35	18	312	110	266	121
Wicklow, . . .	361	41	251	40	4		4		21	8	32	3	326	47	282	42
Total Males, . .	25,771		25,722		523		502		1,896		1,497		20,696		20,231	
Total Females, .		12,368		11,470		68		68		573		262		12,606		12,112
Total M. & F. .	31,129		30,222		593		572		2,469		2,069		31,298		32,343	

† County prisoners.

‡ City and Town prisoners.

in the County and Borough Gaols in Ireland, in 1871 and 1872.

EXCLUSIVE OF DETENTS.																COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
Daily Average Number Confined.				Highest Aggregate Number in Gaol at any one time.		Lowest Aggregate Number in Gaol at any one time.		Highest Number of each Sex in Gaol at any one time.				Lowest Number of each Sex in Gaol at any one time.				
1871.		1872.		1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	
M.	F.	M.	F.					M.	M.	F.	F.	M.	M.	F.	F.	
186-68	88-68	200-78	97-72	272	486	192	194	178	928	110	143	184	128	68	56	Antrim.
84-78	19-1	32-28	18-7	76	72	31	34	34	58	26	28	16	17	13	9	Armagh.
13-6	3-06	12-62	6-6	28	27	19	14	18	19	8	11	8	10	1	1	Carlow.
20-41	8-62	24-74	6-07	80	40	19	20	40	20	12	9	16	15	2	2	Cavan.
21-61	5-68	19-11	8-9	46	40	19	17	30	27	9	17	14	12	4	4	Clare.
187-11	82-	119-45	28-6	171	202	106	180	131	167	46	62	79	68	21	21	Cork County.
79-15	20-18	80-18	62-6	105	288	101	148	100	120	71	110	60	63	61	64	" City.
26-36	6-21	27-14	4-33	48	55	13	12	40	49	10	6	13	9	1	1	Donegal.
30-17	10-28	31-6	16-25	71	68	83	27	48	43	27	29	23	16	11	12	Down.
87-9	14-8	61-66	18-9	81	87	48	68	74	72	28	80	30	26	6	12	Dublin County.
248-	128-	202-	128-	317	471	195	200	617	271	181	231	198	206	96	86	Dublin City: Richmond B.
17-06	4-92	10-28	4-14	62	80	11	10	28	30	19	19	7	9	1	1	Grangee P.
42-88	18-18	41-88	16-07	78	89	88	63	59	71	24	21	28	21	9	6	Galway.
37-58	13-88	40-20	16-87	73	77	67	41	68	64	28	18	20	16	4	4	Kerry.
38-2	18-7	46-1	18-1	20	87	81	46	60	62	29	81	46	28	38	38	Kildare.
20-47	8-4	19-42	6-27	40	44	13	14	36	87	18	18	8	7	1	1	Kilkenny.
20-60	4-06	27-88	8-14	35	59	16	14	38	34	8	10	18	13	1	1	King's.
14-28	1-08	14-48	8-44	28	91	8	6	28	27	2	6	8	4	4	4	Leitrim.
62-8	8-4	69-41	8-00	77	69	41	28	68	48	14	14	38	28	6	6	Limerick County.
27-6	17-73	68-21	17-76	63	88	62	34	48	60	27	27	17	19	10	8	" City.
40-41	14-1	81-13	10-28	77	98	80	31	60	42	22	26	19	18	8	8	Londonderry.
22-43	8-62	17-28	2-06	47	96	14	8	44	54	0	8	12	8	4	4	Longford.
24-88	6-88	81-16	8-12	51	68	24	28	28	49	16	14	17	19	4	4	Louth.
6-66	5-8	7-76	7-48	21	26	4	7	14	15	11	16	2	3	2	2	Monaghan.
46-2	8-8	40-16	8-03	78	69	29	32	67	59	16	13	24	28	2	2	Mayo.
24-82	4-48	22-44	6-04	46	40	16	17	80	68	0	6	16	14	1	1	Meath.
24-08	8-64	32-71	4-21	47	60	20	20	27	68	19	14	24	23	6	6	Monaghan.
21-88	6-83	14-6	2-93	46	27	18	12	36	24	10	7	11	10	2	2	Queen's.
21-41	5-38	14-44	4-4	84	41	18	12	31	38	10	10	10	10	2	2	Roscommon.
22-19	6-16	14-09	6-02	41	50	16	18	21	84	18	14	12	6	2	2	Sligo.
64-14	4-78	26-63	8-42	86	60	29	24	60	53	11	10	10	17	2	2	Tipperary, N. Rid.
80-88	13-71	48-78	11-73	91	61	46	41	70	72	22	26	85	28	0	0	" S. Rid.
24-97	18-27	24-07	18-03	56	83	28	28	41	48	28	28	18	19	10	10	Tyrone.
80-3	22-88	42-60	27-26	92	80	30	60	68	68	28	28	23	14	21	21	Waterford.
27-37	6-38	29-60	8-80	60	47	31	20	47	38	16	14	10	3	3	3	Westmorland.
28-38	18-67	29-48	9-84	66	62	38	22	47	49	20	18	27	17	3	3	Wexford.
37-6	6-2	31-06	6-06	46	48	28	28	45	41	8	8	19	21	2	2	Wicklow.
1087-38	629-42	1682-88	646-91	.	.	.	.	2,180	2,406	.	.	1,060	1,066	.	.	Total Males.
.	347	1,101	.	.	359	643	Total Females.
2,224-07	.	2,366-74	.	2,868	3,168	1,638	1,527	Total M. & F.

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Commitments
last 18 years.

No. 4.—COMMITMENTS (exclusive of Debtors) in the last Nineteen Years.

Years.	Number of Commitments.	Daily Average No. of Prisoners.	Years.	Number of Commitments.	Daily Average No. of Prisoners.
1854, .	60,445	5,700.9	1864, .	32,870	2,843.1
1855, .	48,446	4,418.3	1865, .	32,731	2,718.8
1856, .	43,715	3,580.6	1866, .	29,097	2,559.4
1857, .	50,666	3,273.4	1867, .	30,067	2,540.6
1858, .	33,999	2,894.6	1868, .	29,501	2,130.6
1859, .	32,142	2,605.4	1869, .	29,879	2,123.8
1860, .	30,712	2,523.8	1870, .	32,370	2,277.2
1861, .	30,067	2,631.3	1871, .	31,129	2,224.8
1862, .	32,159	2,595.9	1872, .	30,222	2,508.7
1863, .	33,940	3,028.7			

By this table we find that commitments of criminal prisoners, which in 1854 numbered 60,445, were reduced in 1866 to 29,097; they increased in 1867 to 30,067; in 1869 they numbered 29,879; in 1870 they again increased to 32,370; in 1871 diminished to 31,129; and in 1872 they further declined to 30,222.

Daily average
numbers in
custody.

The daily average number of prisoners confined in the gaols was lower in 1869 than in any previous year included in the above table; it reached to 5,701 in 1854, and in 1866 (when the number of commitments was less than in any year within the entire period) the daily average number amounted to 2,559, while in 1869 it was only 2,124, although the commitments in 1869 exceeded those of 1866 by 782. In 1870 it increased to 2,277; in 1871 it fell to 2,225; but an increase is shown in 1872 of 84 over the year immediately preceding.

Number of
prisoners com-
mitted, dis-
tinguishing the
sexes and
offences.

No. 5.—COMPARATIVE TABLE, showing the Number of Prisoners committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in Ireland, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, in each of the years 1870 and 1871, distinguishing the Sexes and Crimes.

CLASS OF OFFENDERS.	1871.			1872.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CONVICTED.						
Felons,	785	297	1,082	715	266	981
Misdemeanants, } At Assizes and	820	144	964	887	102	989
Criminal Lunatics, } Quarter Sessions	13	4	17	24	3	27
Offenders under Larceny Acts, } Summary	1,032	891	1,923	1,197	637	1,834
Misdemeanants,	7,759	5,337	13,096	7,689	5,498	13,187
Under Revenue Laws,	49	28	77	71	38	109
Under Poor Law Acts,	166	114	280	219	91	310
By Courts Martial,	366	.	366	458	.	458
Deserters,	186	.	186	239	.	239
Under Vagrant Acts,	247	221	468	264	191	455
Drunkards,	4,771	4,638	9,409	4,187	3,923	8,110
TOTAL,	16,174	11,574	27,748	15,959	10,659	26,618
NOT CONVICTED.						
Felons (Acquitted),	200	56	256	191	94	285
(No Bill, or no Prosecution),	168	38	206	113	61	174
Misdemeanants (Acquitted),	163	40	203	219	59	278
(No Bill, or no Prosecution),	142	35	177	186	37	223
For further Examination & Discharged,	1,639	816	2,455	1,741	470	2,211
TOTAL,	2,312	705	3,017	2,400	693	3,093
In Custody for Trial on 31st December,	293	81	374	432	89	521
GENERAL TOTAL,	18,779	12,359	31,138	18,772	11,450	30,222

In the foregoing table is given a comparative statement of the convictions and non-convictions of prisoners during the years 1871 and 1872, distinguishing the tribunals before which they were tried, the various descriptions of crimes under which convictions were had, as well as the numbers of each class of prisoners detained under special circumstances, such as lunatics, supposed deserters, &c. From that table we learn that 1,602 males and 368 females were convicted by juries at assizes and quarter sessions in 1872, and 1,555 males and 441 females in 1871, being an increase of 47 males and a decrease of 73 females on the numbers so convicted in 1871.

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Convictions by juries.

The convictions under summary jurisdictions in 1872 included 14,324 males and 9,288 females. In 1871 they numbered 14,006 males and 11,129 females, being a decrease in the year 1872 of 282 males and 841 females. The summary convictions of prisoners of all classes in 1872 were as in 1871 92 per cent. of the entire convictions.

Summary convictions.

The non-convicted in table No. 5 include prisoners acquitted and those against whom no bills were found or prosecutions entered upon. In 1872 these numbered 881, of whom 659 were males and 222 were females. In 1871 they amounted to 615 males and 187 females.

Non-convictions.

The numbers committed for further examination, but discharged without having been sent for trial during the year 1872, were 2,211 (1,741 males and 470 females); in 1871 2,205 commitments were of this class, viz., 1,689 of males and 516 of females. At the close of the year 1872, 422 males and 99 females were in custody awaiting trial; as compared with 293 males and 81 females at the end of 1871.

Remands and discharges.

Prisoners found insane on trial in 1872 numbered 24 males and 3 females, and in 1871 13 males and 4 females.

Lunatics.

One (a female) lunatic was committed in 1872 "as dangerous" to prison, under the 1st Vic., cap. 27, notwithstanding that this statute was repealed in 1867, by Act 30 & 31 Vic., cap. 110. Insane persons are also occasionally committed to gaols and bridewells by magistrates nominally for assaults and on other criminal charges, by which means the beneficent intentions of the framers of the Act of 1867 are frustrated.

In our report for 1869 we pointed to an increase in the number of summary convictions of male misdemeanants compared with that of the previous year. In 1870 they further increased to 8,043. In 1871 they numbered 7,759; in 1872, 7,689, which is still an increase on the numbers in 1868 of 539.

Misdemeanants.

Summary convictions of females of the class of misdemeanants have decreased yearly since year 1868. In 1872 they were less by 1,301 than in that year.

Table No. 5 shows an increase under the headings of commitments for offences against the Revenue Laws, the Poor Laws, commitments by Courts-martial, and Deserters; while commitments under the Vagrant Acts, show a decrease in 1872 as compared with 1871.

Other summary convictions.

Although commitments for drunkenness to the County and Borough gaols of prisoners of both sexes in 1872 decreased by

Drunkenness.

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1,299 as compared with 1871 (the commitments of males showing a decrease of 584; and of females of 715.) Yet we desire to draw special attention to the progressive increase in the number of commitments for this vice since 1867, when they numbered only 6,645, while in 1868 they reached 7,034, in 1869 7,510, and in 1870 they rose to 8,963, being 2,318 in excess of 1867, and in 1871 there was a further increase of 446 as compared with the previous year. The above numbers only include persons committed to county and borough gaols, but, in addition we find that in 1867 7,524 persons were committed to bridewells for drunkenness, and in 1870 7,056, showing a total increase of 1,850 in the number of drunkards committed to gaols and bridewells in 1870 as compared with 1867. In 1871 they numbered 5,652, being a decrease of 1,404 as compared with 1870, but the returns from the bridewells for 1872 exhibit a decline in the numbers committed for drunkenness to those minor prisons, the numbers being 3,537 in 1872, against 5,652 in 1871.

No. 6 (a).—Number of **INDIVIDUALS** committed in 1871 and 1872, and the number of them committed Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, and Five times and upwards, *within* each of these years.

Committed.	1871.			1872.		
	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Once only,	13,506	4,386	17,892	13,400	4,219	17,619
Twice,	1,407	705	2,190	1,378	785	2,163
Thrice,	335	384	719	357	348	705
Four times,	154	202	356	157	220	377
Five times and upwards,	185	507	642	147	474	621
Total,	15,540	6,862	21,902	15,439	6,046	21,485
No. Committed for the first time,	10,505	2,791	13,396	10,568	2,791	13,359

Recommit-
ments in 1872.

From this table we learn that of the 21,485 prisoners committed in 1872, 2,163, or 10 per cent. of the entire number, were twice committed; 705, or 3 per cent., were three times; 377, or 1.7 per cent., were four times; and 621, or 3 per cent., were committed five times and upwards—in the course of that year.

The details of the foregoing table show that the recommitments for second offences, and of grave offenders five times and upwards in custody, decreased in 1872 as compared with 1871; recommitments of offenders with three previous convictions recorded against them slightly increased in both sexes, viz., 3 of males, and 18 of females. The large number of recommitments of prisoners of both sexes, when compared with the number of first commitments, is evidence that prison discipline, as carried out at present in most of our gaols, has but little deterrent effect on habitual offenders. As regards the comparative numbers of each sex:—Males once committed in 1872 decreased by 109, and females by 267; males committed twice decreased by 29, while females increased by 2; males a third and fourth time committed increased by 25, the females decreased by 18. An increase of 12 is also observable in the number of males, and a decrease of 33 in females committed five times and upwards during 1872.

The great number of recommitments of females as shown in the above and following tables is one of the greatest blots on the prison system as enforced in the county and borough gaols of this country. Of the 6,046 females committed in 1872, 1,827 were committed more than once during the year, and 694 four and five times, and upwards. By table No. 6 (b) it will be seen that 665 of these women have been in gaol twenty-one times or more; 400 from twelve to twenty times; 695 from six to eleven times; and 1,826 have two, three, four, and five committals recorded against them. Thus a small number of females, recommitted month after month, and year after year, occupy the gaols of the country, some spending eight, nine, and ten months of the year in prison, and occasionally recommitted within a few days, or perhaps hours, after being discharged. Of the 6,046 females who were committed to the gaols in 1872, 3,255, or 54 per cent., had been previously in prison.

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Recommitt-
ments of
females.
Females, con-
stantly recom-
mitted, occupy
the gaols.

It is also worthy of note, as showing the frequent recommitments of females, that although the total number of individuals of that sex committed to the county and borough gaols of Ireland in 1872 amounted only to 6,046, yet these women are known to have undergone no less than 52,662 terms of imprisonment, 4 having upwards of 200 commitments registered against each of them in the records of the gaols, and one so many as 313.

Amongst the 15,439 males committed in the year 1872, 10,568, or 68 per cent., are stated to have never before been in gaol, and 3,225, or 32 per cent., had previously been in custody.

About 42 per cent. of the inmates of the Irish prisons in 1872 had each more than one commitment recorded against him or her; and the constant recurrence of the same individuals to gaol shows that the criminal classes are limited *comparatively* to few individuals; hence the necessity for dealing with such persons, so that the expenses of repeated prosecutions may be avoided, and their labour in gaol utilized, instead of in a great measure being wasted as is the case at present in many of the county and borough gaols throughout Ireland.

Habitual
offenders
comparatively
few individuals.

Under the existing laws and regulations, the county and borough gaols of Ireland, more especially the sections of them intended for females, are occupied chiefly by a class of prisoners (prostitutes and vagrants) who regard the prisons more in the light of asylums and hospitals than as places of punishment or for reformation. We trust, therefore, that the alterations in our prison laws, so long contemplated, and so urgently required, will soon be definitely settled, and that the evils of which we complain will be remedied.

Suggestions for
legislation.

[TABLE.

No. 4 (2).—*Statute of Imprisonment committed during 1871 and 1872; showing those who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, &c., &c., in Custody, from their first commitment in any year up to the 31st of December, in each year.*

Description,	1871.							1872.						
	Not exceeding 12 years of age.		Between 12 years of age.		Total.			Not exceeding 12 years of age.		Between 12 years of age.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Once only,	750	110	1,000	1,200	2,200	1,417	75,215	665	140	1,070	1,240	2,310	1,400	75,545
Twice,	305	50	1,640	100	2,145	807	1,648	114	37	1,607	130	2,136	500	2,500
Thrice,	57	21	500	400	900	508	1,000	14	8	344	400	818	480	1,500
Four times,	8	4	600	500	810	380	621	7	5	321	300	308	300	306
Five times,	—	3	400	251	400	254	601	5	5	300	500	700	500	1,200
Six times,	—	3	250	200	300	200	500	1	1	250	175	375	175	600
Seven or above times,	—	3	714	500	714	500	1,214	—	5	300	500	700	500	1,500
Twice in sixteen times,	—	1	200	100	200	100	300	—	2	300	300	300	300	300
Seven or above times,	—	1	100	100	100	100	200	—	—	50	100	100	100	200
Twenty and above times,	—	—	50	200	100	200	300	—	1	200	300	100	400	500
No. of Individuals,	1,055	111	14,000	4,500	18,500	6,000	—	900	200	14,100	4,500	18,600	5,000	—
	1,055		14,000		18,500			1,000		14,100		18,600		
No. of individuals represented in above,	1,055	111	14,000	4,500	18,500	6,000	—	900	200	14,100	4,500	18,600	5,000	—
	1,055		14,000		18,500			1,000		14,100		18,600		

The following abstracts show in detail the number of commitments undergone by the prisoners who in 1869, 1870, 1871, and 1872, are included under the heading "committed twenty-one times and upwards":—

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NUMBER COMMITTED, 1869.

	M.	F.		M.	F.	Habitual offenders.
21 to 30 times,	79	240	141 to 150 times,	—	6	
31 to 40 "	14	116	151 to 160 "	1	1	
41 to 50 "	12	83	161 to 170 "	1	4	
51 to 60 "	4	55	171 to 180 "	—	1	
61 to 70 "	3	44	181 to 190 "	—	1	
71 to 80 "	1	22	202 times,	—	1	
81 to 90 "	1	13	280 "	—	1	
91 to 100 "	1	6				
101 to 110 "	1	12	Total,	118	620	
111 to 120 "	—	7				
121 to 130 "	—	5	M. & F.,	738		
131 to 140 "	—	2				

NUMBER COMMITTED, 1870.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
21 to 30 times,	85	211	141 to 150 times,	—	4
31 to 40 "	33	143	151 to 160 "	2	1
41 to 50 "	12	85	161 to 170 "	1	3
51 to 60 "	5	51	171 to 180 "	1	2
61 to 70 "	2	39	181 to 190 "	—	1
71 to 80 "	—	35	202 times,	—	1
81 to 90 "	3	15	244 "	—	1
91 to 100 "	2	11	288 "	—	1
101 to 110 "	—	9			
111 to 120 "	—	11	Total,	147	634
121 to 130 "	—	6			
131 to 140 "	—	4	M. & F.,	781	

NUMBER COMMITTED, 1871.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
21 to 30 times,	152	245	161 to 170 times,	—	1
31 to 40 "	37	129	171 to 180 "	1	2
41 to 50 "	13	99	181 to 190 "	1	3
51 to 60 "	5	60	191 to 200 "	—	2
61 to 70 "	1	49	205 times,	—	1
71 to 80 "	2	33	207 "	—	1
81 to 90 "	1	21	226 "	—	1
91 to 100 "	2	13	252 "	—	1
101 to 110 "	1	8	300 "	—	1
111 to 120 "	—	11			
121 to 130 "	1	9	Total,	217	703
131 to 140 "	—	8			
141 to 150 "	—	1	M. & F.,	920	
151 to 160 "	—	4			

NUMBER COMMITTED, 1872.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
21 to 30 times,	103	224	151 to 160 times,	—	5
31 to 40 "	37	116	161 to 170 "	—	—
41 to 50 "	23	102	171 to 180 "	—	2
51 to 60 "	8	78	181 to 190 "	1	5
61 to 70 "	5	34	216 times,	—	1
71 to 80 "	2	22	221 "	—	1
81 to 90 "	—	23	233 "	1	—
91 to 100 "	1	10	246 "	—	1
101 to 110 "	1	16	313 "	—	1
111 to 120 "	—	3			
121 to 130 "	1	9	Total,	183	665
131 to 140 "	—	7			
141 to 150 "	—	5	M. & F.,	848	

The returns for 1870 exhibited an increase of 43, viz.:—20 males and 14 females in the number of committals in the above tables as compared with those of 1869. In 1871 the number of males amounted to 217 and the females to 703, being an increase of

From table No. 9 we learn that sentences on prisoners for definite terms of imprisonment in county and borough gaols in 1872 were 1,162 less numerous than in 1871, showing a decrease in such sentences on males of 262, and on females of 900.

At the same time it must be remarked that the sentences were generally for longer periods in 1872 than in the previous year.

Forty males and 6 females were sentenced to terms exceeding 18 months in 1871, and 61 males and 5 females were so sentenced in 1872.

Sentences for terms above six and not exceeding eighteen months in 1871 were 370 on males and 92 on females, as compared with 377 on males and 63 on females in 1872. Sentences for six months and periods ranging from six to above two months numbered 1,412 on males and 599 on females in 1871, and 1,652 on males and 616 on females in 1872, being an increase of 240 males and 17 females on the number so sentenced in 1871.

Again, sentences for two months and above one were 1,424 on males and 541 on females in 1871, and 1,522 on males and 547 on females in 1872.

Sentences to county and borough gaols for one month and under numbered 12,507 on males and 10,272 on females in 1871, and 11,969 on males and 9,379 on females in 1872, showing a decrease of 628 on males and of 893 on females as compared with the previous year.

No. 10.—SENTENCES of PRISONERS of all Ages for Short Terms of Imprisonment in 1872.

Sentences for
short terms on
prisoners.

		Males.	Females.		Maximum Number of Days of 24 hours represented.	
					Males.	Females.
1 month and above 14 days,		3,064	1,427	=	85,792	and 39,956
14 days	7	2,817	2,163	=	39,438	and 30,282
7	48 hours,	3,136	3,269	=	21,952	and 23,083
48 hours,		1,816	1,594	=	3,632	and 3,188
24		1,136	926	=	1,136	and 926
Total, 1872,		11,969	9,379	=	151,950	and 97,435
		21,348			249,385	

Average, 11 days and 16 hours.

The sentences for one month and under on males in 1872, if calculated at their greatest extent, amounted to 151,950 days, and those on females to 97,435 days; the like sentences in 1871 gave a return of 144,786 days on males and 87,919 days on females, showing a decrease of 7,164 days in the periods of imprisonment of males and of 9,516 days in those of females in 1872 under this class of sentences.

About eighty-one per cent. of the sentences of imprisonment in the Irish county and borough gaols passed in 1872 were for terms not exceeding 1 month, giving an average duration of 11 days 16 hours for each. In 1871 these sentences were 84 per cent. of the entire number, and averaged 10 days and 4 hours each.

From Table No. 11 we learn that during 1872 commitments of persons not exceeding 16 years increased, as compared with 1871, by 88 of males and by 53 of females. Commitments of those above 16 and not exceeding 21 years amounted to 3,921

Ages of
prisoners.

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of males, and 1,090 of females. In 1871 they numbered 3,825 of males, and 1,357 of females, being an increase in 1872 of 96 of males, and a decrease of 267 of females.

Commitments of males exceeding 21 years of age in 1872 numbered 13,672, and in 1871, 13,852; those of females 10,057 in 1872, and 10,756 in 1871, showing a decrease of 180 in the number of commitments of males, and of 699 in those of females during the year 1872, as compared with the previous year.

No. 11.—SUMMARIES OF AGES, EDUCATION, and RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS OF PRISONERS committed in 1872 and 1871.

	1872.		1871.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 10 years,	40	6	20	2
10 and not exceeding 16 years,	1,039	265	971	216
Above 16 to 21 years,	3,921	1,090	3,825	1,357
" 21 to 31 "	7,449	5,210	7,842	5,874
" 31 to 41 "	3,519	2,904	3,407	2,828
41 years and upwards,	2,704	1,943	2,603	2,054
Not ascertained,	100	32	103	27
Total,	18,772	11,450	18,771	12,358
	30,222		31,129	

EDUCATION ON COMMITMENT.

Education of
prisoners.

	1872.		1871.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Read and Wrote,	8,777	2,469	8,808	2,629
Read imperfectly,	2,642	2,382	2,756	2,770
Knew Spelling,	575	280	588	296
Knew Alphabet,	455	162	481	179
Wholly illiterate,	6,164	6,097	5,987	6,436
Not ascertained,	159	60	123	48
Total,	18,772	11,450	18,771	12,358
	30,222		31,129	

From the preceding abstract it will be found that 46 per cent. of the males, and 21 per cent. of the females committed during the years 1872 and 1871 could read and write.

The number of males wholly illiterate committed in 1872 was 6,164, or 33 per cent. of the whole; the females numbered 6,097, or 54 per cent. In 1871, prisoners wholly illiterate numbered, the males 5,987, or 32 per cent., and the females 6,436, or 52 per cent.

Prison schools.

SCHOOLS.

	1872.		1871.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Number of individuals who attended School,	3,242	1,104	3,598	1,066
Average daily number of Pupils,	380	129	384	153
Number of Teachers,	36	23	38	22

The daily average number of prisoners who attended the prison

schools, in 1872, are stated to have been 380 males and 129 females. The daily average numbers were 384 males and 133 females in 1871. Officers whose duty it was to instruct the prisoners were, 36 males and 23 females in 1872. They numbered 38 males and 22 females in 1871.

Although schools are generally held in most of the gaols, under our inspection, the educational teaching in the majority, especially of females, is not satisfactory, as the persons employed to give instruction are not as a rule selected for their qualifications as teachers, and the prisoners are often unwilling to learn from them. Very few of the teachers possess certificates of having been trained under any public educational body, and frequently the offices of warder and clerk are assigned to them, in addition to their duties as teachers. Thirteen prison schools placed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, are inspected by the officers of that Board, and are supplied with books and school requisites on the same terms as schools in workhouses and lunatic asylums. In some gaols no attempt is made to impart secular instruction to the inmates, and in others it is doubtful whether much advantage is derived from the instruction given.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS.

	1872.		1871.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Protestant Episcopalians of Ireland,	2,188	1,311	2,020	1,383
Presbyterians,	704	259	562	299
Roman Catholics,	15,697	9,839	16,009	10,630
Other Professions,	24	—	30	1
Not ascertained,	159	41	150	45
Total,	18,772	11,450	18,771	12,358
	30,222		31,129	

Religious
professions of
prisoners.

The number of prisoners in 1872 returned as Protestant Episcopalians of Ireland amounted to 2,188 males and 1,311 females, being an increase of 168 males and a decrease of 72 females as compared with 1871. Those registered as Presbyterians numbered in 1871 704 males and 259 females, being an increase of 142 males and a decrease of 40 females.

15,697 males and 9,839 females were registered as Roman Catholics in 1872, being a decrease of 312 males and 791 females as compared with the previous year.

Twenty-four males but no females were returned as "of other religious professions" in 1872 against 30 males and 1 female so classified in 1871. Prisoners whose religious profession was not ascertained included 159 males and 41 females in 1872, and 150 males and 45 females in 1871.

[TABLE.]

JUVENILES.

No. 12.—OFFENCES OF JUVENILES in 1872 and 1871.

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Juveniles'
offences.

CLASSES OF OFFENCES.	Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1872.		Total in 1871.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CONVICTED AT ASSIZES AND QUARTER SESSIONS.								
Felons,	2	1	55	8	57	10	60	16
Misdemeanants, . . . .	.	.	24	4	24	4	15	3
SUMMARILY CONVICTED.								
Misdemeanants,	22	2	726	210	748	212	659	182
Vagrants, . . . . .	.	.	5	3	5	3	8	1
Courts-Martial and Deserters, . .	.	.	6	.	6	.	8	.
Total,	24	3	816	226	840	229	747	172
ACQUITTED AND UNTRIED.								
Felons,	8	1	14	6	17	7	19	3
Misdemeanants,	3	.	18	2	21	2	10	2
For further Examination, and Untried,	10	2	191	81	201	33	215	41
Total,	16	3	223	39	239	42	244	46
Total, 1872,	Males, 40 Females, 6 M. & F. 46		1,039 265 1,304		1,079 271 1,350		. . .	
Total, 1871,	Males, 30 Females, 2 M. & F. 32		971 216 1,187		. . .		991 216 1,207	

Workhouse
offenders.

WORKHOUSE OFFENDERS.

—	Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1872.		Total in 1871.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Workhouse Offenders, . . . .	.	.	13	14	13	14	25	.
On leaving Workhouse, . . . .	.	.	17	1	17	1	19	1
Total, 1872,	Males, Females, M. & F.		30 15 45		30 15 45		. . .	
Total, 1871,	Males, Females, M. & F.		44 1 45		. . .		44 1 45	

Commitments.

The returns of 1872 exhibit an increase of 88 in the total number of commitments of males, and 53 of females, not exceeding 16 years of age as compared with the like returns in 1871. On analysing the tables we observe that 81 male juveniles tried by juries were convicted of various offences at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during 1872 and 75 in 1871. Female juveniles so convicted numbered 14 in 1872, and 18 in 1871. Summary convictions of juvenile prisoners were 759 of males and 215 of females in 1872, and 672 of males and 153 of females in 1871.

Juveniles committed during the last four years averaged about 4 per cent. of the entire criminal commitments to the gaols; in 1868 they were nearly 5 per cent. of the numbers of that year.

As regards the relative proportion of the sexes, male juveniles averaged 5·7 per cent. of the total males committed in 1872, and 5·8 per cent. in 1871.

Female juveniles were 2·4 per cent. of the total females committed to the gaols in 1872 and 1·8 per cent. in 1871.

Acquittals of juveniles numbered 29 of males and 5 of females in 1871, and 38 of males and 9 of females in 1872.

Juveniles committed on remand, or discharged, and not tried, were 201 males and 33 females in 1872, and 215 males and 41 females in 1871. Thirty males and 15 females included in the preceding figures were charged in 1872 with workhouse offences, or offences on leaving workhouses, and 44 males and 1 female in 1871.

During the year 1872 256 male and 59 female juvenile offenders were directed to be sent to Reformatories at the termination of their sentences to imprisonment in gaol; of these 249 males and 55 females were transmitted to the Reformatories, and 5 boys and 1 girl were still undergoing their gaol sentences at the close of the year. Four males and three females so ordered to be sent to Reformatories during the year were refused to be received into these institutions by the managers, under the 12th section of the Act 31 & 32 Vic., c. 59.

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Acquittals of juveniles.

Juveniles.

Juveniles sent to Reformatories.

No. 13.—COMMITMENTS OF INDIVIDUAL JUVENILES in the years 1872 and 1871.

Ages.	Committed during 1872.										Total 1872.		Total, 1871.	
	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times.		Five times and upwards.					
Under 10 years,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10 and not exceeding 16 years,	30	6	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	34	6	20	2
	398	160	62	23	4	6	1	1	5		965	195	892	169
Total, 1872, { Males,	928		65		4		1		1		938			
{ Females,	166		23		6		1		5		201			
{ M. & F.,	1,094		88		10		2		6		1,200			
Total, 1871, { Males,	846		53		11		2		.				912	
{ Females,	137		20		4		3		1				171	
{ M. & F.,	983		73		15		5		1				1,083	

This table shows that 928 individual male and 166 female juveniles were committed but once during 1872, while 65 males and 23 females were twice committed, 4 males and 6 females thrice, 1 male and 1 female 4 times, while 1 male and 5 females were 5

Re commitments.

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times and upwards sent to gaol during 1872. The number of individual juveniles committed in 1872 was 87 males and 30 females more than in 1871, and the re-commitments of both males and females somewhat increased as compared with 1871.

Sentences
passed on
juveniles.

No. 14.—SENTENCES OF PENAL SERVITUDE ON JUVENILES in 1872 and 1871.

1872. 1 male for 5 years.

1871. None.

One male under 16 years of age was sentenced to penal servitude for a term of 5 years in 1872, but none in 1871.

No. 15.—SENTENCES OF JUVENILES in 1872 and 1871 to Undefined Terms of Imprisonment.

	1872.		1871.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Unlimited,	2	—	1	—
Fine only,	—	—	—	—
Sentence respited and not passed,	7	6	5	1
	9	6	6	1
Totals,	15		7	

No. 16.—SENTENCES OF JUVENILES for all Definite Terms of Imprisonment in 1872 and 1871.

TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.	Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1872.		Total, 1871.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
18 Months and above 12, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
12 Months and above 9, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	2	.	2	.
9 Months and above 6, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	2	.	2	.
6 Months and above 3, . . . . .	.	.	12	2	12	2	13	.
3 Months and above 2, . . . . .	.	.	27	8	27	8	16	4
2 Months and above 1, . . . . .	.	.	43	6	43	6	37	11
1 Month and above 14 days,	4	.	138	27	142	27	138	16
14 Days and above 7,	10	2	317	76	327	78	314	69
7 Days and above 48 hours,	4	.	175	57	179	67	123	34
48 Hours,	4	.	61	37	65	37	63	29
24 Hours,	2	.	29	13	31	13	35	14
Total, 1872,	Males,		830		830		223	
	Females,		221		223		.	
	M. & F.,		1,051		1,053		.	
Total, 1871,	Males,		729		.		741	
	Females,		109		.		171	
	M. & F.,		838		.		912	

From table No. 16 we learn that 830 male and 223 female juveniles were sentenced to definite terms of imprisonment in county and borough gaols in 1872, being an increase of 89 males and of 52 females as compared with 1871. During the year 1872 the highest sentence of imprisonment on any juvenile was for 12 months, 2 having received that sentence, whereas in 1871 only one juvenile was committed for so long a term.

No. 17.—SENTENCES of JUVENILES to Short Terms of Imprisonment in 1872. *Fifty-first Report.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Maximum No. of Days of 24 hours represented.	Sentences on juveniles for short terms.
1 Month and above 14 days,	142	27	169	4,732	
14 Days and above 7 "	327	78	405	5,670	
7 Days and above 48 hours,	179	57	236	1,652	
48 Hours,	65	37	102	204	
24 Hours,	31	13	44	44	
Total, 1872,	744	212	956	12,302	
" 1871,	672	156	828	10,957	
Average in 1872,		12 days 21 hours.			
" 1871,		13 days 7 hours.			

The average duration of the sentences of imprisonment in county and borough gaols passed on juveniles for periods not exceeding 1 month was 12 days and 21 hours in 1872, and 13 days and 7 hours in 1871. These sentences constituted in 1872, 90 per cent. of the entire number inflicted on male juveniles, and 95 per cent. on those on females.

No. 18.—PARENTAGE of JUVENILES in 1872 and 1871.

Percentage of juveniles.

	Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1872.		Total, 1871.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Having both parents living,	30	5	200	123	230	143	579	105
Having both parents dead,	1		103	25	104	25	80	30
Having father dead,	6	1	200	61	206	62	202	45
Having mother dead,			191	37	181	37	103	32
Not ascertained,			15	4	15	4	17	8
Total, 1872,	40	6	1,000	205	1,079	271		
{ Males,								
{ Females,								
{ M. & F.,	46		1,204		1,200			
Total, 1871,	20	2	971	210			991	219
{ Males,								
{ Females,								
{ M. & F.,	22		1,187				1,200	

SUB-CLASSIFICATION.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Having stepfather,			32	8	32	8	30	10
Having stepmother,			32	11	32	11	31	9
Abandoned by parents,	1		95	7	96	7	31	6
Abandoned from parents,			20	5	20	5	20	6
Illegitimate,			20	2	20	2	18	4

From the previous table we learn that the parents of more than one-half of the juvenile offenders committed to gaol in 1872, were then living; 104 males and 25 females were bereaved of both parents; 337 males and 99 females had lost one parent; the surviving parent of 64 males and 19 females had remarried; 36 males and 7 females had been abandoned by their parents; 26 males and 5 females had absconded from their homes, and 20 males and 2 females were stated to be of illegitimate birth.

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No. 19.—PREVIOUS RESIDENCE OF JUVENILES IN 1872 AND 1871.

Previous
residence of
juveniles.

—	Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1872.		Total, 1871.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
County or borough to which gaol belongs,	35	0	924	240	959	251	853	295
Other localities,	3	1	111	18	116	19	189	12
Not ascertained, . . . .	.	.	4	1	4	1	2	1
Total 1872,	Males,		1,039		1,079			
	Females,		205		271			
	M. & F.,		1,204		1,350			
Total, 1871,	Males,		971				991	
	Females,		210				219	
	M. & F.,		1,187				1,209	

This table shows that in 1872 116 male and 19 female juvenile offenders were strangers to the localities in which they were committed; 89 per cent. of the male and nearly 93 per cent. of the female juveniles committed in that year belonged to the jurisdictions within which the gaols were situate.

Education of
juveniles.

No. 20.—STATE OF EDUCATION ON COMMITMENT OF JUVENILES IN 1872 AND 1871.

—	Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1872.		Total, 1871.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Read and wrote,	3	1	380	70	393	71	447	94
Read imperfectly,	3	1	205	62	208	63	199	37
Knew spelling,	8	1	93	7	71	8	55	10
Knew alphabet,	2	1	73	19	74	20	57	21
Wholly illiterate,	24	2	207	102	241	104	202	84
Not ascertained, . . . .	.	.	7	5	7	5	1	.
Total, 1872,	Males,		1,030		1,079			
	Females,		205		271			
	M. & F.,		1,204		1,350			
Total 1871,	Males,		971				991	
	Females,		210				219	
	M. & F.,		1,187				1,209	

From this table we learn that 606 male and 134 female juvenile offenders, or 55 per cent. of the former, and nearly 50 per cent. of the latter, could read more or less perfectly; of these 37 per cent. of the males, and nearly 26 per cent. of the females could also write.

Seventy-one males and 8 females could spell, 74 males and 20 females knew the alphabet, and 321 males and 104 females were wholly illiterate on their commitment to prison. These figures show a decline in the educational status of the juveniles committed to prison in 1872, as compared with those in custody in 1871.

No. 21.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS OF JUVENILES in 1872 and 1871.

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	Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1872.		Total, 1871.		Religious professions of juveniles.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Protestant Episcopalians of Ireland, . . . . .	.	.	98	14	98	14	109	16	
Presbyterians, . . . . .	.	.	21	1	21	1	26	2	
Roman Catholics,	40	0	114	250	154	250	363	250	
Other Religions, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	
Not ascertained, . . . . .	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	
Total, 1872,	40	.	1,350	.	1,390	.	.	.	
	Females,	6	.	205	.	271	.	.	
	M. & F.,	46	1,351	1,350	1,350	.	.	.	
Total, 1871,	Males,	20	971	.	.	.	991	.	
	Females,	3	216	.	.	.	218	.	
	M. & F.,	23	1,187	.	.	.	1,209	.	

From this table it appears that 9 per cent. of the males and 5 per cent. of the females whose ages did not exceed 16 years committed to the county and borough prisons in Ireland in 1872 were Protestant Episcopalians of Ireland, 24 males and 1 female were Presbyterians, and 89 per cent. of the males, and 95 per cent. of the females were Roman Catholics.

In 1871 the proportions were, 8 per cent. of the entire number of juveniles belonged to the Protestant Episcopal Church, 24 per cent. were Presbyterians and 87 per cent. Roman Catholics.

ESCAPES.

Escapes.

By reference to page 25 (Appendix No. I.) it will be seen that during 1872 but one escape was effected from the gaols and bridewells in Ireland, viz., a male, aged 22, a military deserter from Tulla Bridewell, in the county of Clare. He was retaken.

LUNATICS.

Lunatics.

As lunatics are still sometimes committed to gaols and bridewells, we here repeat the observations we have made in our last year's Report on the subject.

Since the repeal of the Act 1st Vic., cap. 27, which empowered magistrates to commit lunatics as "dangerous" to gaols and bridewells in Ireland, the number of inmates belonging to the insane class in Irish prisons has considerably diminished; the beneficial results of the Act 30 & 31 Vic., cap. 118, by which that Statute was repealed, is now generally felt, and we look forward to the time when persons labouring under diseases of the mind will no longer be committed to establishments intended for the punishment of criminals. We regret, however, to observe when making our inspections of gaols and bridewells throughout Ireland that magistrates, instead of availing themselves of the provisions of the 10th section of the Act above referred to, still occasionally commit *on remand* insane persons to prisons, thus not only causing injury to the individuals, and seriously interfering with the discipline of the gaols, but they likewise exercise functions which no longer belong to their office, as is shown by the fol-

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Lunatics.

lowing opinion of the law officers of the Crown, "that such commitments are illegal and unjustifiable, as insane persons should be sent to the district asylums under the 10th section of the Act 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 118." The law adviser further adds, "I can see no necessity in these cases for adjournment; warrants issued under that section are mandatory, and must be obeyed by the managers of the asylums who have no option but to admit the insane patients thus placed in their charge."

One hundred and one lunatics, viz., 61 males and 40 females were during the year 1872 in custody in gaols for an average period of 26 days each; of these twenty-four males and three females were found insane at Assizes and Quarter sessions.

These numbers do not include the insane lodged in bridewells.

Dietary.

DIETARY.

1. *Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall not exceed One Week.*

Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint vegetable soup.

Class 3, Males and females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—Not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

2. *Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall exceed One Week, for Untried Prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and for Pauper Debtors.*

Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk. Supper—6 oz. bread, and half pint new milk.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk. For Supper—5 oz. bread, and half pint of new milk.

Class 3, Males and Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal, and half pint new milk. Dinner—Not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. bread, and half pint new milk.

Potatoes to be substituted for bread at dinner on three days in the week, in the following proportions:—Class 1, 3 lbs.; Class 2, 2½ lbs.; Class 3, 2½ lbs.

Roman Catholic prisoners, on the first and last Wednesdays in Lent, and on Good Friday, receive, in place of milk, 2 oz. molasses at breakfast, vegetable soup at dinner, and tea without milk at supper on these days.

The meal directed in the above Tables to be used at breakfast may be oatmeal, or mixed meal composed of equal parts of oatmeal and Indian meal. Vegetable soup is directed to be made according to the following formula:—Add to one gallon of boiling water 8 oz. of oatmeal, blended in a little cold water, 2 lbs. of turnips peeled or sliced, 4 oz. of onions cut small and as much pepper and salt as will make it palatable: when boiled for one hour it is fit for use—parsnips or carrots may be substituted for turnips. The bread to be of wholemeal, or of equal parts of seconds flour and wholemeal. The tea to be made with half a pound of tea and one pound of sugar to four gallons of water, and one quart of new milk. Buttermilk may be used instead of new milk once a day

either at breakfast or dinner if the Surgeon approve of the change: the equivalents to be for every half pint of new milk one pint of battermilk.

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The above dietary scale is now in use in all the County and Borough Prisons of Ireland. Dietary.

Owing to the failure of the potato crop in many districts of the country last year, we, having obtained the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant, issued the following circular authorizing an alternative diet in lieu of potatoes in districts where that esculent was scarce or of inferior quality.

"In consequence of numerous representations having been made to us respecting the difficulty of supplying a substitute for potatoes in the Gaol Dietary, owing to the failure of that esculent, we have obtained the opinion and advice of the two existing members of the Medical Committee appointed by the Lord Lieutenant in 1868 to inquire into the question of dietary in the county and borough gaols in Ireland, and they have recommended the use of good bread on three days in each week in lieu of potatoes, to be taken with vegetable soup made according to the form laid down in Circular No. 235, with the addition of pea meal or bruised peas; and His Excellency having approved of this alternative dietary for gaols in districts where potatoes are scarce or of inferior quality, we have to request that you will give directions for its use accordingly."

The importance of a potato diet for prisoners, or at least a diet of which succulent vegetables form a part, is shown by Dr. Thomas Watson in the lectures which he delivered at King's College, London (Lecture 90), where he states that Dr. Baly, Physician to the Millbank Penitentiary Government Prison, having observed that soldiers committed for offences against military discipline to that gaol were more subject to be attacked by scurvy than ordinary convicts, although they received a better diet, he traced the cause by an examination and comparison of the various dietaries which have been in use at different periods in the Millbank Penitentiary and in other gaols in which scurvy had occurred with different degrees of frequency, and has proved most satisfactorily that the liability to that malady has a great relation to the small amount of succulent vegetables consumed by the prisoners, and especially potatoes. He adds—"Wherever the disease has prevailed there the diet of the prisoners, though often abundant in other respects, has contained no potatoes or only a very small quantity, and in several prisons the occurrence of scurvy has wholly ceased on the addition of a few pounds of potatoes being made to the weekly dietary. Dr. Baly considers that from three to six pounds of potatoes weekly should be given to each prisoner.

In their report for 1867 the Inspectors-General published *in extenso*, for the information of the prison authorities, the very elaborate and well-considered report of the Medical Committee appointed by the Executive to frame a scale of dietary suited to the county and borough gaols of Ireland. As, however, the system of hard labour in force in the gaols of England and Wales has not been generally extended to the Irish portion of the United Kingdom pending legislation, the Inspectors-General

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Report.*
Dietary.

then obtained the sanction of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, in accordance with the 84th and 85th sections of the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, to establish in the different gaols throughout the country the scale of dietary framed by that Commission for general use in the prisons as at present constituted. This is now the only scale of dietary which can be legally used in the county and borough gaols of Ireland.

The cost of the diet supplied to prisoners of all classes in the Irish prisons, including ordinary diet, extra diet, and hospital diet, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872, was as follows:—

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Ordinary diet,	£13,848	£14,201	£15,320
Extra diet ordered by medical officers to persons not in hospital,	204	288	338
Hospital diet,	804	928	914
Extra diet to lunatics,	6	2	2
Do. to sane criminal prisoners appointed as keepers over them,	—	1	1
	£14,860	£15,450	£16,575
Average number of all classes in custody during the year,	2,361	2,318	2,376
Average cost of each prisoner for diet, extra diet, and hospital diet,	£6 8s.	£6 13s.	£7

The average cost of ordinary diet per head per annum was £6 8s. in 1869, £6 10s. 7d. in 1870, £6 11s. 2d. in 1871, and £6 14s. 4d. in 1872, varying in the different gaols from £5 11s. 9d. to £9 7s. 2d. The improved diet now furnished to prisoners is attended with a small increase of expenditure, which however, when compared with the total cost of maintenance of prisoners in the gaols, is trifling, and our experience strengthens the opinion which we expressed in our report for 1869, namely, that the improved dietary now given to prisoners has been attended with beneficial results as regards their health and well being. In most gaols the medical officers are not now compelled to order a large amount of extra diet, as was the case previously to the introduction of the present dietary scale; and the greatly diminished mortality in the gaols is evidence that the health of the prisoners is good. The cost of extra diet given in 1870 was less by £44 than in 1869; but in 1871 this item amounted to £257 19s. 10½d., and in 1872 to £387 10s. 7½d., being an increase over the previous year of £79 0s. 9d. In some gaols the medical officer does not consider it necessary to order any extra diet, while in others it is still given.

Health of
prisoners.

HEALTH.

The health of the prisoners confined in the gaols in 1872 has been very satisfactory, and the prisons were for the most part free from epidemic diseases. Only 14 deaths are recorded in 1872. The mortality in 1872 was 1 in 2,353 prisoners, being less in proportion to the number in custody than in any previous year included in the subjoined table. The number of deaths in 1871 was 1 in 1,783, in 1870 1 in 1,526, in 1869 1 in every 1,715.

DEATHS.

Years.	Total confined in Gaols.	Daily Average (exclusive of Debtors).	No. of Deaths.	Fifty-first Report.
1850	115,871	11,406	578, or 1 in 200	Deaths.
1851	113,554	10,746	494, or 1 in 233	
1852	92,678	8,578	213, or 1 in 435	
1853	85,805	6,841	157, or 1 in 534	
1854	73,793	5,704.1	102, or 1 in 723	
1855	54,531	4,418.3	98, or 1 in 556	
1856	48,060	3,590.6	61, or 1 in 788	
1857	43,830	3,273.4	61, or 1 in 719	
1858	37,997	2,804.57	38, or 1 in 1,000	
1859	35,695	2,605.38	63, or 1 in 549	
1860	33,006	2,523.80	48, or 1 in 706	
1861	35,471	2,631.26	61, or 1 in 549	
1862	36,180	2,595.92	60, or 1 in 548	
1863	38,183	3,028.74	80, or 1 in 477	
1864	36,897	2,843.3	65, or 1 in 566	
1865	36,262	2,718.8	68, or 1 in 532	
1866	32,540	2,559.4	65, or 1 in 498	
1867	33,834	2,540.63	42, or 1 in 787	
1868	32,650	2,150.63	32, or 1 in 1009	
1869	32,592	2,123.82	16, or 1 in 1715	
1870	31,102	2,277.17	23, or 1 in 1326	
1871	33,986	2,224.83	19, or 1 in 1783	
1872	32,543	2,308.74	14, or 1 in 2333	

The following table shows the amounts advanced by the Exchequer out of the Consolidated Fund for the improvement of gaol buildings since April, 1861, repayable, interest free, in twenty half-yearly instalments:—

1st April, 1861. Balance due to Exchequer by counties for alterations in gaols and bridewells, £38,375 18s. 8d.

Advanced in year	£	s.	d.	Sum due by counties to Exchequer, advanced for building purposes.
1861-'62	11,000	0	0	
1862-'63	900	0	0	
1863-'64	5,000	0	0	
1864-'65	16,476	0	0	
1865-'66	10,200	0	0	
1866-'67	4,329	10	0	
1867-'68	2,900	10	0	
1868-'69	3,000	0	0	
1869-'70	2,350	0	0	
1870-'71	500	0	0	
1871-'72	NIL			
1872-'73	NIL			
31st March, 1869. Balance due by counties,	35,086	15	11	
" 1870.	29,660	11	3	
" 1871.	22,073	9	3	
" 1872.	18,320	3	3	
" 1873.	13,476	1	3	

GAOLS.

Gaols.

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED IN 1872.

Cavan.—Sewerage cleaned.

Cork County.—An ample supply of pipe water introduced.

Down.—Three privies altered to W.C.; sewerage ventilated; cells of criminal prison heated by hot water and gas introduced into them.

Dublin County.—Crank pump removed to a more healthful situation, and the compartments for prisoners working on it increased in number.

Dublin City, Richmond Bridewell.—New gates from insulating area to Circular-road; a large gate to garden changed to an iron wicket and properly secured.

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Gaols.

Dublin City, Grangegorman Penitentiary.—New boundary wall, built; sewerage improved.
Galway County and Town.—Old cook-house altered to store; sewerage in tread-wheel yard improved.
King's County.—Sewerage completed; stench traps put down.
Leitrim.—Stench traps put down.
Limerick City.—Erection of a main water tank.
Londonderry.—Chapel altered.
Westmeath.—Gas put in male and female schools, gaol passage, and eleven male cells.

Bridewells.

BRIDEWELLS.

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED IN 1872.

Antrim.—Walls pointed.
Limerick County.—Three earth closets placed in Rathkeale, and Bruff Bridewell generally repaired.
Londonderry.—Walls at Newtownlimavaddy, plastered.

NO. OF PERSONS CONFINED IN BRIDEWELLS.

Years.	No. of Persons confined.	Years.	No. of Persons confined.
1850	53,899	1862	22,064
1851	53,080	1863	21,033
1852	49,590	1864	20,563
1853	53,563	1865	20,566
1854	48,356	1866	18,447
1855	38,002	1867	16,904
1856	33,534	1868	14,137
1857	31,504	1869	13,610
1858	27,424	1870	15,801
1859	25,256	1871	10,368
1860	23,431	1872	7,723
1861	20,166		

Expenditure for
maintenance of
bridewells last
24 years.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Years.	£	s.	d.		Years.	£	s.	d.
1849	10,634	4	10		1850	2,460	11	9
1850	8,173	13	1	decrease,	1851	773	17	1
1851	7,309	16	0	decrease,	1852	810	9	6
1852	6,589	6	8	decrease,	1853	479	18	7½
1853	6,109	9	10½	decrease,	1854	28	17	2½
1854	6,133	7	1½	increase,	1855	468	18	1½
1855	5,644	11	0	decrease,	1856	697	16	4½
1856	6,342	7	4½	increase,	1857	170	14	5½
1857	6,165	12	10½	decrease,	1858	196	5	3½
1858	5,970	7	7	decrease,	1859	288	9	0½
1859	5,681	18	6½	decrease,	1860	336	3	5½
1860	6,018	1	11½	increase,	1861	179	19	10½
1861	6,198	1	10	increase,	1862	21	13	2½
1862	6,219	15	0½	increase,	1863	78	16	5½
1863	6,142	18	7½	decrease,	1864	1	12	2½
1864	6,141	6	6½	decrease,	1865	276	14	3½
1865	6,417	0	8½	increase,	1866	52	1	11½
1866	6,364	18	9	decrease,	1867	166	10	2½
1867	6,621	8	11½	increase,	1868	2	2	5
1868	6,623	11	4½	increase,	1869	146	14	8½
1869	6,377	16	10½	decrease,	1870	88	2	4½
1870	6,289	14	6½	decrease,	1871	294	1	6½
1871	5,995	13	0	decrease,	1872	165	6	2½
1872	5,200	7	9½	decrease,				

From the preceding tables it appears that there was a decrease of £165 5s. 2½d. in the expenditure attendant on the maintenance of bridewells in Ireland during 1872, as compared with 1871, which may be accounted for by the closing of some of the bridewells as shown later on.

We observe from the foregoing table that the number of persons confined in bridewells during the last twenty years has gradually diminished in each year, excepting in 1862 and 1863, and there is a decrease of 2,160 in 1873 as compared with 1871.

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A gradual
diminution in
the number of
prisoners
committed to
bridewells.

As railways extend, and facilities of communication with country gaols become thereby greater, more of these small prisons should be abolished, provided always that magistrates and Boards of Superintendence avail themselves of the advantages which railways afford for the transmission of prisoners.

The great majority of the buildings used as bridewells in Ireland are destitute of the legal requirements of a prison as also the necessary appliances for the safe keeping of prisoners, hence it is impossible that all the provisions of the Prisons Statutes, with reference to them, can be carried out.

Many new
unnecessary
and without
appliances.

The salaries of bridewell-keepers are, in the aggregate, a very heavy tax on the county rates; although in many counties they are quite inadequate for the maintenance of these officers, who consequently are often compelled to obtain other employments in order to maintain themselves and their families.

In some districts the bridewell-keeper is permitted to discharge the duties of Petty Sessions Clerk, clerk of the church, or of the markets, and weighmaster, and in one or two instances of registrar of births and marriages. A few bridewell-keepers also practise trades. In many towns they have charge of the court-house, for which duty they are generally allowed salaries varying from £4 to £10 a year.

Salaries of
keepers.

The salaries of bridewell-keepers in 1872 amounted to £3,185 8s. 5½d., or more than one-half of all the other charges connected with the maintenance of these establishments. By the 18th rule of the 109th section of the Prison Act, a female officer is required in all cases to attend the prisoners of that sex; but, except in a few instances, no remuneration is provided for such officers in bridewells, and it sometimes has occurred that the bridewell keeper is not a married man.

The salaries paid to the keepers of 67 bridewells do not exceed £30 a year in each. In 10 they are only £20. In 20 but £15 a year, and in 6 only £10 a year; yet in most cases the keeper is the sole officer in charge, and has sometimes the custody of prisoners committed for murder and other grave offences.

Bridewell districts generally embrace large tracts of country, and Petty Sessions Courts are not unfrequently held at a distance of ten and even fifteen miles from the bridewell to which prisoners on remand are sent by the justices, yet the 25th sec. of the Act 14 & 15 Vic., cap. 93, directs that "in case of adjournments or remands the keeper shall bring the prisoner at the time and place fixed by the warrant for that purpose before such justices as shall be there." As has already been observed, the keeper is generally the only officer of the bridewell, and as other prisoners may be in his charge, he cannot leave his prison, it is therefore impossible that he could comply with the requirements of the Act, so that legislation is much required on this subject also.

Bridewells.
Keeper cannot
fulfil statutory
requirements.

In the majority of country districts in Ireland Petty Sessions Courts are held fortnightly, in many only once in the month, and sometimes from the failure of attendance of magistrates further

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Bridewells.
Keeper cannot
fulfil statutory
requirements.

adjournments are made. Hence much annoyance is sometimes inflicted on persons charged with offences of a very trifling nature from the frequent removals of the accused, on remand, to and from the Petty Sessions Courts and Bridewells.

At page 45 in the report of the Inspectors-General for 1866, a lengthened statement is given of the defects of the present system of Bridewells in Ireland—a class of prisons which do not exist in any other part of the United Kingdom or on the Continent—and we trust that many of the anomalies in the law in their regard which now exist will be removed by future legislation.

Four bridewells in the county of Limerick, and one in the county Tyrone, were abolished during the years 1808 and 1869. In 1871 the bridewell at Woodford, county Galway, was closed by order of the Lord Lieutenant, and the bridewells belonging to the Queen's County, in May, 1872. The building called the Cork city Bridewell was handed over to the police as a lock-up in June, 1871, and has not since been used as a prison. Many other bridewells throughout the country are retained although they are in such a condition as to be unfit for the safe keeping of prisoners or the maintenance of regularity or discipline. Details of these are given in our separate reports.*

Incidentals attending the maintenance of bridewells, such as rent, stationery, &c., cost £1,129 18s. 6d. in 1872, and in 1871 £1,205 8s. 4d. Fuel and light and bedding in 1872 came to £1,112 0s. 4d.; and the food for maintenance of prisoners to £403 0s. 6d. In 1871 these two amounted respectively to £1,013 19s. 0½d. and to £408 7s. 11½d.

Table showing
expenditure for
maintenance of
gaols last 23
years.

EXPENDITURE IN THE GAOLS.									
Years.	£	s.	d.		Years.	£	s.	d.	
1849	128,630	12	0		1850	25,667	5	1	
1850	102,963	6	11	decrease,	1851	7,490	12	9	
1851	95,482	14	2	decrease,	1852	8,614	7	9	
1852	86,858	6	5	decrease,	1853	202	5	10	
1853	88,866	0	7	decrease,	1854	3,323	18	7	
1854	89,991	19	2	increase,	1855	7,256	17	11	
1855	82,736	1	3	decrease,	1856	2,567	13	5	
1856	80,188	7	10	decrease,	1857	3,112	1	6	
1857	77,056	6	4	decrease,	1858	3,222	1	5	
1858	73,634	4	11	decrease,	1859	1,667	6	5	
1859	72,166	18	6	decrease,	1860	8,339	17	2	
1860	75,506	15	8	increase,	1861	2,207	19	9	
1861	77,714	15	5	increase,	1862	8,614	5	5½	
1862	84,229	0	10½	increase,	1863	1,118	12	9	
1863	83,110	8	1½	decrease,	1864	2,744	8	0½	
1864	80,386	2	1	decrease,	1865	707	2	11½	
1865	79,658	19	1½	decrease,	1866	4,383	14	4½	
1866	84,042	13	8½	increase,	1867	3,058	11	5½	
1867	87,101	5	1	increase,	1868	3,397	12	5	
1868	83,703	12	6	decrease,	1869	3,459	17	10½	
1869	80,243	14	9½	decrease,	1870	1,626	10	6½	
1870	81,870	5	4	increase,	1871	834	19	0½	
1871	82,695	4	4½	increase,	1872	4,373	10	10½	
1872	88,070	15	3	increase,					
Net expenditure in 1871, deducting profit on works,						79,769	18	4	
Do. do. in 1872,						85,062	19	11	
Increase in 1872,						5,293	1	7	
Total cost of each Prisoner in 1871,						34	8	2	
Do. do. 1872,						35	15	10	
Cost of ordinary diet for each Prisoner in 1871,						6	11	2	
Do. do. 1872,						8	16	3	

* See Appendix No. II.

The net expenditure for maintenance of the gaols of Ireland increased during 1872 over that in 1871 by £5,293 1s. 7d., as did also the average annual cost of each inmate by £1 7s. 10d. The average number of prisoners in custody daily was 58 more than in 1871. The average cost of each prisoner in 1868 was £36 11s. 1d.; in 1869 £35 4s. 1d.; in 1870 it was £33 9s. 10d.; in 1871 it rose to £34 8s. 2d., and in 1872 to £35 15s. 10d. The average cost of each prisoner is of necessity very high, arising from the maintenance of a number of officers for buildings which are in a great measure unoccupied, and also on account of the difficulty to manage prisoners in ill-constructed prisons which require a large staff, hence sufficient economy on this head is often not practicable, and industrial labour from which profits are derived is often entirely neglected.

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Increase in the
average cost of
each prisoner
in 1872.

The average annual cost of each prisoner lodged in the county gaol at Carrick-on-Shannon, in 1871, was £81 11s. 4d., in 1872, £87 17s. 11d., in Carlow, £77 17s. 6d. in 1871, and £74 9s. in 1872. In 1871, in 9 gaols it ranged from £81 to £51, and in 25 gaols from £50 to £27, and in two gaols only was the average annual cost per prisoner less than £20. In 1872 the average annual cost of each prisoner ranged from £81 to £51, in 20 gaols from £49 to £31, and in 5 gaols between £30 and £21. In one gaol only was it less than £20—viz., in Belfast, where the annual average cost per prisoner was £17 5s. 3d.

The salaries and allowance to officers who form the staff of the county and borough prisons of Ireland alone amounted in 1872 to £44,208 9s. 2d., being an average annual cost of £18 12s. 0d. for each prisoner of all classes in custody throughout the year. In 1871 this charge amounted to £42,182 17s. 1d., being an average of £18 3s. 10d., the average daily number of prisoners in custody during that year was 57 less than in 1872; still the staff charges in 1872 are in excess of those in 1871. The actual increase in the cost of the several prison staffs in 1872 was £2,026 compared with 1871.

Staff charges in
1870 and 1871.

The lowest average cost per head of prisoners per annum for staff charges in 1872 was in Antrim county gaol, where it amounted to £0 14s. 4d., whereas in county Carlow gaol it reached £38 4s. 0d., and in Leitrim gaol to £40 11s. 0d. Thus the average staff charges in the latter prison was nearly seven times higher than in Belfast gaol.

The cost of supervision and management is greatest in the worst constructed gaols, composed of straggling buildings, in which strict supervision over officers and prisoners is difficult or impossible, and therefore most expensive.

The large expenditure for staff charges in some gaols is mainly due to the small number of prisoners committed to them and the necessity to keep up expensive establishments. Occasionally the officers outnumber the prisoners, who are then solely employed in prison duties, so that industrial and remunerative work cannot be carried out, and punitive labour is impossible.

Staff charges
frequently
excessive.

In our report for 1870 we expressed our regret that no steps had been taken by the Legislature to introduce a system which

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would prevent the great expense hitherto incurred in the management of the majority of the county and borough prisons of Ireland, and as the staff charges must augment in proportion with the daily increase in the cost of the ordinary necessities of life, we lament the postponement of this important question from year to year.

The following Table shows the cost of the staff in the different prisons throughout the kingdom:—

COST OF STAFF IN EACH PRISON.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Cost of Officers, 1872.	Average Daily No. of Prisoners.	Rate per Head of Staff Charges.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Antrim,	2,025 0 0	306	6 14 4
Armagh,	964 0 0	60	16 1 4
Carlow,	764 0 0	20	38 4 0
Cavan,	887 0 0	32	27 14 4
Clare,	831 0 0	30	31 14 0
Cork, County,	1,786 0 0	163	10 19 2
" City,	1,530 0 0	158	9 14 11
Donegal,	1,014 0 0	32	31 13 9
Down,	1,020 0 0	55	18 10 11
Dublin County,	1,675 0 0	79	21 4 0
Dublin City:—			
Richmond Bridewell,	3,295 0 0	261	12 12 6
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	2,108 0 0	128	16 9 4
Fermanagh,	735 0 0	21	35 0 0
Galway, County and Town,	1,237 0 0	61	20 5 7
Kerry,	1,194 0 0	61	19 11 5
Kildare,	1,262 0 0	72	17 11 7
Kilkenny, County and City,	1,103 0 0	29	38 0 8
King's County,	933 0 0	37	24 18 11
Leitrim,	811 0 0	20	40 11 0
Limerick, County,	1,212 0 0	43	28 3 9
" City,	811 0 0	53	15 6 0
Londonderry,	1,110 0 0	48	23 2 8
Longford,	929 0 0	21	44 4 9
Louth, Dundalk,	834 0 0	40	20 17 0
Drogheda Town,	332 0 0	15	22 2 8
Mayo,	1,154 0 0	51	22 12 6
Meath,	1,164 0 0	26	44 15 5
Monaghan,	783 0 0	40	19 12 6
Queen's County,	834 0 0	21	39 14 5
Roscommon,	850 0 0	26	32 13 10
Sligo,	960 0 0	25	37 12 0
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1,164 0 0	44	26 5 5
" Clonmel,	1,331 0 0	68	22 11 4
Tyrone,	1,067 0 0	46	23 3 11
Waterford, County,	1,319 0 0	71	18 11 7
" City,			
Westmeath,	993 0 0	37	26 16 0
Wexford,	1,046 0 0	41	25 10 3
Wicklow,	808 0 0	37	21 18 9
TOTAL,	44,208 0 0	2,376	
Average cost of staff for each prisoner,	—	—	18 12 0

At page 9 we pointed out the small number of prisoners in custody during the year 1872, in many of the county and borough gaols of Ireland, the average daily number of prisoners of all classes confined being only 2,376 in that year, yet for these few prisoners 38 gaols, with large establishments and expensive staffs, are still maintained at a cost for staffs alone of upwards of £44,000 per annum.

The following table shows the average gross and net cost of each prisoner confined in county gaols during the last eight years, and the small amount of remunerative labour obtained from them:—

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Table showing the small amount of remunerative labour by prisoners from the above causes.

Years.	Average Number of Prisoners in Custody.	Average Gross Cost of each Prisoner Annually.	Average Value of Work obtained from Prisoners.	Average Net Cost of each Prisoner Annually.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1862, .	3,034	27 15 2	0 10 7	26 18 7
1863, .	3,179	26 2 10	0 15 10	25 7 0
1864, .	2,974	27 0 6	0 16 2	26 4 4
1865, .	2,940	28 2 0	0 17 10	27 4 2
1866, .	2,646	31 15 0	0 17 9	30 17 3
1867, .	2,658	32 15 5	1 0 2	31 15 2
1868, .	2,223	37 13 5	1 2 0	36 11 1
1869, .	2,306	36 7 6	1 3 6	35 4 1
1870, .	2,361	34 13 6	1 3 8	33 9 10
1871, .	2,316	35 13 6	1 5 3	34 8 2
1872, .	2,376	37 1 4	1 5 5	35 15 9

A very grave defect under the present system is the inequality of punishment. In some gaols a highly stringent discipline is enforced, while in others a very lax system prevails, so that a short term of confinement in one gaol is more severely penal than a lengthened imprisonment in another—perhaps in the adjoining county—and it sometimes happens that the sentences of hard labour pronounced by the Judge cannot be enforced owing to the circumstances of the establishment and the few inmates of the prison.

Parishments unequal.

There are no gaols in the west or in many of the central counties of Ireland suited in construction for carrying out an improved prison system; the prisons for females more especially are very defective and wanting in the requirements for punishment, so that hard labour is seldom or never enforced on them, though they are constantly so sentenced. Pending the long contemplated change in the law with regard to prisons, Boards of Superintendence are slow to undertake costly improvements, nor have we felt justified in recommending any considerable expense to be incurred until the decision of Parliament is obtained; yet as gaols are at present constituted little progress can be made in prison management, and flagrant abuses are constantly recurring, which the law as it now stands is unable to remedy. We therefore would impress on the Executive the importance of legislative action on this subject as soon as possible.

Necessity for legislation.

The Inspectors-General have, in their reports for some years, entered fully into the details of the principles on which they con-

Prisoners under long sentences should be

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removed to
central depot.

ceive a prison system suited for the country should be founded, and the experience of the past year confirms the correctness of the opinion which has been formed. We therefore now repeat the suggestions which we made in our report for 1868 and 1869, namely, that prisoners under long sentences should be removed to a central depot—(as in Scotland)—under Government management, in which the sentence of the Judge would be carried out under strict supervision and with uniform treatment and punishment on all offenders according to such sentence, with equal opportunities for reformation to all. At the same time great care must be taken that unconvicted prisoners shall always have the fullest opportunities and facilities for consulting with their legal advisers, and preparing for their defence.

Minor prisons
should be
licensed accord-
ing to their
capabilities.

Some of the existing prisons might be rendered serviceable according to their capabilities, with a limited staff suited for their requirements, where short sentences of imprisonment would be carried out, while minor prisons in other centres of population would be sufficient, in which drunkards and persons guilty of trifling offences would be confined, as well as prisoners on remand, for a limited time only. Such small prisons would be required in order to save the expense of conveyance of prisoners to a distance, and to spare the accused from the hardships which sometimes attend their removal.

Increased
powers required
by the
Executive, and
a uniform code
of rules
established.

We consider that each class of prisons should have a sufficient staff and a uniform code of rules, so as to insure similar treatment in all.

A copy of the proceedings of Boards of Superintendence should be transmitted after each meeting to the Prisons Office, in order that the Inspectors-General may be conversant with the proceedings of the Board.

Increased powers are required by the Executive with regard to the removal of the prison officers for misconduct.

The office of
local inspector
should be
abolished and
district
inspectors
appointed.

The office of local inspector of county and borough gaols should be abolished, and district inspectors appointed by the Executive to perform their duties. By this arrangement a considerable saving would ultimately accrue, and the duties would be more efficiently discharged. The local inspector has important duties assigned to him, which sometimes bring him into collision with the Board of Superintendence, yet the Board has, under the statute, absolute power to dismiss him, so that a conscientious local inspector is placed in great difficulty when acting in opposition to the Board, and the Executive have very little power to sustain him; hence the public service frequently suffers by the present arrangement. We therefore consider that the district inspectors should be appointed by and should hold office at the pleasure of the Lord Lieutenant.

In Scotland a central prison is established in Perth, the cost of which, under the Act 23 & 24 Vic., cap. 105, sec. 54, is defrayed by moneys voted by Parliament, and there is reason to believe that the Treasury allowance for the support of convicted prisoners in Ireland, as well as 1s. per day now paid from the Consolidated Fund for military, naval, and revenue offenders in county gaols, together with the product of the labour of the prisoners judiciously

employed, will more than reimburse the Exchequer for the cost of their maintenance, while the saving to the ratepayers and the country generally would be very considerable.

The experience of each succeeding year satisfies us of the correctness of the opinion at which we have arrived, and of the necessity for legislation on this subject.

The following table, founded on the "morning state" in the different gaols on the 1st July in each of the nine years, from 1862 to 1870, shows the average number of offenders in custody during that period under the different sentences of imprisonment, distinguishing prisoners sentenced to hard labour from those not so sentenced:—

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No loss would accrue to the Exchequer under the proposed arrangement.

The 1st July in each year has been selected, because it is found that the gaol population is then generally highest.

Table showing the average length of sentences

SENTENCED TO HARD LABOUR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For 3 years and above 2,	2	1	3
" 2 " " 18 months,	75	13	88
" 18 months " 12 "	61	9	70
" 12 " " 9 "	176	53	229
" 9 " " 6 "	46	9	55
Total sentences above 6 months,	360	85	445
For 6 months and above 3,	204	81	285
Total sentences above 3 months,	564	166	730

NOT SENTENCED TO HARD LABOUR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For 3 years and above 2,	1	1	2
" 2 " " 18 months,	3	1	4
" 18 months " 12 "	2	1	3
" 12 " " 9 "	17	6	23
" 9 " " 6 "	8	3	11
Total sentences above 6 months,	31	12	43
For 6 months and above 3,	47	30	77
Total sentences above 3 months,	78	42	120

It thus appears that the average number of offenders sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for periods exceeding six months (for whom accommodation would have been provided in a Government central prison), during the nine years ending 1870, was 360 males and 85 females. If those under sentence of six months and above three were added, the number would be increased by 204 males and 81 females. The prisoners sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour for above six months averaged 31 males and 12 females, besides 47 males and 30 females sentenced for six, four, and above three months. We also annex a table showing the numbers in custody on July 1, 1872, under sentences for periods longer than 3 months.

On the 1st July, 1872, there were in custody,

SENTENCED TO HARD LABOUR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For 3 years and above 2,			
" 2 " " 18 months,	62	8	70
" 18 months " 12 "	55	4	59
" 12 " " 9 "	150	37	187
" 9 " " 6 "	48	17	65
Total sentences above 6 months,	315	66	381
For 6 months and above 3,	262	51	313
Total sentences above 3 months,	577	117	694

NOT SENTENCED TO HARD LABOUR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For 3 years and above 2,	2	—	2
" 2 " " 18 months,	6	1	7
" 18 months " 12 "	1	—	1
" 12 " " 9 "	19	7	26
" 9 " " 6 "	5	2	7
Total sentences above 6 months,	33	10	43
For 6 months and above 3,	40	30	70
Total sentences above 3 months,	73	40	113

In submitting this report we have repeated many of the observations which we felt it our duty to bring under the notice of the Executive for the two last years, because we desire to record our unaltered opinion in regard to the present defects in the management of the Irish county and borough prisons both as to efficiency and economy, and the urgent necessity to introduce a system more suited for the punishment and reformation of the criminal classes of this country, attended with a considerable reduction in the cost of our penal arrangements.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, } *Inspectors-General*
CHARLES F. BOURKE, } *of Prisons.*

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COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOL.	COMMITTEES																			
	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						Summarily.				Under Revenue Laws.		Under Poor Law Act.		By Special Warrant.		Under Vagrancy Acts.		Drunkards.	
	Felon.		Misdemeanors.		Criminal Lunatics.		Offences under Larceny Acts.		Misdemeanors.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . .	69	14	29	7	1	173	109	1,641	1,135	3	1	29	2	14	15	8	7	267	295	
Armagh, . . .	7	6	15	1	1	23	21	106	47	1	2	2	1	9	2	4	1	100	41	
Carlow, . . .	9	6	2	2	1	18	12	49	20	1	2	0	29	2	7	7	76	30		
Cavan, . . .	9	1	11	3	1	7	4	118	8	3	2	7	2	7	2	1	82	50		
Clare, . . .	4	2	12	7	1	6	19	63	30	1	0	3	5	2	5	8	26	15		
Cork County, . .	26	7	68	4	2	73	46	333	104	3	8	24	14	24	5	19	7	92	55	
" City, . . .	27	25	34	3	1	91	78	489	394	1	1	1	1	9	28	4	12	463	375	
Donagall, . . .	7	2	36	1	1	2	2	82	10	27	11	1	1	29	1	1	8	58	58	
Down, . . .	8	3	12	1	2	24	9	129	170	1	1	1	1	6	2	5	5	26	34	
Dublin County, .	37	8	23	2	2	33	20	356	315	1	1	1	1	1	21	4	3	117	94	
Dublin City :																				
Richmond B.	170	1	186	1	5	319	1	1,425	1,090	1	7	1	1	21	60	21	1	563	712	
Grange Gorman P.	1	77	1	31	1	68	1	2,090	1,090	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	1	
Fermanagh, . .	9	4	4	1	1	8	8	64	22	2	2	1	1	1	10	1	70	42		
Galway, . . .	12	3	31	1	1	11	12	123	32	12	4	3	2	1	1	4	1	14	12	
" City, . . .	12	2	12	1	1	10	10	83	80	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	68	162	
Kerry, . . .	11	8	42	1	1	20	13	327	45	1	11	1	1	1	1	5	2	183	134	
Kildare, . . .	27	7	8	3	1	28	11	110	178	1	10	1	1	10	19	2	4	40	218	
Kilkenny, . . .	14	4	12	1	1	8	4	48	11	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	12	1	
King's, . . .	12	1	1	1	1	11	8	10	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	51	68	
" City, . . .	12	1	1	1	1	7	10	49	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	37	2	
Lettistim, . . .	4	2	26	1	1	9	3	94	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	18	
Limerick County, .	14	6	41	3	1	108	7	130	27	1	14	12	0	2	7	2	40	2		
" City, . . .	17	16	17	2	1	108	12	130	88	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	321	168	
Londonderry, . .	16	3	12	2	1	19	19	167	88	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	186	201	
Longford, . . .	6	1	7	2	1	7	4	121	89	1	9	1	1	12	1	1	1	86	25	
Louth, . . .	3	8	9	1	1	10	10	67	21	1	6	2	39	10	1	1	1	31	32	
Broghda Town, .	7	2	2	1	1	6	4	24	43	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	70	27	
Mayo, . . .	18	5	66	7	2	12	6	108	47	7	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	77	30	
Meath, . . .	3	1	6	1	1	7	4	21	7	1	2	4	11	40	13	21	1	21	6	
Monaghan, . . .	6	1	24	1	1	9	2	60	21	2	22	2	14	1	1	1	1	88	36	
Queen's, . . .	12	4	17	2	1	2	8	62	8	1	3	1	1	15	3	1	1	20	2	
Roseomon, . . .	8	2	22	1	1	8	1	28	29	1	2	3	1	2	0	1	1	21	18	
Sligo, . . .	3	2	5	1	1	7	7	24	28	1	1	1	2	2	0	1	1	30	20	
Tipperary, N.H.D.,	18	2	33	1	1	22	8	105	28	1	9	1	1	8	12	2	111	12		
" S.H.D., . . .	23	8	13	1	1	22	17	174	193	1	9	2	2	1	1	1	1	189	25	
Tyrone, . . .	1	4	16	1	1	10	8	36	16	4	1	4	3	39	2	2	40	89	67	
Waterford, . . .	120	6	2	1	1	18	8	35	8	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	11	1	
" City, . . .	12	8	1	1	1	20	25	140	52	1	4	5	1	10	1	1	1	262	189	
Westmeath, . . .	17	2	19	1	1	16	2	92	17	1	17	4	7	4	18	11	87	68		
Wexford, . . .	22	1	2	1	1	22	19	93	37	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	42	7	
Wicklow, . . .	9	8	12	1	1	19	11	89	8	1	22	2	18	4	1	1	1	60	1	
Total Males, . .	715	1	887	1	24	1,197	1	7,689	71	219	458	238	244	1	1	1	1	4,187	1	
Total Females, .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total M. & F., .	716	1	888	1	25	1,198	1	7,690	72	220	459	239	245	1	1	1	1	4,188	1	

* County prisoners. † City or Town prisoners. ‡ Includes 1 female committed as a Dangerous Lunatic.

and Borough Gaols during the year 1872, by Classes of Offences.

		Not Convicted.												Untried Prisoners in custody on 31st Dec., 1872.		Totals.		
TOTAL.		Felons.				Misdemeanants.				For Further Examination and Discharged.		TOTAL.						
		Acquitted.		No Bill or no Prosecution.		Acquitted.		No Bill or no Prosecution.										
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
2,220	1,661	13	4	2	.	1	.	.	.	246	64	263	68	118	34	2,003	1,643	4,266
299	169	5	2	1	3	7	.	.	.	37	13	50	18	12	2	840	360	520
358	63	3	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	13	1	14	2	2	1	301	46	267
256	84	.	2	.	.	7	.	1	.	19	7	26	8	9	4	368	97	465
153	74	2	3	.	1	4	3	.	4	50	24	74	28	8	1	189	114	292
716	892	6	2	1	.	3	4	2	1	40	2	42	2	17	7	188	316	1,301
1,142	1,827	.	.	13	17	.	.	4	.	33	29	62	65	8	0	1,319	1,849	2,817
212	64	3	.	.	.	2	1	.	1	15	1	16	2	3	2	254	71	285
212	149	3	.	2	.	.	1	.	2	24	4	28	3	4	2	243	159	404
876	368	3	3	3	1	4	.	3	.	76	27	103	28	9	1	671	395	1,041
2,769	.	63	.	31	.	29	.	14	.	462	.	542	.	48	.	2,384	.	4,699
.	3,935	.	48	.	21	.	14	.	5	.	168	.	287	.	18	.	3,500	.
139	72	.	.	.	1	4	1	.	.	17	8	25	7	.	1	197	89	277
772	72	7	1	12	8	7	.	23	2	8	1	9	9	.	.	279	82	341
160	216	8	3	.	1	.	1	6	4	28	7	35	14	8	.	225	182	547
483	338	4	1	1	.	8	1	1	.	11	8	19	7	7	1	816	268	718
356	427	0	2	9	1	.	.	.	1	50	7	57	11	14	8	340	434	760
45	19	.	.	2	1	.	.	3	.	21	4	25	6	4	3	138	26	154
98	79	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	17	44	17	1	.	119	86	215
176	43	.	2	4	.	.	.	10	.	9	.	29	2	8	.	202	44	246
167	86	4	2	3	.	1	.	.	.	12	3	15	5	5	.	189	40	229
264	59	2	2	1	.	13	.	2	1	25	2	27	8	18	2	247	64	413
336	564	1	.	.	.	20	1	3	1	94	17	111	21	4	2	684	283	957
468	525	8	4	.	0	.	.	1	.	33	8	41	18	5	2	421	308	836
268	10	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	30	5	35	2	13	1	214	74	284
275	40	1	1	.	.	3	1	3	3	35	3	37	7	4	.	236	57	315
322	61	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	7	33	8	.	.	145	80	225
495	147	15	.	3	2	48	2	21	11	48	8	143	23	7	1	654	133	680
394	24	8	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	34	4	40	4	10	.	254	38	293
264	71	8	.	.	.	7	.	.	1	18	1	19	2	7	.	228	73	311
348	90	0	1	4	4	16	.	4	.	22	4	26	8	8	.	198	29	274
345	45	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	1	12	1	10	2	109	48	158
141	63	3	1	1	.	8	.	4	.	21	2	23	2	23	.	236	66	282
319	32	.	2	1	.	7	1	3	.	28	2	30	0	2	.	247	31	404
457	233	4	.	2	.	8	.	1	.	37	5	42	3	8	2	329	211	740
393	228	2	4	8	2	.	.	1	.	25	5	31	11	0	5	528	144	674
182	28	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	4	7	4	8	2	113	39	145
434	247	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	19	8	27	6	16	4	433	237	750
209	80	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	27	2	29	3	4	2	241	85	286
186	73	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	20	0	20	7	7	4	216	82	294
219	61	4	1	6	1	2	.	3	1	12	3	15	8	5	1	251	46	291
11,690	.	191	.	113	.	219	.	120	.	1,741	.	2,460	.	422	.	18,779	.	.
14,699	.	94	.	61	.	50	.	37	.	470	.	632	.	99	.	11,450	.	36,912
26,098	.	285	.	174	.	269	.	157	.	2,211	.	3,092	.	521	.	.	.	36,912

TABLE II.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS committed to the several County and Borough Gaols, Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, and Five Times and upwards, within the year 1872.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Number of Individuals Committed within the Year.										Total Number of Individuals Committed.	Number of the foregoing who had not been in any Gaol previous to 1872.			
	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times.		Five times and upwards.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Antrim, . . .	1,455	411	219	119	84	65	49	37	43	90	1,850	722	1,000	264	
Armagh, . . .	304	101	15	13	5	4	.	4	2	1	326	123	393	93	
Carlow, . . .	170	47	6	5	2	.	2	1	1	1	181	54	143	31	
Cavan, . . .	230	29	13	4	7	2	2	1	3	5	255	41	227	24	
Clare, . . .	124	36	20	16	6	5	.	3	.	2	150	63	108	59	
Cork County, . .	674	193	45	20	4	17	1	4	1	3	725	237	572	129	
City, . . .	941	632	104	124	18	46	5	27	4	52	1,072	681	561	538	
Donegal, . . .	192	49	14	2	2	1	2	.	.	3	210	46	153	31	
Down, . . .	292	73	18	11	1	6	1	5	.	5	222	99	165	58	
Dublin County, .	499	173	40	23	7	10	9	4	8	15	563	225	436	145	
Dublin City:															
Richmond B., .	2,456	.	500	.	54	.	10	.	12	.	2,638	.	1,609	.	
Grangegorman P.,	.	1,107	.	237	.	90	.	60	.	152	.	1,635	.	568	
Fermanagh, . .	140	37	11	2	4	1	3	.	2	5	169	45	160	21	
Galway, . . .	*235	99	13	7	6	.	.	2	.	.	254	98	212	51	
	†140	65	17	11	9	0	2	4	3	16	170	102	122	44	
Kerry, . . .	308	58	57	9	9	4	3	4	7	11	394	85	244	46	
Kildare, . . .	301	88	15	21	2	10	1	7	1	24	329	159	223	61	
Kilkenny, . . .	*124	20	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	146	21	87	18
	†73	36	16	9	2	3	2	1	.	4	93	53	65	24	
King's, . . .	165	29	9	3	1	1	0	.	1	1	171	34	145	24	
Leftrim, . . .	163	14	7	4	2	2	1	.	1	1	174	22	145	14	
Limerick County, .	267	49	27	7	4	1	1	.	2	.	301	57	280	35	
City, . . .	393	121	41	10	30	10	18	5	8	11	490	166	401	97	
Londonderry, . .	243	61	29	20	10	10	6	9	14	20	361	120	218	52	
Longford, . . .	209	42	24	3	5	1	4	1	4	3	246	50	143	29	
Louth, . . .	154	38	19	10	5	4	1	3	1	2	180	57	143	25	
Drogheda Town, .	96	31	13	16	3	5	2	3	.	2	110	51	69	18	
Mayo, . . .	457	81	24	6	4	7	1	1	4	2	490	97	475	102	
Meath, . . .	214	19	14	4	4	2	.	.	1	1	232	26	180	14	
Monaghan, . . .	208	37	9	2	4	3	.	3	.	2	221	47	197	31	
Queen's, . . .	181	29	6	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	187	25	167	22	
Rosecommon, . .	162	21	11	2	2	4	.	.	.	2	175	26	137	14	
Sligo, . . .	173	38	11	3	7	1	.	2	.	2	161	46	142	23	
Tipperary, N. Riding,	240	30	25	1	6	3	2	1	0	2	270	37	204	39	
" S. Riding, . .	364	92	50	16	11	3	5	3	2	9	432	128	257	39	
Tyrone, . . .	237	48	25	4	5	1	4	7	2	10	273	70	206	34	
Waterford, . . .	*92	25	7	1	3	.	.	.	1	.	102	25	84	15	
	†271	86	43	15	13	12	9	9	11	12	346	134	106	68	
Westmeath, . . .	204	41	18	6	7	3	3	.	3	2	235	54	206	54	
Wexford, . . .	159	51	18	8	3	5	3	.	.	.	183	64	114	27	
Wicklow, . . .	180	82	17	4	7	.	.	.	1	.	215	36	103	24	
Total Males, . .	13,490	.	1,378	.	357	.	157	.	147	.	15,458	.	10,662	.	
Total Females, . .	.	4,219	.	785	.	349	.	220	.	474	.	5,046	.	2,791	.
Total M. and F., .	17,619	.	2,163	.	705	.	377	.	621	.	21,485	.	13,453	.	

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

TABLE III.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS committed during 1872 to the several County and Borough Gaols, who had been in Gaol Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, Five times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as could be ascertained from the Records of the Gaols or other sources.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	ONCE ONLY.				TWICE.				THREE.				FOUR TIMES.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Astlin,	90	7	689	240	4	1	210	76	1	1	107	48	1		73	35
Armagh,	19	1	229	60			20	22			17	13			11	9
Carlow,	9	6	334	20	1		19	10			9	7			5	3
Cavan,	6		196	27			21	2			11	1			5	
Clare,	5	1	101	30	1		16	13	1	1	10	0			3	1
Cork County,	42	3	503	124			83	10			30	14			17	17
City,	60	12	443	304	12	1	201	105			117	100			62	94
Davegal,	11		130	31			42	2			11	5			8	1
Down,	8	1	153	43	3		18	12			7	5			5	6
Dublin County,	44	7	361	131	12		64	18	1		28	13			15	4
Dublin City: Richmond B.,	206		1,311		37		460		7		162		3		140	
Grangeorgorman P.,	6	52		438		17		230		5		114		9		66
Fermanagh,	8		87	20			7	4			3	5			4	4
Galway,	24	2	195	46	2		24	11			7				2	
" " " " " "	119	2	62	43	9		17	7	1		13	9			3	7
Kerry,	23	3	184	37	6	1	64	10	1		32	4			23	3
Kildare,	13	6	206	46	1		38	15	1		15	16	2		14	8
Kilkenny,	6		77	13			24	3			11	3			6	3
" " " " " "	14	1	37	17	4	2	20	7			7	4	1		5	5
King's,	4	3	137	19			14	3			4	6			5	2
Letchin,	8		112	19	1		31	4			0	1			1	
Limerick County,	11	1	175	24			49	16			27	6			15	3
City,	27	3	349	87			23	17			16	9			14	6
Londonderry,	23	3	150	42	2		43	11			18	8			9	3
Longford,	7		130	23	2		42	6			19	8			8	1
Louth,	5		130	20	2		12	6			10	2			3	1
Drogheda Town,	4		60	15			13	11			10	4			4	4
Mayo,	20	6	380	61	4	2	27	4			16	3			9	7
Meath,	2		177	18			28	2			11	3			4	
Monaghan,	8	4	180	27			6	2			2	1			2	1
Queen's,	4		139	28			17	4			10	1			6	
Roscommon,	6		131	11	2		18	4			9	2			2	1
Sligo,	3	2	132	31	1		18	7	1		9	4			7	1
Tipperary, N. Riding,	11	1	179	19	1		30	6			21	3			3	2
" S. Riding,	16	2	231	37	2		60	18			26	16			18	10
Tyrone,	16	2	185	38			16	12			20	4			7	2
Waterford,	8	4	60	12			12	4			6	3			3	1
" " " " " "	10	4	120	48	7	2	52	13			27	8			17	10
Westmeath,	14		191	33	2	1	5	4			2	3			4	
Wexford,	16	3	91	34	1		26	11			12	2			4	5
Wicklow,	18	1	130	23			30	3			9	1			6	2
Total Males,	859		6,030		119		2,007		14		904		7		501	
Total Females,		142		2,318		27		736		5		425		6		329
Total M. and F.,	907		11,348		146		2,743		19		1,329		13		830	
	12,345				2,889				1,328				836			

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

(continued.)

TABLE III. *concluded.*—NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS committed during 1872 to the several times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	FIVE TIMES.				SIX TIMES.				SEVEN TO EIGHTEEN TIMES.				TWELVE TO SIXTY-THREE TIMES.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	68	23	.	.	45	10	.	.	139	88	.	.	56	38
Armagh,	8	7	.	.	4	.	.	.	15	13	.	.	.	4
Carlow,	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	4	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	7	2	.	.	1	2
Clare,	4	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	3	6	.	.	1	.
Cork County,	14	19	.	.	9	9	.	.	18	24	.	.	2	5
" City,	40	71	.	.	20	40	.	.	35	91	.	.	7	35
Down,	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	2
Dublin County,	6	2	.	.	4	4	.	.	13	3	.	.	3	4
" City,	4	5	.	.	7	4	.	.	17	8	.	.	6	7
Dublin City:
Richmond B.,	1	.	72	.	.	.	69	.	.	.	219	.	.	.	81	.
Grangegorman P.,	5	.	50	.	1	55	.	9	.	.	165	.	2	.	91
Fermanagh,	10	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	32	7	.	.	4	2
Galway,	†	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	1	2
" City,	8	6	.	.	.	1	.	.	10	3	.	.	3	3
Kerry,	15	4	.	.	9	2	.	.	7	6	.	.	5	0
Kildare,	7	2	.	.	5	3	.	.	16	11	.	.	2	4
Kilkenny,	†	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1
" City,	3	2	1	.	5	1	.	.	4	1	.	.	1	5
King's,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	1	.
Lancaster,	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	1	.	10	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	10	3	.	.	2	.
" City,	13	4	.	.	11	6	.	.	26	15	.	.	6	5
Londonderry,	6	2	.	.	7	2	.	.	16	12	.	.	7	5
Longford,	10	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	14	1	.	.	7	3
Louth,	3	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	7	.	.	4	1
Drogheda Town,	5	2	.	.	4	3	.	.	8	4	.	.	5	4
Mayo,	6	9	.	.	5	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	2	6
Meath,	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	2	.
Monaghan,	6	2	.	.	2	3	.	.	6	6	.	.	.	2
Queen's,	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	1
Bacconnan,	2	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	1	1
Sligo,	2	.	.	.	3	4	.	.	6	3	.	.	3	1
Tipperary, N. Riding,	3	2	.	.	3	1	.	.	10	.	.	.	5	2
" S. Riding,	11	14	.	.	19	4	.	.	15	.	.	.	10	7
Tyrone,	7	2	.	.	8	2	.	.	9	5	.	.	2	3
Waterford,	†	.	18	5	.	.	12	4	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	8
Westmeath,	1	.	1	1	.	.	6	1	.	.	31	10	.	.	8	8
Wexford,	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	6	.	.	3	1
Wicklow,	4	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	4	.	.	8	.
" City,	6	3	.	.	2	.
Total Males,	3	.	990	.	1	.	273	.	.	.	756	.	.	.	255	.
Total Females,	6	.	354	.	1	.	173	.	8	.	512	.	2	.	219
Total M. and F.,	3	6	640	354	2	1	446	173	8	8	1,268	512	2	2	257	219
	646				448				1,276				514			

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

County and Borough Gaols, who had been in Gaol Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, Five could be ascertained from the Records of the Gaols or other sources.

SEVENTEEN TO TWENTY TIMES.				TWENTY-ONE TIMES AND UPWARDS.				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS COMMITTED.				NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS REPRESENTED IN FOLLOWING.				COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.				
Not exceeding 16 Years.	Above 16 Years.	Not exceeding 16 Years.	Above 16 Years.	Not exceeding 16 Years.	Above 16 Years.	Not exceeding 16 Years.	Above 16 Years.	Not exceeding 16 Years.	Above 16 Years.	Not exceeding 16 Years.	Above 16 Years.	Not exceeding 16 Years.	Above 16 Years.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
.	.	23	27	.	.	51	139	90	9	1,794	719	105	12	6,818	9,795	Antrim.
.	.	.	1	.	.	2	3	19	1	397	129	19	1	842	477	Armagh.
.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	10	0	171	49	11	5	268	100	Carlow.
.	2	5	6	.	249	41	6	.	451	464	Cavan.
.	.	.	1	.	.	3	2	7	2	143	60	16	4	392	212	Clare.
.	.	1	4	.	.	1	8	42	3	633	294	42	5	1,185	975	Cork County.
.	.	2	5	.	.	5	29	78	12	994	504	80	14	2,505	4,194	" City.
.	4	11	11	.	199	49	11	.	826	363	Donegal.
.	.	.	1	.	.	2	13	11	1	211	98	14	1	479	684	Down.
.	.	2	1	.	.	3	27	57	7	503	218	71	7	1,027	2,150	Dublin County.
.	.	22	.	.	.	40	.	250	.	2,584	.	320	.	3,963	.	Dublin City:
.	.	.	50	.	1	2	274	.	10	1,550	.	287	.	1,880	.	Richmond St.
.	.	2	.	.	.	2	1	8	.	152	45	8	.	720	180	Grangeconema P.
.	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	26	5	222	64	29	6	361	*176	Fermanagh.
.	.	1	7	.	.	3	15	23	2	147	100	34	2	419	†864	Galway.
.	.	2	3	.	.	3	7	40	4	344	81	48	5	882	591	Kerry.
.	.	.	4	.	.	2	35	16	6	305	144	24	0	654	2,142	Kildare.
.	0	.	120	23	6	.	199	*52	" City.
.	.	1	2	.	.	.	6	10	3	83	50	22	5	223	†581	Kilkenny.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	167	21	4	3	276	95	King's.
.	1	9	.	105	22	10	.	305	83	Lettitrim.
.	2	1	12	1	280	50	14	1	625	173	Limerick County.
.	.	4	3	.	.	1	8	27	3	403	169	27	2	1,048	854	" City.
.	.	4	4	.	.	6	28	25	2	276	117	27	3	960	1,848	Londonderry.
.	.	1	.	.	.	4	2	9	.	237	50	11	.	759	191	Longford.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	12	7	.	173	57	9	.	389	956	Louth.
.	.	2	.	.	.	2	4	4	.	112	51	4	.	355	819	Drugheda Town.
.	.	.	1	.	.	3	2	21	5	409	24	28	7	785	201	Mayo.
.	1	3	.	290	25	2	.	308	79	Meath.
.	1	.	8	4	213	42	8	4	327	154	Monaghan.
.	1	1	4	.	189	22	4	.	337	82	Queen's.
.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	8	.	167	29	10	.	257	130	Roscommon.
.	.	.	1	.	.	6	2	5	2	186	44	8	2	524	192	Sligo.
.	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	12	1	267	30	12	1	781	149	Thiperary, N. R.
.	.	12	4	.	.	10	11	29	2	412	101	22	2	1,068	1,115	" S. R.
.	.	.	1	.	.	1	9	15	2	258	68	15	2	535	607	Tyrone.
.	8	4	94	21	8	1	160	439	Waterford.
.	.	3	2	.	.	10	29	23	6	327	128	20	8	1,492	1,195	Westmeath.
.	1	4	17	1	218	55	21	2	415	679	Wexford.
.	.	3	3	.	.	2	2	19	2	104	61	29	3	516	241	Wicklow.
.	.	1	1	.	.	4	.	13	1	199	39	16	1	473	95	
.	.	91	.	.	.	182	.	999	.	14,440	.	1,184	.	30,979	.	Total Males.
.	.	.	127	.	1	.	664	.	201	.	5,845	.	403	.	52,250	Total Females.
230		1		847		1,909		20,385		1,587		92,238		93,825		Total M. and F.

TABLE IV., No. 1 (by Counties, &c.)—SENTENCES OF DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, NOT CONVICTED, and of those REMAINING FOR TRIAL,

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Death.		PENAL SERVITUDE FOR											
			Life.		Above 15 Years.		15 Years and above 10.		10 Years and above 7.		7 Years.		5 Years.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	1	.	14	.	1	1
Armagh,	1	.	1	4	.	.
Carlow,	1	.	1	.
Cavan,	1	.	.	.
Clare,	1	.	.	.
Cork County,	1	2	6	1
" City,	1	1	4	2
Donegal,	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Down,	2	2	1	1	.	.
Dublin County,	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	1
Dublin City:
Richmond B.,	1	.	.	.	15	.	16	.
Grangegorman P.,	6	.	21
Fermanagh,	1	2	1	.	.
Galway, . . .	†	2	.	2	.	2	.
" . . .	†	1	.	.	.
Kerry,	2	1	.
Kildare,	1	1	2	1	.	.
Kilkenny, . . .	†	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
King's, . . .	†	1	.	.	.
Lakeview,	1	.	1	.
Limerick County,	2	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	1	.
" City,	1	.	2	7	1	2
Londonderry,	1	2	1	.
Longford,
Louth,
Loughrea Town,	1	.	2	.
Mayo,	4	2	2	.
Meath,	1	.
Monaghan,	2	.	.	.
Queen's,
Roscommon,	1	.
Sligo,
Tipperary, N. Riding,	1	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	1	.
" S. Riding,	2	2	.	2
Tyrone,
Waterford, . . .	†	1	1	.
Westmeath,	1	.	.
Wexford,	1	1	1	1
Wicklow,	2	1	.	2
Total Males, . .	1	.	.	.	4	.	5	.	9	.	66	.	48	.
Total Females, .	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	27	.	32
Total M. and F.,	2	.	.	.	4	.	5	.	13	.	103	.	80	.
216														

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

IMPRISONMENT, &c., passed during the Year 1872, together with the number of Prisoners in each of the County and Borough Gaols.

IMPRISONMENT FOR														COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	
3 Years and above 2.		2 Years and above 12 Months.		18 Months and above 12.		12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	.	.	2	.	14	2	8	4	115	48	173	75	Antrim.	
.	1	.	2	.	25	5	11	15	Armagh.	
.	5	1	.	.	2	4	2	3	Carlow.	
.	5	.	.	.	8	1	16	9	Cavan.	
.	12	1	2	.	0	5	4	8	Clare.	
.	.	8	1	10	.	22	3	18	1	50	11	68	50	Cork County.	
.	.	.	1	0	.	12	1	8	5	51	10	43	23	" City.	
.	.	1	.	.	.	8	.	.	1	14	1	27	10	Down.	
.	2	1	21	0	15	7	Dublin.	
.	.	2	.	3	.	1	2	.	1	27	7	28	7	Dublin County.	
.	.	1	.	4	.	20	.	8	.	119	.	257	.	Dublin City:	
.	.	.	.	10	.	2	5	.	1	.	35	.	52	Richmond St.	
.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	7	.	8	1	Grangegegan P.	
.	.	2	.	2	.	4	.	5	.	9	4	19	15	Fermagh.	
.	4	2	.	.	3	.	1	12	Galway.	
.	.	.	.	4	.	7	.	3	.	10	3	21	3	Kerry.	
.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	19	4	20	6	Kildare.	
.	.	.	.	1	.	8	.	1	.	4	9	9	1	Kilkenny.	
.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	"	
.	.	5	.	1	.	12	.	1	.	17	1	14	5	King's.	
.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	4	1	10	.	Leitrim.	
.	.	.	1	2	.	4	.	1	2	19	8	11	1	Limerick County.	
.	.	3	.	.	.	1	1	5	1	9	11	15	9	" City.	
.	2	.	2	1	9	4	18	8	Londonderry.	
.	1	.	1	.	5	.	9	2	Louth.	
.	.	4	.	2	.	12	.	1	.	22	3	11	1	Mayo.	
.	2	1	7	.	23	2	11	11	Meath.	
.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	3	.	3	.	11	2	Monaghan.	
.	5	.	5	.	21	4	12	.	"	
.	5	.	.	.	5	1	10	3	Queen's.	
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	5	4	10	4	Roscommon.	
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	1	4	7	Sligo.	
1	.	3	.	1	.	10	.	1	1	11	1	22	5	Tipperary, N. Riding.	
1	.	4	1	4	1	14	1	1	1	10	3	20	0	" S. Riding.	
.	3	3	1	1	7	5	16	6	Tyrone.	
.	.	1	.	1	.	2	2	.	.	8	2	7	1	Waterford.	
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	2	15	10	Westmeath.	
.	.	2	.	1	.	5	.	3	2	11	.	16	10	Wexford.	
.	.	2	.	1	.	5	.	1	.	5	5	11	5	Wicklow.	
.	.	0	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	4	3	11	5	"	
2	.	50	.	51	.	225	.	101	.	761	.	131	.	Total Males.	
.	.	5	.	13	.	28	.	22	.	214	.	402	.	Total Females.	
2	.	54	.	64	.	253	.	123	.	975	.	1,313	.	Total M. and F.	

[continued.]

TABLE IV., No. 1 (by Counties, &c.) concluded.—SENTENCES OF DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, NOT CONVICTED, and of those REMAINING FOR

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	IMPRISONMENT FOR											
	2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	208	78	440	185	793	781	234	202	94	23	160	260
Armagh,	41	10	78	38	44	15	68	42	21	4	6	8
Carlow,	5	5	15	10	35	19	57	12	20	5	80	4
Cavan,	21	.	33	7	41	4	49	44	43	21	20	4
Clare,	18	7	34	10	25	7	38	31	7	4	6	.
Cork County,	62	43	185	66	129	44	110	74	5	6	2	.
" City,	69	63	147	193	210	351	203	511	152	204	72	133
Donegal,	33	1	41	12	18	8	28	31	32	1	13	1
Down,	24	19	65	34	31	33	36	29	9	12	7	1
Dublin County,	81	17	107	37	98	52	82	113	67	78	29	29
Dublin City:												
Richmond B.,	361	.	404	.	345	.	410	.	510	.	180	.
Grangegorman P., . . . . .	.	103	.	230	.	444	.	606	.	812	.	844
Fermanagh,	10	4	45	12	29	7	47	30	20	10	7	.
Galway,	20	3	60	20	44	33	52	16	2	.	1	.
" {	47	4	31	15	24	22	33	86	22	62	66	83
Kerry,	46	5	109	48	123	37	122	84	16	10	32	5
Kildare,	22	8	34	50	21	45	50	286	37	33	27	4
Kilkenny,	12	3	32	5	18	8	14	1	1	.	2	.
" {	1	1	10	7	4	7	24	28	38	50	6	4
King's,	13	7	30	8	0	4	26	13	21	3	10	1
Leftrim,	11	3	58	0	41	4	18	3	10	13	8	4
Limerick County,	26	4	71	23	31	7	60	11	4	.	4	1
" City,	35	6	63	51	100	33	98	65	151	26	75	21
Londonderry,	30	11	98	34	59	53	118	118	60	94	1	.
Longford,	18	2	43	7	46	11	68	24	50	13	37	10
Louth,	12	7	25	27	20	20	43	23	4	9	2	8
Drogheda Town,	3	.	9	23	0	12	42	24	21	4	20	1
Mayo,	29	5	103	0	32	16	84	40	20	7	5	.
Meath,	13	4	59	8	23	2	74	18	3	.	1	.
Monaghan,	16	2	51	11	26	15	41	25	12	7	15	7
Queen's,	13	.	24	9	10	1	42	5	10	.	1	1
Roscommon,	16	1	52	10	30	8	31	17	15	1	.	.
Sligo,	20	7	60	15	88	12	29	11	9	5	4	4
Tipperary, N. Riding,	29	6	63	16	41	6	16	9	57	5	14	5
" S. Riding,	28	20	49	29	45	14	142	64	39	8	82	20
Tyrene,	16	31	58	42	34	6	71	26	52	3	20	2
Waterford,	19	1	22	7	29	5	13	4	1	.	.	.
" {	21	32	46	98	21	11	180	53	94	29	50	19
Westmeath,	21	4	45	11	33	5	68	39	25	1	14	2
Wexford,	24	10	38	7	90	13	60	28	6	1	2	.
Wicklow,	14	3	55	8	20	5	26	3	61	3	7	1
Total Males,	1,523	.	3,064	.	3,817	.	3,130	.	1,816	.	1,193	.
Total Females, . . . . .	.	547	.	1,427	.	2,103	.	3,200	.	1,564	.	936
Total M. and F.,	2,009		4,491		4,090		6,405		3,410		2,002	
	26,459											

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

IMPRISONMENT, &c., passed during the Year 1872, together with the number of Prisoners
TRIAL, in each of the County and Borough Gaols.

IMPRISONMENT FOR				Sentence required and not passed.		Ascribed, No Bill, No prosecution, For Further Investigation and Discharged.		Remaining for Trial, 31st Dec., 1872.		TOTAL.			COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
Year.	Un- adjudged.	Un- adjudged.	Un- adjudged.										
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	
10				2	3	270	60	115	14	3,020	1,044	4,064	Antrim.
2						52	18	13	2	303	162	465	Armagh.
3						16	2	2	1	204	66	270	Carlow.
2						35	9	9	4	310	97	407	Cavan.
2						37	15	3	1	189	110	299	Clare.
5	1					62	16	17	7	806	230	1,036	Cork County.
28				2	1	68	101	4	6	1,232	1,573	2,805	" City.
				1		23	3	2	2	237	71	308	Demol.
5	2					29	8	4	2	240	161	401	Down.
28	2					64	29	2	1	685	378	1,063	Dublin County.
64				53		564		43		5,404			Dublin City:
					7	203		18		3,156		6,703	{ Richmond B.
						24	7		1	200	80	280	{ Grangegorman P.
1						57	6			209	83	292	{ Farnham.
						37	16	8		225	282	507	{ Galway.
1					1	25	7	7	1	224	206	430	Kerry.
19	1			3	1	78	11	14	6	360	437	797	Kildare.
						28	6	4	2	137	28	165	{ Kilkenny.
5						29	18	1		121	97	218	{ King's.
1						31	3	3		201	45	246	
						21	6	6		105	69	174	Leitrim.
2				20	1	72	6	18	2	267	68	335	Limerick County.
1				1		124	21	4	2	687	289	976	" City.
2						40	15	5	2	465	371	836	Londonderry.
				2	1	49	4	13	1	346	75	421	Longford.
10						17	7	4		218	69	287	Louth.
3						20	4			146	60	206	Progheda Town.
1				48	7	141	22	7	1	554	181	735	Mayo.
11				1		40	4	10		205	38	243	Meath.
						28	3	7		245	74	319	Monaghan.
5				9	1	49	9	5		197	39	236	Queen's.
2						17	1	10	2	161	49	210	Rosemount.
2						31	3	25		219	67	286	Sligo.
3				4		10	0	2		100	59	159	Tipperary, N. Riding.
3				1		65	3	8	3	631	212	843	" S. Riding.
4				1		35	13	6	5	335	147	482	Tyrone.
2						12	1	6	2	121	39	160	Waterford.
10				1		21	0	16	4	406	258	664	Westmeath.
4						32	5	4	2	100	87	187	Wexford.
3					1	24	8	7	1	217	85	302	Wicklow.
9				4		37	8	6	1	203	42	245	
3		253		153		2,519		422		10,007			Total Males.
3		6			21		719		10		11,535		Total Females.
9		259											Total M. and F.
				177		3,238		431				30,002	

TABLE IV., No. 2 (by Classes of Offences).—SENTENCES OF DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, and Committed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December,

CLASSES OF OFFENCES.	Death.	PENAL SERVITUDE FOR										IMPRISONMENT FOR											
		Life.	Above 15 Years.		15 Years and above 10.		10 Years and above 7.		7 Years.		5 Years.		3 Years and above 2.		2 Years and above 18 Months.		18 Months and above 12.		12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.
CONVICTED.																							
Felons,	1	.	.	3	3	.	7	3	50	29	33	25	.	10	5	34	13	101	17	36	15	140	30
Misdemeanants, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	4	.	.	7	.	8	48	5	31	3	45	16
Criminal Lunatics, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Offenders under Larceny Acts,	1	.	2	1	94	61
Misdemeanants,	8	.	11	1	1311	43
Under Revenue Laws, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	11	1
Under Poor Law Act, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Courts Martial & Deserters, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	10	6	41	.	4	85	.	
Under Vagrancy Acts, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Drunkards, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2
Total Males,	1	.	.	3	3	.	7	3	57	30	39	25	.	10	5	34	13	102	17	37	15	141	31
Total Females, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males and Females,	1	.	.	3	3	.	7	3	57	30	39	25	.	10	5	34	13	102	17	37	15	141	31
167																							
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination & Discharged, Remaining for Trial on 31st December, 1872, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sentences of Prisoners Committed in 1871, but not Tried until 1872,	1	.	1	2	.	2	1	0	7	0	7	.	14	4	.	23	2	14	2	34	17		
Not Convicted, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	1	.	4	5	.	0	30	48	2	50	51	325	101	739	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Females, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males and Females,	2	.	4	5	.	0	30	48	2	50	51	325	101	739	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
206																							

IMPRISONMENT, &c., together with the Number NOT CONVICTED, of all the Prisoners Tried 1872; and also of those Committed in 1871, but not Tried until 1872.

IMPRISONMENT FOR																								Sentences reprieved and not passed.	TOTAL.		
3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Fine only.		Unimprisoned.											
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.					
132	41	28	18	51	17	40	9	10	2	1		2	1		4	1	12	5	715	250	964						
158	21	59	7	115	18	61	4	27	4	2		10		0	1	1	130	18	887	102	989						
															34	3			44	2	27						
170	112	104	124	287	150	118	108	110	04	10	0	3	2						1,107	637	1,744						
308	101	1122	311	2343	825	1923	1478	1121	1652	1091	673	157	237	1	1	2	*1		7,588	5,108	12,697						
39	23	1		20	30	5	0	4	5	1	2	1		2		1	1		51	38	100						
10	2	18	0	101	35	10	28	30	10	2	2	1	1						219	91	310						
20		41		30		5		101		57		30				225			097		097						
1	9		22	92	50	53	09	115	37	3	12	0	10						261	101	451						
4	10	7	38	97	317	357	480	1400	1487	1302	897	020	672						4,187	3,925	8,110						
907		1512		3060		2908		5100		1810		1140		0		255		148		15,050							
	800		540		1424		2158		3267		1504		944		8		0	23			10,829						
1,303		2,058		4,474		4,066		6,403		3,410		2,080		8		250		169									
20,272																								20,300			
																				2,600	002	2,602					
																				420	09	521					
																				18,772	11,450	30,222					
21	6	10	1	11	3	0	0		2					2	1			5	1	170	58	221					
																				110	27	140					
343		1522		1064		2417		2130		1810		1134		0		252		100		19,007							
	892		547		1427		2163		3230		1504		932		8		0	21			11,550						
1,535		2,069		4,491		4,080		6,405		3,410		2,082		0		250								20,302			
20,450																								127			

* Dangerous Lunatics.

TABLE V., No. 1 (by Counties, &c.)—AGERS of the PRISONERS committed to the County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1872.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Under 15 Years.		15 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 to 21 Years.		21 to 31 Years.		31 to 41 Years.		41 Years and upwards.		Age could not be ascertained.	TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim,	2		101	12	609	102	918	706	533	458	410	306		2,003	1,013	4,016
Armagh,			19	1	61	5	142	77	69	47	69	30		360	168	528
Carlow,			10	0	30	6	91	31	41	11	27	13		201	66	267
Cavan,			6		58	2	139	24	58	61	48	16		304	97	400
Clare,	2		6	4	19	13	60	33	36	88	48	22		182	110	292
Cork County,	3		39	3	150	24	816	116	144	63	124	60		783	316	1,101
City,	0	1	82	12	314	179	460	646	195	279	181	250		1,249	1,604	2,857
Donegal,			11		66	8	67	37	30	11	46	18		204	71	275
Down,			11	1	53	5	83	54	51	62	47	37		245	156	404
Dublin County,	7	1	52	6	169	20	256	173	102	110	84	60		671	370	1,041
Droghda City:																
Richmond B.,	5		208		781		1,355		568		386		9	3,354		
Grangegorman P.,	2		155		881		1,544		779		474		1	3,335		6,689
Fermanagh,			6		37	0	68	50	53	10	31	15		197	80	277
Galway,	1		2	4	62	12	95	14	37	25	34	18	8	270	86	356
†,			30	2	44	17	88	156	23	57	37	38	3	285	282	567
Kerry,	2		41	5	98	11	198	100	117	70	60	17		516	203	719
Kildare,			16	6	62	24	143	284	71	97	54	23		340	434	786
Kilkenny,			6		21		52	8	22	19	27	6		128	26	154
King's,	10		10	2	19	6	40	40	21	66	23	11		116	96	216
†,			4	3	39	3	84	13	56	16	19	9		202	44	246
Leitrim,	1		9		41	4	78	20	40	7	29	9		102	40	222
Limerick County,	1		11	1	71	12	148	30	78	18	49	14	1	347	60	418
City,			27	3	153	49	292	148	116	53	108	48		684	283	967
Londonderry,	2		25	3	82	25	194	108	74	122	74	111		451	399	850
Longford,			9		47	4	127	42	70	10	48	8		310	74	384
Louth,	1		8		41	3	94	35	42	32	30	27		210	91	313
Droghda Town,			4		16	18	56	24	32	23	39	24		145	83	228
Mayo,			26	7	64	10	204	43	109	32	89	21	9	650	130	780
Meath,			2		54	8	120	18	42	8	19	4		254	58	312
Monaghan,			8	4	43		80	20	57	29	41	18		258	72	331
Queen's,			4		30		79	8	35	9	32	9	3	165	20	224
Roscommon,			10		68	5	71	27	28	8	23	8		190	48	238
Sligo,			6	2	38	3	80	20	40	21	32	17	5	216	66	282
Tipperary, N. Riding,			12	1	50	8	169	28	77	14	35	10	4	347	57	404
S. Riding,			20	2	92	8	217	88	121	67	79	48		629	211	760
Tyrone,			15	2	72	6	118	85	75	37	50	14		380	144	474
Waterford,	1		8	4	27	3	61	0	11	10	8	7		115	30	145
Westmeath,			23	8	83	31	218	70	80	63	72	54		493	257	750
Wexford,			19	2	50	6	115	36	61	18	52	27		301	85	386
Wicklow,			16	3	81	10	63	21	38	25	37	20		216	82	298
†,			16	1	48	2	64	16	50	19	34	8		301	40	341
Total Males,	40		1,049		3,931		7,449		3,519		3,704		100	18,772		
Total Females,		6		203		1,020		6,210		3,904		1,043	82		11,450	
Total M. and F.,	40	6	1,049	203	3,931	1,020	7,449	6,210	3,519	3,904	3,704	1,043	182			30,222

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

TABLE V., No. 2 (by Classes of Officers).—Age of the Policemen committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1873.

Nature of Conviction.	Age.																Totals.		
	Under 18 Years.		18 and not exceeding 21 Years.		21 Years to 24 Years.		24 Years to 27 Years.		27 Years to 30 Years.		30 Years and upwards.		Omitted from Account.						
Convictions.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M & F.		
Felony.	1	1	48	5	149	33	343	55	343	41	113	24	1	1	128	208	333		
Misdemeanors.	-	-	26	4	151	22	396	56	188	30	143	36	20	-	397	120	518		
General Licences.	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	8	1	6	-	-	-	14	3	17		
Offences under Larceny Act.	12	3	299	45	327	55	248	375	174	155	145	146	-	-	1,107	671	1,778		
Misdemeanors.	3	-	304	141	1,000	343	5,136	1,387	1,133	1,208	416	161	1	2	7,486	1,258	10,007		
Under Summary Laws.	-	-	5	-	4	5	15	3	31	9	75	27	-	-	11	39	50		
Under Poor Law Act.	-	-	29	4	66	11	55	36	97	26	58	22	-	-	143	35	178		
County-Mental and Detention.	-	-	5	-	254	-	500	-	26	-	5	-	-	-	265	-	265		
Under Vagrancy Act.	-	-	5	5	29	4	205	36	78	36	61	75	-	1	264	141	405		
Drunkards.	-	-	18	31	246	255	1,214	1,313	1,055	1,507	552	650	2	4	4,237	1,858	6,112		
Imprisoned, No Bills, No Prosecutions, For Further Examination and Discharge.	13	5	507	55	499	59	387	561	437	148	538	214	55	32	1,460	561	1,991		
Remaining for Trial on 31st Dec., 1873.	-	-	20	4	128	31	149	45	77	33	46	35	2	-	261	10	271		
Total Males.	40	-	1,294	-	4,061	-	11,431	-	7,438	-	7,764	-	660	-	16,711	-	-		
Total Females.	-	8	-	261	-	1,083	-	1,339	-	7,954	-	1,013	-	31	-	11,297	-		
Total Males and Females.	40	8	1,294	261	4,061	1,083	12,770	1,339	7,438	7,954	7,764	1,673	691	31	-	-	30,008		

Inspector-General of Prisons in Ireland.

TABLE VI., No. 1 (by Counties, &c.)—STATE of EDUCATION on Commitment of the Prisoners committed to the County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1872.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Read and Write.		Read imperfectly.		Know Spelling.		Know Alphabet.		Wholly Illiterate.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Andria, . . .	1,364	453	414	413	16	2	2	3	810	742	.	.	2,000	1,643	4,216
Armagh, . . .	68	10	91	30	59	15	34	17	74	84	.	.	304	169	526
Callow, . . .	68	29	13	11	.	.	.	.	129	21	.	.	201	69	267
Cavan, . . .	152	38	47	21	.	.	.	.	100	3	.	.	308	97	404
Clare, . . .	68	21	28	11	17	10	6	7	68	58	.	.	182	110	291
Cork County, . . .	290	70	50	50	19	6	26	11	203	171	.	.	783	310	1,350
" City, . . .	286	84	332	270	141	118	89	69	379	1,045	.	.	1,219	1,406	2,637
Donegal, . . .	55	6	44	31	67	9	10	2	59	30	.	.	239	71	303
Down, . . .	127	19	40	50	9	8	2	1	73	75	.	.	248	159	404
Dublin County, . . .	337	128	59	90	8	.	5	2	292	171	.	.	471	370	1,041
Dublin City:															
Richmond B., . . .	2,032	.	429	.	.	.	81	.	780	.	30	.	3,364	.	
Grangegorman P., . . .	.	262	.	740	.	3	.	14	1,004	.	12	.	3,335	.	4,693
Fermagh, . . .	78	13	39	20	.	.	.	.	89	47	.	.	197	80	277
Galway, . . .	*108	7	7	3	.	.	.	.	137	64	27	8	279	81	341
	†102	34	8	4	.	.	.	.	105	241	10	18	225	262	507
Kerry, . . .	247	60	33	10	14	7	6	1	213	110	.	.	510	203	719
Kildare, . . .	167	97	48	69	.	.	1	.	159	208	.	.	210	431	746
Kilkenny, . . .	*57	1	20	6	4	1	.	.	47	14	.	.	124	20	144
	†54	16	6	8	0	.	.	.	49	78	.	.	113	90	213
King's, . . .	83	12	20	12	.	.	.	.	62	30	1	.	202	41	246
Leitrim, . . .	103	9	28	12	5	.	.	.	61	20	.	.	102	40	224
Limerick County, . . .	207	18	51	20	23	6	14	1	52	22	.	1	317	60	413
" City, . . .	234	38	30	1	.	.	.	.	203	244	.	.	684	282	947
Londonderry, . . .	180	78	187	175	18	30	12	11	47	44	18	32	431	369	829
Longford, . . .	129	11	57	10	6	7	.	.	121	40	1	.	310	74	384
Louth, . . .	127	10	21	18	7	1	.	.	60	28	.	.	216	97	315
Drogheda Town, . . .	65	31	31	24	15	3	4	3	39	50	.	.	143	89	232
Mayo, . . .	240	10	19	8	.	.	.	.	205	109	40	9	550	130	680
Meath, . . .	158	10	3	0	10	2	.	.	83	17	.	.	254	38	330
Monaghan, . . .	112	5	51	25	21	0	3	.	41	37	.	.	229	73	311
Queen's, . . .	95	6	35	9	20	3	10	.	17	8	18	3	108	29	221
Roscommon, . . .	98	3	20	14	5	11	3	.	61	17	.	.	100	48	228
Sligo, . . .	117	6	18	10	6	4	8	2	70	38	.	.	210	66	282
Tipperary, N. Riding, . . .	170	18	33	10	.	.	.	.	140	28	4	1	347	57	401
" S. Riding, . . .	221	17	37	23	.	.	.	.	271	112	.	.	620	211	710
Tyrone, . . .	147	21	62	30	6	12	.	.	115	70	.	.	330	141	474
Waterford, . . .	*42	4	15	8	.	.	.	.	58	21	.	.	115	30	143
	†180	13	67	41	.	.	.	.	257	201	.	.	403	237	740
Westmeath, . . .	131	23	21	17	20	1	8	6	127	35	.	.	301	80	386
Wexford, . . .	67	29	35	17	17	8	10	8	51	24	.	.	216	82	299
Wicklow, . . .	59	7	54	9	42	15	20	9	.	.	.	.	251	40	291
Total Males, . . .	8,777	.	3,622	.	575	.	456	.	0,164	.	160	.	18,772	.	.
Total Females, . . .	2,489	.	2,382	.	280	.	102	.	0,007	.	00	.	11,456	.	.
Total M. & F., . . .	11,246	.	5,004	.	855	.	617	.	12,261	.	219	.	.	.	20,238

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

TABLE VI, No. 2 (by Classes of Offences).—State of Prisons on Commitment of the Prisoners committed in the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1872

Classes of Offences.		Prisoners on Commitment.												Totals.			
		Real and Vires.		Real Imprisoned.		Real Spelling.		Real Alphabet.		Wholly Ignorant.		Could not be recorded.					
Description.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M & F.	
Felonies.	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	503	89	107	21	24	1	20	7	175	200	5	2	715	209	924	
Misdemeanors.		478	54	102	20	23	2	5	1	168	21	45	1	821	120	941	
Criminal Lunatics.		18	-	5	1	1	-	5	-	2	2	-	-	94	3	97	
Offences under Larceny Act.	At Assizes.	503	314	207	340	66	22	27	22	120	205	-	0	1,027	556	1,583	
Misdemeanors.		5,723	1,844	1,710	1,754	928	704	572	24	8,420	2,528	7	0	7,937	2,524	10,461	
Under Summary Laws.		20	5	28	7	2	1	1	-	27	20	-	-	55	26	81	
Under Poor Law Act.		25	10	26	10	12	-	12	2	17	45	-	-	229	22	251	
Criminal Minded and Drunkards.		207	-	24	-	15	-	15	-	220	-	2	-	227	-	227	
Under Vagrancy Act.		107	27	22	21	0	21	4	5	100	112	-	1	224	221	445	
Breachers.		1,220	725	284	220	112	22	112	27	1,700	2,122	0	22	4,107	2,722	6,829	
Appointed, for Police, for Prisoners, for Further Examination, and Discharged.		1,772	320	220	120	42	22	22	22	220	222	24	22	2,220	222	2,442	
Remaining for Trial on 1st Dec., 1872.		222	20	71	22	7	2	2	-	220	22	1	-	222	22	244	
Total Males.		8,777	-	2,525	-	270	-	622	-	9,244	-	222	-	10,170	-	-	
Total Females.		-	2,222	-	1,722	-	222	-	172	-	2,222	-	22	-	11,722	-	-
Total Males and Females.		11,222	-	2,525	-	270	-	622	-	11,244	-	244	-	11,244	-	11,244	

Supplement—Continued of Prisoners in Jail.

TABLE VII, No. 1 (by Counties, &c.)—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the PRISONERS committed to the County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1872.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Protestant Episcopalians of Ireland.		Presbyterians.		Roman Catholics.		Other Religions.		Could not be ascertained.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim,	980	574	475	171	1,242	808	6	.	.	.	2,003	1,613	4,206
Armagh,	100	61	34	8	239	101	.	.	.	.	300	160	520
Carlow,	6	1	.	.	195	65	.	.	.	.	201	66	267
Cavan,	25	21	2	.	200	70	.	.	.	.	206	97	423
Clare,	2	2	.	.	180	108	.	.	.	.	182	110	292
Cork County,	190	20	5	2	680	285	5	.	.	.	785	312	1,301
City,	60	20	9	.	1,150	1,630	.	.	.	.	1,810	1,650	3,460
Donegal,	22	9	15	.	197	65	.	.	.	.	234	71	305
Down,	75	45	60	19	117	164	2	.	.	.	245	150	401
Dublin County,	73	25	2	.	593	315	3	.	.	.	671	370	1,041
Dublin City :													
Richmond B.,	200	.	13	.	3,013	.	2	.	70	.	3,251	.	} 4680
Grangegorman P., . . . . .	.	282	.	5	.	3,010	.	.	18	.	3,295	.	
Fermanagh,	41	29	.	.	190	34	.	.	.	.	107	80	227
Galway,	8	1	.	.	240	75	.	.	22	6	270	84	361
{ †	9	5	.	.	217	274	.	.	2	9	235	282	507
Kerry,	9	.	1	.	509	200	.	.	.	.	518	200	719
Kildare,	47	41	7	2	290	391	2	.	.	.	346	424	760
Kilkenny,	4	1	1	.	123	20	.	.	.	.	128	20	154
{ †	1	6	.	.	118	30	.	.	.	.	119	36	225
King's,	10	3	5	.	170	41	1	.	1	.	202	41	243
Leitrim,	2	4	.	.	190	36	.	.	.	.	192	40	232
Limerick County,	19	9	.	.	328	62	.	.	.	1	317	60	413
City,	11	13	1	.	672	270	.	.	.	.	684	283	967
Londonderry,	69	80	30	40	332	240	.	.	.	.	451	300	850
Longford,	12	5	2	.	205	60	.	.	.	.	210	74	284
Louth,	44	10	1	.	171	97	.	.	.	.	210	97	313
Drogheda Town,	4	1	.	.	139	88	.	.	.	.	147	89	234
Mayo,	20	.	.	.	406	121	.	.	34	9	550	130	680
Meath,	7	1	2	.	215	37	.	.	.	.	234	38	282
Monaghan,	29	9	9	6	200	58	.	.	.	.	238	73	311
Queen's,	9	1	.	.	168	25	.	.	14	3	195	20	231
Roscommon,	6	2	2	.	183	46	.	.	.	.	190	48	234
Sligo,	14	.	1	.	201	65	.	.	.	.	210	60	251
Tipperary, N. Riding,	17	.	.	.	321	54	.	.	6	1	347	57	404
" S. Riding,	18	1	.	.	511	210	.	.	.	.	520	211	740
Tyrene,	62	12	13	3	250	120	.	.	.	.	300	144	470
Waterford,	5	.	.	.	108	30	2	.	.	.	115	30	145
{ †	18	3	2	3	472	251	1	.	.	.	493	257	750
Westmeath,	20	9	1	.	280	79	.	.	.	.	301	85	386
Wexford,	19	1	.	.	200	81	.	.	.	.	210	82	298
Wicklow,	18	3	1	.	212	37	.	.	.	.	251	40	291
Total Males,	2,188	.	704	.	15,601	.	24	.	150	.	18,772	.	.
Total Females, . . . . .	.	1,311	.	270	.	9,810	.	.	.	41	.	11,430	.
Total M. and F.,	3,490	.	974	.	25,411	.	24	.	200	.	.	.	30,220

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

TABLE VII., No. 2 (by Classes of Offences).—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the PRISONERS committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1872.

CLASSES OF OFFENCES.	Protestant Episcopalian of Ireland.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholics.		Other Religions.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
CONVICTIONS.													
Felons,	102	25	80	4	579	233	1	.	3	1	710	263	973
Misdemeanors,	54	7	32	3	710	91	1	.	40	1	847	102	949
Criminal Lunatics,	5	1	2	1	10	1	.	.	1	.	22	3	27
Offenders under Larceny Act,	115	40	15	10	851	510	3	.	.	.	1,197	537	1,734
Misdemeanors,	124	75	35	11	6,311	1,648	2	.	8	.	7,060	5,408	12,468
Under Revenue Laws,	4	3	1	.	31	3	.	.	.	.	31	3	34
Under Poor Law Act,	25	1	4	.	192	10	.	.	.	.	210	11	221
Under Martial and Disorders,	225	.	36	.	421	.	.	.	.	.	657	.	657
Under Vagrant Acts,	18	4	4	4	312	182	.	.	1	.	284	101	385
Drunkards,	273	300	80	87	3,723	3,451	1	.	1	2	4,187	3,223	7,410
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, &c.	30	77	2	14	1,021	574	4	.	111	27	1,100	602	1,702
Remained for Trial on 1st Dec., 1872,	79	19	3	0	312	81	1	.	.	.	423	0	423
Total Males,	2,188	.	701	.	10,697	.	24	.	168	.	11,772	.	.
Total Females, . . . . .	.	1,811	.	250	.	9,850	.	.	41	.	10,450	.	.
Total Males and Females,	3,180	.	951	.	20,546	.	24	.	209	.	22,222	.	.

TABLE VIII.—Number of DEBTORS committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1872, distinguishing Master and Mistress from Pauper.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Master and Mistress.		Pauper.		TOTAL.			COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Master and Mistress.		Pauper.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Armagh,	51	.	27	7	78	7	85	Limerick City,	22	1	11	2	33	3	36
Armagh,	35	2	10	1	44	3	47	Limerick City,	18	1	3	.	21	1	24
Carlow,	8	1	2	.	10	1	11	Limerick City, . . . . .	.	.	4	.	4	.	4
Cork,	6	1	4	1	10	2	12	Limerick City,	1	.	2	.	3	.	3
Cork,	10	1	.	.	10	1	11	Limerick City,	2	.	1	.	3	.	3
Cork County,	10	1	20	8	30	9	39	Moy,	6	1	3	.	9	1	10
" City,	40	0	10	2	50	7	57	Mosk,	4	.	2	.	6	.	6
Dougal,	1	.	8	.	9	.	9	Mosk,	10	1	4	.	14	1	15
Drogheda,	17	1	10	1	28	2	30	Mosk,	9	.	1	.	10	.	10
Dublin County,	18	.	7	1	25	1	26	Rooscommon,	4	.	3	.	7	.	7
Dublin City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sligo,	8	.	.	.	8	.	8
Richardson B.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, N. Riding	5	2	3	1	8	3	11
Grange-parish P.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" S. Riding	6	2	3	.	9	2	11
Fermagh, . . . . .	.	.	2	1	3	1	4	" "							

* Debtors in the city of Dublin jurisdiction are sent, on arrest, to the Four Courts Marshes.

TABLE IX.—CASES of SICKNESS and DISEASE in the

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GALES.	DISEASES CLASSIFIED IN															
	Fever, Typhus, &c.		Pneumonia, Bronchitis, and other pulmonary Affections.		Gastritis, Diarrhoea, and other Affections of the Stomach and Bowels.		Hepatic Diseases, Jaundice, &c.		Dysent.		Apoplexy.		Epilepsy.		Paralysis.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Armagh,	4	3	17	13	18	14	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Carlow,	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cavan,	1	0	8	0	23	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clare,	0	1	2	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cork County,	1	0	6	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
" City,	1	0	12	7	6	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Down,	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Town,	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Dublin County,	0	0	13	9	40	10	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Dublin City:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Richmond R.	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Grange and P.	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0
Fermanagh,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Galway County and Town,	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerry,	2	0	6	0	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Kildare,	0	0	13	13	29	14	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Kilkenny County and City,	0	1	6	1	31	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	3	2
King's,	0	0	0	0	14	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Leitrim,	1	0	7	2	17	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Limerick County,	0	0	10	0	51	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" City,	0	0	13	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Londonderry,	0	0	9	2	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Longford,	0	0	12	8	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louth,	0	0	0	0	13	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Drogheda Town,	0	0	3	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mayo,	0	0	59	15	26	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Meath,	0	0	6	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monaghan,	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Queen's,	0	0	6	2	23	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roscommon,	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sligo,	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	0	0	10	8	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
" S. Rid.,	0	0	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tyrone,	0	0	0	0	3	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Waterford County and City,	1	7	8	5	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2
Westmeath,	0	0	8	0	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wexford,	0	0	14	2	17	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wicklow,	0	0	24	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Total Males,	11	0	308	0	480	0	24	3	0	0	0	0	31	0	7	24
Total Females,	0	70	0	145	0	176	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	9
Total M. and F.	11	70	308	145	480	176	24	13	0	0	0	0	31	34	7	33

several County and Borough Gaols during the Year 1872, with the number of Lunatics, &c.

OR OUT OF HOSPITAL.

Venereal Diseases.		Warts and other Pustular Affections.		Purpura.		Hæmorrhages.		Erysipelas.		Eruptive Fevers.		Cutaneous Dis- eases.		Scrofula.		Venous Veins.		Hæmorrhoids.		COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
40	28	1	1	4	5	1	4	1	1	43	8	9	1	1	1	15	7	Antrim.		
2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	10	16	1	1	1	2	1	Armagh.		
2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	Carlow.		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Cavan.		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Clare.		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Cork County.		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	" City.		
14	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	2	5	3	3	1	2	1	Donegal.		
19	19	3	3	2	6	3	5	4	14	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Down.		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Dublin County.		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Dublin City:		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Richmond D.		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Grangeborough P.		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Fermagh.		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Galway County		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	and Town.		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Kerry.		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Kildare.		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Kilkenny County		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	and City.		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	King's.		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Leitrim.		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Limerick County.		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	" City.		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Londonderry.		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Longford.		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Louth.		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Drogheda Town.		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Mayo.		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Meath.		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Monaghan.		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Queen's.		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Roscommon.		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Sligo.		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tipperary, N. Rid.		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	" S. Rid.		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tyrone.		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Waterford County		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	and City.		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Westmeath.		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Wexford.		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Wicklow.		
122	81	21	15	1	12	315	61	25	37	Total Males.										
81	54	16	7	10	53	19	2	11	Total Females.											
311	55	83	8	22	367	80	27	48	Total M. and F.											

(continued.)

TABLE IX.—CASES of SICKNESS and DISEASE in the several County and

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAUGES.	DISEASES CLASSIFIED IN																											
	Anthrax.		Erysipelas.		Typhoid.				Wounds, Contusions, Fractures, and Dislocations.				Diseases of Joints.				Burns and Scalds.				Ulcers.		Diseases of Heart.		Diseases of Eye.		Diseases of Ear, Nose, and Mouth.	
					Typhoid.																							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	1	2	7		17	6			6	10	8	4	2	2	18	24	1		10	4	10							
Armagh,					2	1	2		2						10	1	3	4	10	1	6							
Carlow,							1	1							1													
Cavan,									2	1	4	1			3	1	2		2									
Clare,					1									1					1	4								
Cork County,															2													
" City,										6					2	2		3										
Donegal,											1				1				1									
Down,															2													
Dublin County,	1		11		6				14	2	8	1		1	14	6	2	1	4	1	5	2						
Dublin City:																												
Richmond B.,	3		1		17				16		16				6				6		3							
Grange Gorman P.,					5					18		4		1		0		1		7		8						
Fermanagh,															1													
Galway County and Town,	3	1							1	1				1	3													
Kerry,					4				2	1	2			1	3													
Kildare,			1		4										5	8	1		2	1	1							
Kilkeeny County and City,			2						3	1	3				4				5		2	3						
King's,									1								1	1	1		1							
Leitrim,	1		2		1				1	1	2				3				1		2							
Limerick County,									5								1		3		3	1						
" City,	3		2		5					2	2								1									
Londonderry,									6	2				2	5		2		0									
Longford,			1			1			9						8													
Louth,									6	2					6		1		2	2	3	1						
Droghda Town,															1													
Mayo,			4		2	6			6	6	1				0		6		6		0	1						
Meath,			1								1				1		1											
Monaghan,	1								8						3		2		2		6	2						
Queen's,					1				1						1													
Roscommon,															1													
Sligo,															1	1												
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	3		2		4				8		2				18	2	3		4	1	2	1						
" S. Rid.,			2						6	1						4	2											
Tyrene,					2	4			1	3	2	1		2	2	1			3									
Waterford County and City,									2	2					5	5			1									
Westmeath,										1					1				1									
Wexford,					4				1						6		1		2		5							
Wicklow,	17		2						1			2		1	4		5	1	4		5							
Total Males,	33		35		87		5		162		52		8		148		34		73		56							
Total Females,		2			17		1			61		19		6		55		11		24		23						
Total M. and F.,	36		38		104		6		163		71		14		203		45		97		80							

Borough Gaols during the Year 1872, with the Number of Lunatics, &c.—continued.

OR OUT OF HOSPITAL.

														Number of slight cases of indisposition prescribed for out of Hospital, but not included in foregoing classification.		COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	
Parturition.	Diagnosis of Ulcers and Abscesses.	Abortions.	Delirium Tremens.		Rheumatism.		Goat.		Attempts at Suicide.		Other Diseases.		Maligning.				
P.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
5	17	2	16		14	10			10	1	707	435	37	6	32	45	Antrim.
4			4		22	3					4	1	3	6			Armagh.
1		3	6		24	2					4				20	10	Carlow.
					1						5	2					Cavan.
				1	4						5	6	3		1,429	311	Cork County.
2			1		3	3					1	6	3		716	556	" City.
1		1			2						1				63	25	Donegal.
3	1		6		7	4			1	3	6	1	6	2	56	24	Down.
															27	15	Dublin County.
			11		6				3		40		1		4,762		Dublin City:
3		1			15		1		10		66						Richmond B.
1											0	1			14	8	Grangegorman P.
											2	1			47	54	Fermagh.
																	Galway County and Town.
1			2		2	2					5		5	2	141	22	Kerry.
2	2		2		10						6	4	2		14	11	Kildare.
1	4				6	4					4		2				Kilkenny Co. and City.
	2				2	1					9	1	11	1	18	2	King's.
2			3		1				1		18	12	24	6	8	6	Leltrim.
1			2		4	1					3		1		76	1	Limerick Co.
					4						6	3			11	6	" City.
					4						6	3			23	6	Longferry.
					6	6					1		1				Louth.
1			1		0	3			1		6	3	7	5	13	6	Drogheda Town.
					1						11			1	213	29	Mayo.
											2	5	22	1			Meath.
					10	1			1		67	4	5				Monaghan.
1					1						70	22					Queen's.
	2				17	2			1		3		6		82	18	Roscommon.
					4						28	2	3		441	163	Sligo.
1	1		1		4	3									37	51	Tipperary, N. R.
1			3			1					2	2	1		76	00	" S.R.
	1		1		2				1		3	2	1		129	24	Tyrone.
	1		3		14	2	2				10				27	2	Waterford Co. and City.
																	and City.
																	Westmeath.
																	Wexford.
																	Wicklow.
32	31	7	70		102		2		10		1072		145		7,934		Total Males.
			1		64			1		25		583		30		1,480	Total Females.
70			71		256		3		42		1,662		175		6,420		Total M. and F.

[continued.]

TABLE IX. *concluded*—CASES OF SICKNESS AND DISEASE in the several County and Borough Gaols during the Year 1872, with the Number of Lunatics, &c.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	LUNATICS.		Number of Patients in Hospital during year.		Daily average Number in Hospital.		Number of cases presented for out of Hospital.		Daily average Number presented for out of Hospital.		Grand Number Sick at any one time, in and out of Hospital.			
	No. at, in Custody during 1872.	Number of Deaths in Custody.												
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . .	1	.	70	.	18	7	34	61	1,110	731	3.	2.	6	13
Armagh, . . .	.	.	.	.	65	17	18	41	8.	63	00	17	9	3
Carlow, . . .	1	.	38	.	2	2	1	06	84	13	1	.	2	1
Cavan, . . .	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	110	20	0	06	3	.
Clare, . . .	.	.	.	.	16	14	34	34	145	80	1-07	02	7	1
Cork County, .	6	.	171	.	38	18	1-70	5	1,020	811	3-0	0	5	1
City, . . .	1	.	15	.	51	67	2	07	710	537	1-0	14	16	6
Donegal, . . .	.	.	.	.	8	1	20	00	64	20	17	00	1	1
Down, . . .	8	2	141	60	14	2	1-14	10	4	4	02	00	6	1
Dublin County, .	6	2	170	54	27	21	2-07	2-06	221	72	2-9	1-7	10	6
Dublin City:														
Richmond B., .	10	.	256	.	283	.	10-6	.	4,102	.	20-6	.	60	.
Grangegorman P., .	.	20	.	730	.	828	.	15	4,803	.	11	.	3	40
Fermanagh, . . .	.	.	.	.	8	2	30	04	14	3	.	.	3	.
Galway County and Town, . . .	3	.	35	.	27	28	1-08	1-07	47	55	1-9	1-9	4	3
Kerry, . . .	3	1	80	6	72	16	1-70	46	141	22	08	00	6	1
Kildare, . . .	.	1	.	76	4	1	18	01	97	61	06	00	3	2
Kilkenny County and City, . . .	1	1	9	10	29	5	2-0	04	80	30	3	2	10	6
King's, . . .	1	.	84	.	.	1	.	00	39	17	10	04	9	3
Leitrim, . . .	.	.	.	.	27	6	08	.	119	54	6	1	6	2
Limerick County, City, . . .	4	2	60	13	6	2	2	20	136	24	37	07	4	2
Londonderry, . .	1	.	56	.	8	14	20	41	60	22	.	.	2	3
Longford, . . .	.	.	.	.	29	2	1-40	00	57	24	01	01	4	2
Louth, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	65	21	.	.	.	.
Drogheda Town, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	6	47	0	1	2
Mayo, . . .	3	1	70	19	40	16	1-67	00	1,201	104	3-5	04	10	4
Meath, . . .	1	.	21	.	40	2	2-17	00	218	20	08	00	8	.
Monaghan, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	64	10	17	00	2	1
Queen's, . . .	.	.	.	.	15	2	04	11	164	9	44	0	6	1
Roscommon, . . .	.	.	.	.	3	.	18	.	2	2	18	00	3	1
Sligo, . . .	.	.	.	.	9	1	05	00	82	19	24	04	3	.
Tipperary, N. Rid., .	3	.	41	.	.	.	.	.	157	20	.	.	3	2
" S. Rid., . . .	1	.	64	.	35	10	1-60	0-64	441	100	1-2	0-2	0	3
Tyrone, . . .	.	.	.	.	4	4	04	19	82	00	22	20	1	3
Waterford County and City, . . .	1	1	115	11	50	38	1-24	1-10	70	60	2	18	4	6
Westmeath, . . .	.	.	.	.	31	15	1	18	131	21	06	07	4	1
Wexford, . . .	1	.	25	.	.	.	.	.	60	5	2	.	4	.
Wicklow, . . .	2	.	28	.	2	2	30	00	175	25	49	00	3	1
Total Males, . .	61	.	1,071	.	1,000	.	40-05	.	12,026	.	63-07	.	257	.
Total Females, .	.	40	.	901	.	630	.	20-00	.	7,100	.	23-68	.	132
Total M. and F., .	101	.	2,452	.	1,630	.	60-41	.	19,245	.	86-75	.	389	.
			Average 20											

TABLE X.—DEATHS, and their CAUSES, during the Year 1873.

County and Borough Gaols in which Deaths occurred.	No.	Initials of Name.	Sex.	Age.	Crime, &c., for which Committed.	Date of Commitment.	Cause of Death, as returned by Local Inspector.	Date of Death.
Antrim :								
Belfast, . . .	1	R. C.	M.	40	Debt, . . .	13 April, 1872.	Delirium tremens, . . .	19 April.
"	2	W. O. N.	M.	27	Disorderly conduct.	20 April, 1872.	Heart and Lung disease, .	12 May.
Cork County, . .	3	P. R.	M.	17	Assault, . . .	17 Feb. 1872.	Disease of heart, . . .	24 Feb.
"	4	H. I.	F.	23	Larceny, . . .	10 Mar. 1872.	Lung disease after Small pox.	2 July.
Down :								
Downpatrick, .	5	H. M.	M.	64	Debt, . . .	14 Sept. 1872.	Heart disease, . . .	27 Sept.
Dublin City :								
Richmond St., .	6	M. B.	M.	20	Assault, . . .	17 Feb. 1872.	Small pox, . . .	20 Feb.
"	7	J. F.	M.	23	Assault, . . .	23 Feb. 1872.	Small pox, . . .	3 Mar.
"	8	J. C.	M.	40	Assault, . . .	12 April, 1872.	Injury of head, . . .	4 Oct.
Grangegorman P.	9	F. D.	M.	24	Larceny, . . .	8 June, 1872.	Fever, . . .	13 Nov.
"	10	E. D.	F.	51	Felony, . . .	8 Aug. 1871.	Fever, . . .	10 May.
"	11	K. C.	F.	19	Larceny, . . .	27 April, 1872.	Phthisis, . . .	5 Sept.
Kerry :								
Tulla, . . .	12	D. M.	M.	-	Assault, . . .	16 Mar. 1872.	Scarlet Fever, . . .	22 Mar.
Kilkenny County and City.	13	C. P.	F.	46	Concealing birth,	9 Aug. 1872.	Suicide, . . .	11 Aug.
Waterford County and City.	14	R. W.	M.	30	Assault, . . .	4 April, 1872.	Suicide, . . .	19 June.

TABLE XI.—ESCAPES from Gaols and Bridewells in the Year 1873.

From whence.	Date.	Sex.	Age.	Offence.	Tried or Untried.	Whether confined separately or with others.	Whether retaken or not.
Tulla Bridewell,	20 Mar.	M.	23	Deserter, . . .	Untried, .	Separately, . . .	Yes.

TABLE XII.—PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES in the Year 1872, in the several County and Borough Gaols.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Handcuffs or Irons.		Dark or Refractory Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim,	36	5	1,060	70	*20	*10	1,155	85	1,240
Armagh,	19	2	.	.	.	.	19	2	21
Carlow,	26	13	.	.	.	.	20	13	33
Cavan,	10	2	5	.	.	.	16	2	17
Clare,	4	1	97	10	87	22	1	4	120	37	157
Cork County,	110	13	207	22	.	.	377	35	412
City,	132	44	.	.	.	.	103	44	147
Donegal,	11	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	11
Down,	43	7	.	.	.	.	43	7	50
Dublin County,	30	3	7	.	.	.	37	3	40
Dublin City : Richmond Bridewell,	607	.	.	.	.	.	507	.	507
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	3	.	.	125	.	4	.	130	.	130
Fermanagh,	11	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	11
Galway, County and Town,	13	.	8	1	.	.	21	1	22
Kerry,	2	.	40	12	80	14	.	.	92	26	118
Kildare,	1	34	8	.	.	.	.	34	9	43
Kilkenny County and City,	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	4
King's,	12	1	25	2	.	.	37	3	40
Leitrim,	1	2	8	.	.	.	9	2	11
Limerick County,	45	.	.	6	.	.	45	6	51
City,	51	40	15	11	.	.	79	51	130
Londonderry,	28	4	.	.	.	.	28	4	32
Longford,	21	.	.	.	.	.	21	.	21
Louth,	22	.	27	2	.	.	49	2	51
Drogheda Town,	9	5	.	.	.	.	9	5	14
Mayo,	13	1	.	.	.	.	14	1	15
Meath,	4	.	23	1	.	.	1	.	32	1	33
Monaghan,	1	17	.	.	.	.	1	17	18
Queen's,	74	.	.	.	.	.	74	.	74
Roscommon,	16	4	.	.	.	.	10	4	20
Sligo,	14	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	14
Tipperary, North Riding,	12	1	35	7	.	.	47	8	55
" South Riding,	105	17	.	.	105	17	122
Tyrone,	12	17	12	0	.	.	24	20	44
Waterford County and City,	99	27	.	.	1	.	90	28	118
Westmeath,	1	.	43	2	.	.	.	.	44	2	46
Wexford,	1	.	22	.	.	.	.	.	23	.	23
Wicklow,	16	2	.	.	.	.	10	2	12
Total Males,	13	.	1,692	.	1,740	.	22	.	3,475	.	.
Total Females,	5	245	.	300	.	10	.	570	.	.
Total Males and Females,	17	.	1,937	.	2,040	.	32	.	4,045	.	.

* Includes 9 males and 10 females restrained with straps by medical authority.

TABLE XIII.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUAL PRISONERS who attended at the several Gaol Schools in the Year 1872, with the Number of Teachers, &c.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Number of Individual Prisoners who attended School.		Number of days School was held.		Average Daily Number of Pupils.		Number of Teachers.		Number of Hours allotted daily for instruction of each Pupil.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	175	130	192	181	7.6	7.2	1		2	1
Armagh,	103	42	278	220	8.2	7.1	1	1	1½	2
Carlow,*	108	12	289	102	16.75	3.05	1	1	2	2
Cavan,	20	15	81	139	9	4	1	1	1	1
Clare,										
Cork County,	19		78		0		1		2	
City,*										
Donegal,	153	60	220	252	20.13	3.66	1	1	1	1
Down,	16	64	164	205	1.71	4	1	1	2	2
Dublin County,	30	1	130	44	0	1	1	1	2	2
Dublin City:										
Richmond Bridewell,	222		207		30		1		2	
Orange-street Penitentiary,		243		252		18.4		1		2
Ferriemagh,	163	20	314	314	13.42	2.84	1		1½	1
Galway, County and Town,*										
Kerry,	71	16	226	271	8.6	7.7	1	1	2	1½
Kildare,	39		246		10.2		1		1½	
Kilkenny, County and City,	65	6	260	260	5.75	4.07	2	2	2	2
King's,	10		104		4.00		1	1	1	1
Leitrim,	134	8	283	200	10.25	1.98	1	1	1	1
Limerick County,	123		180		12.6		1		2	
City,*										
Londonderry,	259	46	219	251	22.83	6.67	1		1	1
Longford,	133	16	188	63	8.94	2.15	1	1	1½	1½
Louth,	60	42	184	214	16.72	4.7	1	1	1	1
Drogheda Town,	68	70	308	308	7	7	1	1	2	1
Mayo,*										
Meath,	212	27	304	194	16.20	2.19	4	1	2	2
Monaghan,	30		267		7		1		2	
Queen's,	74	11	208	256	8.5	1.7	1	1	1½	1½
Roscommon,	156	32	193	280	16.1	3.5	1	1	1	2
Sligo,	177	30	256	256	12.87	6.13	1	1	2	2
Tipperary, North Riding,*	103	23	253	108	11.2	4.3	1	1	1	1
South Riding,*										
Tyrone,	262	65	265	280	27.08	17.66	1		2	1
Waterford, County and City,	92	40	221	267	6.7	5.9	1	1	2	2
Westmeath,	90	29	205	245	15.0	7.1	1		2	1
Wexford,	33	14	291	227	8.2	1.6	1		1½	1½
Wicklow,	145	27	313	200	24.5	3.2	2	2	2	2
Total Males,	3,344				380.02		36			
Total Females,		1,101				134.82		23		
Total Males and Females,	4,340				508.84		59			

* No school.

TABLE XIV.—PRISON STOCK OF BEDDING AND CLOTHING in the several County

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GALES.	BEDDING.						CLOTHING.						
	Blankets, Pairs of.	Sheets, Pairs of.	Rugs.	Hemstreak Cots.	Bedticks.	Bedsteads.	For Males.						
							Shirts.	Jackets.	Vests.	Trowsers.	Caps.	Stockings or Socks (pairs).	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs (pairs).
Antrim,	485	408	454	393	467	64	680	205	227	317	300	413	338
Armagh,	163	267	307	61	188	33	118	61	53	57	61	38	51
Carlow,	182	219	16	16	71	86	64	49	35	52	31	40	40
Cavan,	120	180	102	107	102	97	75	40	66	90	90	40	40
Clare,	49	67	95	07	10	10	45	20	20	30	30	24	24
Cork County,	2703	262	261	87	204	295	510	180	107	217	142	392	327
City,	2814	306	248	75	309	102	206	118	135	97	127	107	76
Donegal,	134	144	162	112	106	121	08	102	92	50	61	65	65
Down,	191	212	216	176	247	145	116	09	127	108	108	83	83
Dublin County,	181	181	137	120	138	10	174	188	127	261	186	117	117
Dublin City,													
Richmond B.,	378	642	368	346	105	44	811	453	353	601	340	558	558
Grangegorman P.,	3894	4024	373	134	137	45	89	01	47	50	60	45	58
Ferriesnagh,	91	180	83	94	139	89	01	47	50	60	45	58	58
Galway County and Town,	217	199	137	100	245	146	101	141	108	69	72	72	72
Kerry,	190	136	168	107	93	74	63	08	54	41	41	41	41
Kilmore,	226	231	210	98	89	36	242	163	139	177	129	132	132
Kilkenny County and City,	79	326	107	104	87	103	83	76	74	47	68	8	80
King's,	120	75	49	76	185	76	87	00	74	60	75	84	66
Leitrim,	76	143	73	7	127	143	81	40	41	43	38	47	47
Limerick County,	191	1673	185	163	180	124	109	101	203	146	179	156	156
City,	108	953	128	3	94	120	135	64	57	90	49	70	70
Londonderry,	228	177	18	57	201	170	88	211	210	168	78	81	144
Longford,	123	156	119	64	115	68	143	56	50	51	61	60	60
Louth,	87	133	102	104	61	17	110	64	74	02	90	120	60
Drogheda Town,	43	50	48	26	45	19	42	15	15	25	18	30	30
Mayo,	247	130	218	284	244	00	46	55	62	38	73	73	73
Meath,	109	148	140	107	134	122	43	68	68	141	64	64	64
Monaghan,	109	104	129	90	99	21	67	83	70	46	84	40	26
Queen's,	148	102	161	23	165	136	61	72	64	62	62	73	31
Roscommon,	116	161	189	104	121	104	60	30	37	104	90	90	90
Sligo,	141	280	197	130	110	90	83	68	87	27	63	63	63
Tipperary, N. Riding,	321	198	231	10	177	193	192	91	71	106	91	160	146
" S. Riding,	152	302	169	97	148	8	130	80	77	101	95	24	68
Tyrone,	176	184	219	31	146	138	138	170	70	112	44	69	76
Waterford County and City,	178	190	158	107	166	60	140	87	64	67	84	45	45
Wexmouth,	131	111	127	115	136	68	53	54	60	48	63	48	48
Wexford,	256	264	15	44	224	109	176	161	144	111	88	174	95
Wicklow,	97	98	84	105	86	144	119	92	90	91	69	70	70
Total,	6,865	7,329	5,727	2,381	5,488	3,834	5,008	3,855	3,527	3,450	3,373	3,800	3,883
Total Males,													
Total Females,													
Total M. and F.,													

and Borough Gaols, on the 31st of December, 1872 (both in Use and Store).

CLOTHING.									Daily Average Number of Prisoners, exclusive of Debtors.		Highest Number of Prisoners of each Sex in Custody in 1872, exclusive of Debtors.		County and Borough Gaols.
For Females.													
Shirts.	Jackets or Wrappers.	Gowns.	Petticoats.	Aprons.	Stockings.	Caps.	Stockings (pairs).	Shoes, Slippers, & Cloaks (pairs).	M.	F.	M.	F.	
293	225	30	300	250	210	200	313	280	200-78	07-72	235	148	Antrim.
65	85	105	105	90	90	78	30	25	33-25	18-7	58	24	Armagh.
27	32	.	33	22	22	24	16	16	18-63	5-6	10	11	Carlow.
80	47	.	44	27	17	24	22	81	24-74	5-07	30	9	Cavan.
26	16	.	12	30	30	20	.	12	10-11	6-3	27	17	Clare.
145	36	.	100	227	245	340	160	70	119-15	85-6	167	53	Cork County.
66	130	150	143	122	204	140	80	90	80-10	62-6	120	116	" City.
27	23	.	27	36	26	20	10	20	27-14	4-82	40	9	Down.
101	106	.	163	80	22	91	.	35	31-6	10-22	47	24	Dublin County.
74	101	.	98	142	40	67	.	24	31-45	16-6	72	30	
566	506	0	610	1027	627	1015	559	733	251		817		Dublin City:
36	30	30	41	20	.	31	24	25	18-34	4-14	30	24	Richmond St.
41	30	.	30	81	51	.	.	39	41-66	13-07	71	24	Grangegorman P.
41	30	.	30	.	18	57	0	10	45-20	10-57	64	19	Fermis.
55	67	.	181	46	44	68	165	44	40-1	18-1	63	31	Galway County and Town.
28	10	.	20	17	44	15	.	12	10-42	8-27	37	12	Kerry.
37	30	27	13	28	22	23	31	14	27-09	0-14	54	10	Kildare.
56	4	29	13	8	.	.	.	10	14-43	9-14	27	6	Kilkenny County and City.
48	25	.	50	52	.	16	35	15	35-41	0-6	48	14	Kings.
48	30	.	44	55	65	65	37	37	35-41	17-76	68	27	Leitrim.
48	48	48	57	72	111	162	28	28	31-13	15-13	41	26	Limerick County.
45	53	.	47	37	37	.	10	18	17-35	2-08	34	8	" City.
30	23	.	38	50	88	20	05	33	31-16	8-13	42	14	Louth.
31	20	.	20	24	23	26	27	27	7-75	7-43	15	18	Longford.
52	51	.	24	4	4	.	.	27	40-16	9-01	59	15	Queen's.
65	12	.	30	30	80	56	.	24	22-48	3-04	30	6	Rosecommon.
39	19	.	30	16	13	13	21	20	32-71	4-81	60	14	Sligo.
26	32	.	48	20	33	01	24	15	10-6	2-03	24	7	Tipperary, N. Riding
18	26	24	18	20	14	.	6	24	10-44	4-4	35	10	" S. Riding
46	03	03	32	30	.	.	.	12	10-30	6-03	34	14	Tyrone.
45	37	.	60	107	49	65	59	48	35-66	5-22	52	10	Waterford County and City.
33	60	.	81	51	73	64	.	31	68-75	10-25	72	25	Westmeath.
160	37	41	147	00	65	61	54	02	24-07	18-63	40	29	Wexford.
64	.	108	118	87	.	42	.	37	42-36	27-26	55	36	Wicklow.
23	24	.	56	21	23	21	25	10	25-56	9-03	35	19	
104	114	.	92	114	00	60	62	50	20-19	0-14	40	18	
62	31	.	62	62	62	62	28	24	31-05	5-05	41	8	
2,763	1,801	625	2,076	3,125	1,810	3,038	1,764	1,764	1,951-63		2,408		Total.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,081-63	.	2,408	.	Total Males.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	649-01	.	1,101	Total Females.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,308-38		3,509		Total M. and F.

TABLE XV.—AMOUNT of ACCOMMODATION in the several

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GALES.	Wards.		Yards.		Day Rooms.		Solitary Cells.		Cells.							
									9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high from floor to ceiling, or containing 432 cubic feet.							
									Of Larger Size.				Of Smaller Size.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	11	2	33	15	4	1	10	.	.	.	321	103	.	.	.	.
Armagh,	9	2	9	1	2	.	3	.	.	.	61	36	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	4	1	0	0	10	2	3	1	.	23	.	.	47	10	.	.
Cavan,	4	5	7	2	9	3	4	1	70	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	8	2	8	2	7	3	4	2	103	12	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	9	5	8	7	8	0	2	2	.	.	154	49	36	61	.	.
" City,	0	9	6	5	.	8	1	8	57	51	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	8	3	8	2	10	4	3	2	.	.	.	.	64	19	.	.
Down,	6	3	0	2	7	12	16	1	150	40	12	10	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	5	5	5	5	1	.	4	3	160	31	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin City:																
Richmond B.,	16	.	17	.	34	.	6	.	147	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	5	.	14	.	.	.	8	.	120	.	54	.	.	.	.
Fermansha,	7	2	5	3	8	1	1	1	.	.	66	30	.	.	.	.
Galway County and Town,	4	3	4	3	4	8	1	1	81	14	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	0	2	0	2	5	4	2	1	.	.	79	15	.	.	.	.
Kildare, . . . . .	.	.	4	2	.	2	5	2	84	.	.	.	8	24	.	.
Kilkenny County and City,	14	8	4	3	3	2	5	5	45	.	91	75	.	.	.	.
King's,	4	2	8	1	4	1	1	1	07	34	.	8	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	5	3	9	5	13	3	5	2	56	19	2	2	.	.	.	.
Limerick County, . . . . .	.	.	4	3	2	.	.	.	6	.	03	89	.	.	.	.
" City,	3	5	6	2	1	2	3	2	01	31	7	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	11	.	18	2	5	.	10	2	136	34	.	34	.	.	.	.
Lough,	8	7	8	3	8	.	8	1	.	.	.	4	48	12	.	.
Louth,	3	1	18	.	1	1	2	2	83	21	2	1	.	.	.	.
Drogheda Town,	2	1	3	.	.	.	1	1	28	16	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	6	3	8	3	7	3	3	3	.	.	.	.	98	30	.	.
Meath, . . . . .	.	.	11	4	5	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	60	30	.	.
Monaghan,	3	3	2	2	.	.	1	2	.	.	50	46	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	5	2	13	5	8	4	4	4	91	20	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	7	1	7	1	7	1	3	1	54	10	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	8	1	12	4	12	2	5	1	.	.	74	17	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, N. Riding,	8	4	10	7	6	4	2	2	.	.	36	14	114	16	.	.
" S. Riding,	4	2	7	2	2	.	1	2	120	50	15	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	5	3	4	2	3	1	2	2	.	.	20	37	51	.	.	.
Waterford County and City,	2	2	6	3	.	.	1	1	73	20	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath, . . . . .	.	.	19	7	5	2	1	1	03	14	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford, . . . . .	.	.	17	5	3	.	7	4	86	54	3	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	5	2	5	3	4	2	1	.	65	23	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total for Males,	207	.	308	.	203	.	141	.	1,885	.	1,071	.	616	.	.	.
Total for Females, . . . . .	.	65	.	140	.	68	.	73	.	688	.	672	.	291	.	.
Total for M. and F.,	207		448		271		214		2,508		1,646		717			

* 2 male and 4 female cells used as reception rooms.

† 7 of these cells used as reception cells.

County and Borough Gaols on the 31st of December, 1872.

Cells to contain 3 Prisoners.		Sleeping Rooms.				Hospital.								Solel Rooms.	COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
		Number.		No. of Beds in same.		No. of Rooms or Wards.		No. of Beds in same.		No. of Water Closets.		No. of Baths.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
11	.	5	.	10	.	5	5	5	5	1	1	.	.	1	Antrim.
.	.	18	.	6	.	1	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	Armagh.
.	17	4	.	4	.	2	1	5	3	1	.	1	.	2	Carlow.
.	.	0	.	.	.	2	2	5	5	1	1	1	.	1	Cavan.
2	2	1	4	8	1	4	2	4	3	2	.	1	1	1	Clare.
.	.	12	2	20	2	3	3	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	Cork County.
2	.	4	1	4	1	2	1	12	3	2	2	1	.	1	" City.
2	.	6	2	4	1	4	2	0	5	.	.	.	.	.	Donegal.
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	10	12	3	1	3	1	2	Down.
113	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	20	.	4	.	2	.	1	Dublin County.
.	.	5	2	5	2	4	4	5	5	1	1	1	2	1	Dublin City:
7	5	2	1	6	3	2	2	7	7	1	1	1	.	.	Richmond Bridge.
.	.	4	2	4	2	4	2	5	2	2	1	1	.	2	Grangeconna P.
3	3	0	.	5	.	2	2	12	8	3	3	1	1	1	Fermanagh.
.	.	6	1	8	3	3	3	4	3	1	1	1	.	.	Galway County and
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	12	12	1	1	1	.	.	Town.
.	8	7	.	12	.	5	3	10	6	.	.	1	.	2	Kerry.
3	1	7	1	7	1	2	2	8	3	1	1	1	.	2	Kildare.
.	.	8	3	2	2	4	1	3	4	1	1	1	.	.	Kilkenny County
.	.	5	2	16	4	3	3	6	6	2	2	2	2	2	and City.
2	.	5	2	5	.	2	1	5	3	2	1	1	1	2	King's.
.	.	2	1	2	.	4	1	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	Lettin.
14	6	4	2	8	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	Limerick County.
10	5	6	5	5	.	2	2	12	12	2	2	2	.	2	" City.
.	.	4	2	2	.	3	2	3	1	1	1	.	.	2	Londonderry
7	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	13	12	2	2	1	.	2	Longford.
3	.	4	3	8	3	3	2	8	4	3	2	2	1	.	Louth.
.	0	8	4	13	3	4	3	7	6	.	.	3	.	1	Drogheda Town.
12	.	.	.	.	.	6	4	14	10	.	.	1	1	1	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Meath.
.	.	1	.	2	0	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	12	12	2	2	1	1	.	Queen's
0	.	4	5	12	3	2	2	5	3	1	1	1	1	2	Rescomon.
2	.	8	10	3	2	3	2	6	4	1	1	1	.	1	Sligo.
.	.	2	1	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	Tipperary, N. Riding.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	" S. Riding.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	12	12	2	2	1	1	.	Tyrone.
0	.	4	5	12	3	2	2	5	3	1	1	1	1	2	Waterford County and
2	.	8	10	3	2	3	2	6	4	1	1	1	.	2	City.
.	.	2	1	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	Westmeath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wexford.
201	.	150	.	168	.	117	.	274	.	51	.	41	.	.	Wicklow.
.	42	.	17	.	31	.	83	.	235	.	41	.	19	.	Total for Males.
245	.	203	.	231	.	202	.	502	.	92	.	60	.	10	Total for Females.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Total for M. and F.

continued.

TABLE XV. *concluded*—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION in the several

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAZES.	Lavatories.		Privies.		Exclusive of Hospital.				Chapels.	Workshops.	Workshops.	Kitchens.	Bakeries.	Store Rooms.	Laudries.
					Water- closets.		Baths.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
Andros,	2	1	3	1	276	103	6	2	1	2	107	1	.	6	2
Armagh, . . . . .	.	2	4	.	65	6	1	1	1	1	20	1	.	4	1
Carlow,	8	4	8	7	1	.	4	.	1	1	3	1	.	4	2
Cavan, . . . . .	.	.	.	0	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	8	1
Clare, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	20	6	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	5	1
Cork County,	24	13	1	.	17	9	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	2	.
City,	9	9	10	7	3	1	1	1	2	4	2	1	.	1	1
Donegal,	15	1	10	2	2	1	3	1	1	4	4	2	.	7	1
Down,	6	2	10	4	15	13	1	1	1	15	24	1	1	12	1
Dublin County,	4	3	.	.	12	7	5	2	1	1	.	1	.	10	1
Dublin City:															
Richmond R.	16	.	.	.	41	.	3	.	2	10	17	2	.	24	1
Grange-cormack P. . . . .	.	0	.	.	23	.	3	2	2	1	1	1	.	5	2
Fermanagh, . . . . .	.	1	6	2	13	1	1	2	1	1	20	1	.	4	1
Galway County and Town,	4	.	2	2	12	1	2	1	1	.	.	1	1	7	.
Kerry,	8	3	.	.	8	3	2	1	1	6	22	1	1	3	1
Kildare,	3	1	.	.	10	5	2	2	2	1	.	1	.	2	2
Kilkenny County and City,	4	4	1	.	4	4	1	1	1	3	13	2	.	7	1
King's,	7	2	1	1	10	2	7	1	1	1	16	1	1	4	1
Lairim,	2	1	17	4	.	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	.	4	2
Limerick County, City,	5	4	.	.	19	8	4	1	1	.	27	1	.	5	1
Londonderry,	15	6	3	2	13	3	1	1	2	1	.	1	.	9	1
Longford,	2	3	5	.	13	4	3	1	1	2	40	1	.	6	1
"	5	0	8	2	3	4	2	1	1	5	16	1	.	5	1
Louth, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5*	.	1	1	1	2	24	1	.	5	1
Drogheda Town,	2	1	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	.	2	1
Mayo,	7	8	11	0	1	.	7	2	2	1	1	1	.	2	1
Meath,	1	1	10	4	.	.	1	1	1	3	1	1	.	4	1
Monaghan,	3	3	3	1	7	3	1	1	1	2	24	1	.	4	1
Queen's,	10	10	13	6	5	3	2	1	1	10	12	2	1	4	1
Roosomon, . . . . .	.	2	6	.	1	3	1	2	1	2	3	1	.	3	1
Sligo, . . . . .	.	.	20	3	2	.	1	.	1	6	8	1	.	3	1
Tipperary, N. Riding,	8	4	19	9	3	.	3	3	2	2	4	2	.	0	1
" S. Riding,	12	6	6	2	25	13	1	.	2	.	.	1	.	5	2
Tyrone,	4	3	4	.	10	4	2	1	1	3	28	1	.	4	1
Waterford County and City,	3	3	.	.	7	7	1	1	1	4	0	1	.	3	2
Westmeath,	4	.	14	2	6	4	3	1	1	4	16	1	1	3	1
Wexford,	3	4	18	4	7	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	.	10	1
Wicklow,	2	3	1	1	3	5	2	1	1	1	.	1	.	5	1
Total for Males,	207	.	247	.	651	.	81	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total for Females, . . . . .	.	114	.	79	.	253	.	44	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total for M. & F.,	207	114	247	79	651	253	81	44	48	113	483	43	7	209	42

* One in each cell.

County and Borough Gaols on the 31st December, 1872.

Drying Rooms.	Punishing Rooms.	Reception Rooms.	Pumps.	Wells.	Treadwheels.	Capstan Mills.	Crank Mills or Pumps.	Other Machines for Hard Labour.	Toll-Take Cloths.	Total amount of sleeping accommodation, including that for Debtors, but exclusive of Beds in Hospital.		Number Gaolens accommodated.					COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
												Debtors.		Criminals.		Total.	
										M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	
1	1	14	1	2	.	.	1	.	2	316	100	34	1	309	103	445	Antrim.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	94	38	10	.	88	98	190	Armagh.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	60	41	7	.	63	41	101	Carlow.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	88	38	17	4	71	54	140	Cavan.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	139	.	12	.	116	12	139	Clare.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	276	100	18	3	258	100	389	Cork County.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	75	62	24	3	189	185	402	" City.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	74	20	4	1	70	19	94	Donegal.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	104	63	82	0	126	57	231	Down.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	121	34	12	4	109	31	160	Dublin County.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	330	.	.	.	267	.	267	Dublin City:
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	180	.	.	180	.	180	Richmond St.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	78	38	8	4	00	36	114	Grangegorman P.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	80	35	14	.	95	41	150	Fermagh.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	{ Galway County and Town.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	91	21	12	0	79	15	112	Kerry.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	111	39	10	.	101	33	144	Kildare.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	100	44	8	4	61	75	178	{ Kilkenny County, and City.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	97	42	10	.	87	40	130	King's.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	66	10	21	2	72	26	124	Leitrim.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	85	45	10	4	75	41	130	Limerick County.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	87	30	10	6	70	30	125	" City.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	172	40	20	6	136	34	196	Londonderry.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	19	30	8	00	21	119	Longford.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	75	25	4	2	80	27	113	Louth.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	18	4	2	25	17	48	Diaghada Town
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	148	52	8	4	140	58	200	Mayo.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	100	48	11	.	80	48	148	Meath.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	70	50	11	10	50	40	120	Monaghan.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	98	30	20	4	108	20	152	Queen's.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	76	24	8	.	78	30	116	Roscommon.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	94	37	35	6	62	49	172	Sligo.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	108	65	.	.	254	84	338	Tipperary, N. Rid.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	130	60	10	.	195	59	205	" S. Rid.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	90	37	20	2	70	37	129	Tyrone.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	88	36	15	6	73	30	124	{ Waterford County and City.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	105	26	10	4	118	40	182	Westmeath.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	103	68	10	.	97	74	187	Wexford.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	68	24	6	1	62	23	82	Wicklow.
										4,180	—	523	—	4,104	—	—	Total for Males.
										1,659	—	100	—	1,013	—	—	Total for Females.
39	40	80	62	38	20	2	15	—	74	5,792	—	623	—	6,017	—	6640	Total for M. and F.

* Shot drill.

† Mangles and mat table.

‡ Washing machine and mangle.

§ Mangle.

D

TABLE XVI.—TRADES' WORK AND HARD LABOUR in the several County and
and the Profits

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAUGES.	MALES.														FEMALES.									
	Woolen Manufactures.	Carpeting.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Woolen and Woollen- Stuffs.	Butchers.	Meat-making.	Other Trades.	TOTAL OF TRADES.	Food and Drink, and Flour Manufactures.	Shoemakers, Repa- rators, and Great Vans.	Tradesmen, Carpenters, Mill or Saw Mill, Prison Duties.	Other Employments.	Unemployed or Sick.	TOTAL CONSUMERS.	Needlework & Weaving.	Knitting, Spinning, and Dresses, &c.	Woolen, Woollen, and Manufactory.	Shoemaking.	Prison Duties.	Other Employments.	Unemployed or Sick.	TOTAL CONSUMERS.	
Armagh,	2	2	0	3	3	1	11	5	33	5	102	17	9	16	271	5	45	35	1	0	0	0	100	
Armagh,	2	2	1	0	1	0	1	4	4	10	10	4	12	12	30	7	5	3	1	1	1	1	139	
Carlow,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	9	
Cavan,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	14	
Clare,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	5	5	7	1	1	1	1	14	
Cork County,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	167	8	10	8	1	1	1	1	27	
" City,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	14	20	16	2	1	1	1	75	
Donnegal,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	9	
Dowry,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	5	5	2	1	1	1	1	12	
Dublin County,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	51	4	7	7	2	1	1	1	14	
Dublin City:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	207	1	59	16	1	1	1	1	14	
Richmond B.,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	6	
Grangegeorge P.,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	36	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	8	
Ferns,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	36	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	8	
Galway County and Town,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	36	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	8	
Kerry,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	86	8	8	8	1	1	1	1	12	
Kilmore,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	36	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	8	
Kiltealy County and City,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	36	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	8	
King's,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
Lettin,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
Limerick County,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	36	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	
" City,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	42	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	19	
Londonderry,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	
Lough,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
Louth,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	40	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	14	
Progheda Town,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	15	
Mayo,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	38	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Meath,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Monaghan,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Queen's,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Roscommon,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Sligo,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	48	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
" S. Rid.,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	54	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Tyrone,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	12	4	2	2	1	1	1	24	
Waterford County and City,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	47	7	3	10	0	2	4	31		
Westmeath,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	
Wexford,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	8	
Wicklow,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
Total,	915	1283	1040	7	8915	202	440	230	130	161	217	114	100	181	1073	45	71	100	100	100	100	100	100	

Borough Gaols on the 31st December, 1872, the Cost of Work during the year, derived therefrom.

AMOUNT OF COST of Work during the Year, including Estimated Value of Works on hand.			ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF RETURN of Work during the Year.			ESTIMATED PROFIT on Works during the Year.	No. of Male who turned their Trade in the Gaol.	Tread Wheel. No. of feet Ascend per day.	Number of Men worked per day.	Total No. of Trades in which Pro- fession was improved.	COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.							
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.					
1,103 0 11	275 19 3		1,583 14 4	801 7 0		804 10 0	38			5	Antrim.
9 9 3	—		49 7 5	4 12 11		44 10 11	4			3	Armagh.
5 5 0	—		10 10 8	—		10 5 8	2	13,774	2	4	Carlow.
0 19 11	0 1 10		14 8 10	3 15 10		12 2 11	—	10,240	4	—	Cavan.
281 14 10	13 14 0		328 0 10	23 7 6		103 19 6	36	6,480	—	4	Clare.
103 8 4	52 7 4		156 11 6	81 7 0		82 3 4	6	11,340	8	—	Cork County.
95 6 4	—		120 11 0	—		22 5 5	—	—	—	—	City.
32 15 11	—		43 5 1	3 18 5		18 7 7	—	—	—	—	Donegal.
210 14 2	11 8 1		229 7 4	15 10 2		23 0 3	1	—	—	1	Down.
											Dublin County.
2,487 0 11	—		3,090 13 0	—		493 11 1	245	7,650	61	6	Dublin City.
—	60 1 0		—	141 17 1		75 15 7	—	—	—	—	Richmond B.
22 7 1	—		40 10 2	—		18 12 1	—	—	—	—	Grangegorman P.
145 4 3	—		100 15 0	—		44 10 8	12	5,600	43	3	Fermagh.
118 17 5	8 19 9		107 16 7	5 5 8		60 7 2	—	2,500	2	3	Galway County.
56 11 11	—		140 13 5	—		83 0 6	—	4,900	5	—	and Town.
—	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	Kerry.
8 6 10	—		08 13 10	—		84 7 0	3	—	—	—	Kildare.
1 13 2	—		0 2 10	—		4 9 8	—	7,000	43	—	Kilkenny.
37 9 11	—		156 11 11	—		99 2 0	—	5,730	43	—	King's.
170 11 8	—		228 18 6	—		118 6 9	—	—	2	—	Lettin.
464 15 2	37 13 4		608 14 4	40 3 8		150 9 6	35	—	—	—	Limerick County.
23 18 7	4 14 4		23 14 10	4 14 4		0 16 3	—	5,472	6	2	City.
36 3 5	—		101 17 2	4 10 0		70 3 9	4	—	—	—	Londonderry.
41 16 4	—		07 6 2	—		26 7 10	—	—	—	—	Longford.
3 18 8	—		0 0 2	—		5 3 6	20	3,800	304	1	Louth.
6 14 11	—		18 5 11	—		11 11 0	—	11,520	1	—	Mayo.
8 0 11	0 2 0		14 4 0	1 1 0		7 3 4	—	—	8	—	Menth.
11 19 7	—		27 10 3	—		16 10 8	6	11,520	4	—	Monaghan.
47 3 5	2 12 0		64 7 0	4 10 0		13 15 0	—	2,000	2	—	Queen's.
154 1 5	24 18 5		210 11 0	35 5 2		9 11 1	—	6,400	5	—	Rosecommon.
547 18 3	120 17 0		220 17 9	225 10 11		72 10 5	6	—	2	—	Sligo.
36 17 5	16 0 8		100 9 2	24 4 1		81 15 5	6	8,250	3	—	Tipperary, N. Rid.
61 12 6	43 15 10		120 18 0	69 5 6		68 11 0	7	2,016	1	—	" S. Rid.
190 4 0	1 12 0		262 2 0	3 13 6		66 10 0	2	—	—	—	Tyrone.
21 7 1	2 14 7		47 13 2	31 5 1		19 10 3	7	—	—	—	Waterford County
53 14 11	27 18 5		05 4 2	30 6 2		22 16 0	5	1,260	1	—	and City.
5,370 2 2	719 10 8		8,643 13 11	1,434 5 6		3,108 16 10	425	—	—	—	Westmeath.
7,663 12 10			10,106 10 5								Wexford.
											Wicklow.
											Total.

* Winter.

† Summer.

‡ Male and Female.

TABLE XVII.—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in the several

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Nature of Dietary.	Average Cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner (exclusive of Hospital).		Average No. of Prisoners Fed Daily, exclusive of Hospital.	Nature of Fuel.	No. of Fires for use of Prisoners.	COST OF	
		Per diem.	Per annum.				Prisoners' Ordinary Diet.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
		£.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	
Antrim,	Mixed.	4.21	6 8 5.11	295.77	Coal and Coke.	16	1,809 4 6	
Armagh,	Do.	4.25	6 0 8.10	57.73	Coal.	11	372 6 7	
Carlow,	Do.	4.63	7 1 5	19.16	Coal and Turf.	12	135 9 7	
Cavan,	Do.	4.15	6 7 8.98	81.18	Coal and Deal.	81	107 17 6	
Clare,	Do.	4.84	7 7 8.6	27	Coal and Bog-deal.	10	109 8 4	
Cork County,	Do.	3.89	5 12 7.66	150.5	Coal.	11	928 3 2	
City,	Do.	4.47	6 18 7	149	Do.	27	1,017 10 11	
Donegal,	Do.	5.5	8 7 8.68	31.97	Do.	28	203 2 6	
Dumfries,	Do.	4.26	6 10 0.79	53	Do.	26	314 15 6	
Dublin County,	Do.	6.14	9 7 2.1	30	Do.	18	645 8 5	
Dublin City :								
Richmond B.,	Do.	4.92	7 9 11.61	251	Do.	26	1,882 1 11	
Grangegorman P.,	Do.	4.67	7 2 1.46	101	Do.	8	717 15 0	
Fermanagh,	Do.	4.51	6 17 7.82	10.61	Coal and Turf.	10	134 10 6	
Galway County and Town,	Do.	3.77	5 15 1.39	55.28	Do.	13	318 3 6	
Kerry,	Do.	5.06	5 11 0.42	53.44	Coal.	25	298 13 10	
Kildare,	Do.	4.5	6 18 10.84	70.4	Do.	10	488 13 11	
Kilkenny County and City,	Do.	4.44	6 15 3.4	25.36	Coal and Turf.	*	171 19 10	
King's,	Do.	4.08	8 4 8.2	37	Do.	21	236 13 6	
Lantrick,	Do.	3.64	5 19 11.49	17.11	Do.	85	103 13 7	
Limerick County,	Do.	4.9	7 5 10.6	41	Coal.	8	203 13 11	
City,	Do.	4.1	6 7 7.87	48.31	Do.	8	308 7 6	
Londonderry,	Do.	5.18	7 12 1	45.90	Do.	5	331 7 10	
Longford,	Do.	4.67	8 13 4.68	18.7	Coal and Turf.	20	124 14 5 1/2	
Louth,	Do.	4.62	7 1 1.5	89.29	Coal.	*	277 5 7	
Drogheda Town,	Do.	3.85	5 17 6	15	Do.	*	84 2 7	
Mayo,	Do.	3.78	5 15 6.86	45.33	Coal and Turf.	19	331 18 11	
Meath,	Do.	4.51	6 17 7.92	23.43	Do.	17	161 3 10	
Monaghan,	Do.	4.92	7 10 0	38.07	Coal.	3	285 14 5	
Queen's,	Do.	4.12	6 5 0.87	12.53	Do.	16	123 17 0	
Roscommon,	Do.	5.5	8 7 9	25.32	Coal and Turf.	20	214 1 10	
Sligo,	Do.	4.70	7 0 1.88	21.3	Coal.	21	155 12 8	
Tipperary, N.E.,	Do.	4.84	7 8 3.79	40.6	Coal and Deal.	9	301 1 5	
" S.E.,	Do.	4.01	6 2 8.61	64.14	Coal.	20	303 0 5	
Tyrone,	Do.	4.15	6 6 7.75	45.8	Coal and Turf.	12	230 0 5	
Waterford County and City,	Do.	4.2	6 9 1.4	70.7	Coal.	20	456 8 3	
Westmeath,	Do.	5.47	8 6 10.63	35.18	Coal and Turf.	21	203 10 2	
Wexford,	Do.	4.8	7 8 2.3	56.82	Coal.	21	233 15 10	
Wicklow,	Do.	5.13	7 16 8	30.68	Do.	14	232 14 7	
Total 1872,		4.48	6 18 3.6	2,293.27			15,319 1 4 1/2	
Total 1871,		4.31	6 11 2.2	2,174.12			14,206 11 5 1/2	

* Thus marked (*) heated principally by hot air.

County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1872.

COST OF						COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
Food for use of Prisoners.	Soap, Candles, and Gas.	Medicines, &c.	Prisoners' Diet, &c., in Hospital.	Extra Diet for Lunatics.	Extra Diet for Prisoners attendant on Lunatics.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	15.
230 18 0	117 4 6	51 5 3	18 0 7	—	—	Antrim.
105 11 0	50 2 3	20 16 4	18 0 11	—	—	Armagh.
79 0 9	47 7 2	16 13 0	—	—	—	Carlow.
68 13 0	46 10 2	18 3 11	2 9 0	—	—	Cavan.
58 13 0	57 2 4	5 4 5	2 0 3	—	—	Clare.
155 10 1	90 4 0	12 2 0	20 1 4	—	0 0 8	Cork County.
120 18 5	59 14 5	23 17 2	30 2 10	—	—	" City.
114 5 11	23 7 0	1 12 0	2 4 8	—	—	Down.
122 17 4	54 0 0	5 11 4	—	—	—	Dublin County.
184 13 0	274 9 0	20 17 2	51 9 8	—	—	Dublin City.
55 10 4	823 18 1	80 0 0	170 1 0	—	—	Richmond R.
29 13 0	171 14 7	80 0 0	220 3 9	—	—	Grangegorman P.
45 17 8	17 16 3	3 3 7	6 8 5	—	—	Fermanagh.
124 0 11	51 0 0	10 8 2	73 2 8	—	—	Galway County and Town.
130 15 4	34 7 2	22 10 10	22 10 7	0 1 10	0 14 8	Kerry.
100 0 0	113 10 8	14 11 10	2 0 0	—	—	Kildare.
125 7 10	42 12 4	20 16 10	51 10 11	—	—	Kilkenny County and City.
93 0 7	64 13 0	—	—	—	—	King's.
55 18 0	5 14 4 ²	7 9 2	18 18 11	—	0 1 11	Leitrim.
131 6 2	141 18 8	13 14 1	18 7 2	—	—	Limerick County.
103 8 1	36 8 7	11 10 8	2 5 0	1 16 2	—	" City.
115 4 4	117 18 0	20 15 2	6 12 0	—	—	Londonderry.
23 14 9	52 2 6	18 8 2	15 14 11 ²	—	—	Longford.
47 10 4	35 19 11	4 4 11	—	—	—	Louth.
18 12 3	11 4 4	8 1 0	—	—	—	Drogheda Town.
47 3 4	7 14 5	0 2 7	15 17 2	—	—	Mayo.
166 15 0	47 10 0	45 0 7	44 11 8	—	—	Meath.
58 18 4	23 1 10 ²	3 7 6	—	—	—	Monaghan.
98 5 11	47 15 10	10 0 0	2 10 0	—	—	Queen's.
104 10 10	14 19 0	24 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	Roscommon.
44 12 3	13 2 7	5 2 0	8 4 7	—	—	Sligo.
94 11 7	74 0 2	8 6 2	—	—	—	Tipperary, N.R.
143 8 2	153 5 10	11 0 8	43 10 1	—	—	" S.R.
113 17 0	49 0 10	4 14 0	2 11 8	—	—	Tyrone.
103 14 5	160 11 5	17 5 1	20 7 10	—	—	Waterford County and City.
62 13 11	13 0 8	0 11 4	10 0 0	—	—	Westmeath.
54 4 2	01 10 10	0 12 2	—	—	—	Wexford.
97 16 0	40 16 10	7 2 1	5 15 8	—	—	Wicklow.
3,857 1 0	2,777 15 10 ²	654 10 7	914 9 0 ²	1 15 0	1 5 1	Total 1872.
3,127 9 3 ²	2,012 4 8	570 14 0	827 17 10	2 1 5	1 0 4	Total 1871.

[continued.]

TABLE XVII. continued.—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GALES.	COST OF					
	Diet of Children (not Criminals) of Female Prisoners.	Extra Diet for Prisoners not in Hospital.	Printing and Stationery.	Male Clothing.	Female Clothing.	Furniture, Bedding, and Stew.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	9 12 11	10 14 0½	71 2 10	120 4 8½	50 12 4½	66 0 2½
Armagh, . . .	1 0 0	—	18 5 1	51 17 0	20 19 11	25 7 4
Carlow, . . .	—	—	15 14 3	41 11 4	24 10 9	21 8 0
Cavan, . . .	2 17 8	—	23 0 8	8 7 3	13 2 2	13 10 9
Clara, . . .	1 2 7	—	19 14 0	35 18 8	—	4 10 0
Cork County, . .	2 8 9	2 18 0	40 17 10	87 3 7	27 15 0	100 3 1
" City, . . .	1 4 3	2 0 7	45 10 10	65 7 3	63 5 1	100 15 0
Donegal, . . .	0 10 2	0 9 10	22 19 5	28 18 2	3 5 0	22 10 1
Down, . . .	4 11 1	—	10 18 1	6 5 9	—	15 18 0
Dublin County, .	8 11 11	64 8 10	38 12 1	58 1 3	22 0 10	30 15 3
Dublin City:						
Richmond B., .	—	20 17 11	67 14 5	431 7 0	—	97 5 2
Grangegorman P.	48 6 4	18 3 3	68 4 4	—	108 0 7	73 5 0
Fermynagh, . .	0 0 8	—	8 11 10	12 15 0	2 14 8	8 12 7
Galway County } and Town, }	8 11 0	5 17 3	32 13 1	38 5 0	0 7 3	2 10 11
Kerry, . . .	2 5 10	1 10 4	9 17 10	60 19 4	10 18 5	36 4 0
Kildare, . . .	2 9 10½	61 7 1	50 5 8	42 2 2½	4 2 8½	16 10 5
Kilkenny County } and City, }	1 4 0	2 0 2	38 8 2	31 2 5	7 6 5	3 5 4
King's, . . .	3 0 10	42 5 6	7 10 7	50 13 5	19 15 8	66 13 10
Lislim, . . .	—	3 1 10½	19 6 11	36 18 4	—	8 12 10
Limerick County, .	1 11 0	25 10 9	17 10 9	19 3 8	3 10 7	23 19 1
" City, . . .	2 6 10	7 5 10	10 19 9	9 0 0	3 14 10	—
Londonderry, . .	0 1 6	—	51 7 0	12 10 6	13 18 1	44 11 3
Lough, . . .	0 17 2½	1 7 0½	38 2 4	10 12 2	0 11 7	21 11 11
Leath, . . .	—	—	32 12 1	50 10 4½	3 12 8½	10 15 2
Drogheda Town, .	0 5 7	0 18 0	8 0 0	—	—	3 2 3
Mayo, . . .	2 7 0	14 2 3	10 17 2	15 7 11	6 7 3	23 12 2
Meath, . . .	0 10 4	14 2 7	28 7 1	57 14 0	7 3 0	24 18 5
Monaghan, . . .	0 14 0½	—	17 18 4	3 0 8½	—	12 10 0½
Queen's, . . .	1 8 7	2 9 4	57 5 10	27 5 4	—	23 16 1
Rescommen, . .	0 15 3	4 0 0	15 3 6	16 0 0	8 0 0	15 12 0
Sligo, . . .	—	—	21 1 11	14 2 5	1 10 0	30 17 2
Tipperary, N. Rid, .	0 5 8	3 4 4	25 15 4	53 8 0	8 5 2	10 8 2
" S. Rid, . . .	8 12 0	4 14 6	28 0 6	94 10 5	30 16 0	38 12 9
Tyrone, . . .	1 8 7	—	22 10 6	40 0 1	18 8 2	30 3 8
Waterford County } and City, }	1 5 4	14 9 3	32 10 9	38 19 0	26 16 7	13 4 2
Westmeath, . .	2 2 10	4 2 9	11 7 11	44 0 0	8 9 0	22 5 8
Wexford, . . .	3 15 5	5 15 10	87 1 11	20 9 8	7 3 7	28 18 1
Wicklow, . . .	0 15 4	3 3 6	25 9 10	44 2 4	10 3 8	42 5 11
Total 1872, . .	116 19 2½	337 10 7½	1,122 15 9	1,802 1 0½	603 18 0½	1,168 12 3
Total 1871, . .	124 12 8½	267 19 10½	1,097 19 11½	1,661 12 1½	562 3 7	1,578 2 1½

the several County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1872.

COST OF						COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
Repairs of the Gaol.	Conveyance of Prisoners.	Rent and Taxes.	Contingencies, Postage, &c.	Superannuation Allowances.	Total Expense exclusive of Officers.	
23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	29.
739 2 3	422 18 6	103 10 0	114 18 2	89 0 8	4,080 10 5	Antrim.
184 10 11	23 9 4	—	58 4 2	—	947 9 10	Armagh.
127 17 3	75 10 0	—	3 12 0	112 5 8	700 10 5	Carlow.
39 8 11	40 1 3	—	57 12 0	47 15 0	570 7 11	Cavan.
63 18 9	75 0 2	—	183 18 0	—	654 18 6	Clare.
337 12 5	81 11 6	—	242 3 3	—	2,204 14 11	Cork County.
97 3 2	08 13 6	38 10 0	75 1 2	—	1,832 10 7	" City.
96 10 6	118 19 0	1 11 0	36 10 10	20 0 0	760 11 0	Donegal.
122 17 3	17 17 11	0 11 3	48 8 11	—	708 6 11	Down.
223 18 11	82 6 3	0 18 0	205 13 4	66 13 4	2,066 5 2	Dublin County.
255 8 9	110 1 3	124 11 6	944 10 2	657 5 7	4,498 13 11	Dublin City:
462 2 8	73 17 10	6 0 8	115 17 8	660 10 2	2,910 3 4	Richmond B.
18 4 5	39 0 6	—	11 18 3	58 11 3	303 14 7	Grangegorman P.
346 1 0	35 6 10	—	62 18 4	140 6 3	1,254 3 6	Fermanagh.
66 1 10	180 0 1	43 2 6	38 6 4	87 12 1	1,061 1 8	Galway County and
108 17 7½	79 0 0	0 7 6	34 5 0	63 10 5	1,102 10 0½	Town.
172 8 7	102 3 0	0 1 0	36 8 2	134 5 7	947 0 7	Kerry.
96 10 10	59 6 2	—	06 6 1	26 13 4	863 3 4	Kildare.
49 6 8½	113 14 7	—	20 0 3½	07 13 1½	544 17 0½	Kilkenny County and
142 10 1	174 1 3	—	188 17 6	37 9 2	1,239 3 1	City.
18 18 0	41 16 8	—	42 3 2	152 3 4	765 2 3	King's.
213 0 1	184 11 2	3 15 0	34 16 0	42 5 0	1,324 12 2	Leitrim.
84 7 1	138 3 1	0 7 10	11 10 8½	21 9 2	702 15 0½	Limerick County.
256 15 2	66 14 1	—	11 0 5	25 17 10	630 7 7	" City.
—	4 4 8	—	0 15 7	—	147 13 9	Londonderry.
39 13 6	37 1 9	—	64 10 0	—	516 4 10	Longford.
144 5 11	26 8 8	—	134 10 4	109 10 0	964 6 6	Louth.
23 2 4	8 3 4	—	1 1 4	18 16 2	459 2 0	Mayo.
95 0 5	67 5 6	—	35 10 7	—	582 14 2	Meath.
18 2 6	74 0 0	—	8 10 0	7 10 0	520 5 2	Monaghan.
66 12 6	55 10 3	2 11 0	28 14 10	162 2 0	684 5 8	Queen's.
36 8 5	371 12 0	4 17 6	102 13 6	—	1,606 4 11	Roscommon.
229 19 1	190 9 2	—	83 16 3	—	1,485 4 10	Sligo.
49 3 0	145 13 1	—	82 4 3	114 12 8	904 10 5	Tipperary, N. Riding.
184 1 3	27 7 2	—	14 12 2	—	1,126 0 1	" S. Riding.
93 0 0	86 4 0	9 3 6	2 5 8	—	671 8 11	Tyrone.
39 10 8	150 5 10	—	61 4 0	30 0 0	608 7 10	{ Waterford County
73 14 0	37 11 1	—	63 11 3	40 0 0	854 3 6	{ and City.
						Westmeath.
						Wexford.
						Wicklow.
5,236 15 4	3,774 6 2	340 10 1	2,506 0 7	3,177 2 7½	43,802 6 1	Total 1872.
4,909 2 7½	3,505 3 7½	172 11 6	1,963 3 7	3,107 16 3½	40,512 7 3½	Total 1871.

[continued.]

TABLE XVII. continued.—ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE IN

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAUGES.	SALARY OF							
	Local Inspectors.	Chaplains.			Medical Officers.			MALE
		Protestant Episcopal of Ireland.	Presbyterian	R. Catholic.	Physicians.	Surgeons.	Apothecaries.	
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Antrim, . . .	180 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	70 0 0	—	10 0 0	
Armagh, . . .	100 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	—	—	30 0 0	
Carlow, . . .	60 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	—	—	—	
Cavan, . . .	100 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	—	74 0 0	—	
Clare, . . .	100 0 0	40 3 0	—	48 3 0	—	54 0 0	20 0 0	
Cork County, . .	200 0 0	46 3 0	—	43 3 0	—	*04 0 0	—	
" City, . . .	116 13 4	40 3 0	—	48 3 0	—	55 0 0	10 0 0	
Dungall, . . .	150 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	—	—	30 3 0	
Durrow, . . .	100 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	—	—	27 13 10	
Dublin County, .	130 0 0	55 7 8	55 7 8	55 7 8	—	180 0 0	—	
Dublin City:								
Richmond B., .	100 0 0	50 0 0	38 8 8	100 0 0	100 0 0	125 0 0	—	
Grangegorman P.,	100 0 0	50 0 0	38 8 8	100 0 0	100 0 0	125 0 0	—	
Fermagh, . . .	90 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	—	
Galway County } and Town, . . }	130 0 0	40 3 0	—	48 3 0	—	74 0 0	—	
Kerry, . . .	180 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	—	30 0 0	
Kildare, . . .	100 0 0	45 0 0	—	45 0 0	—	05 0 0	—	
Kilkenny County } and City, . . }	100 0 0	40 3 0	—	46 3 0	05 0 0	—	—	
King's, . . .	90 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	†20 0 0	—	—	
Leitrim, . . .	100 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	45 0 0	—	20 0 0	
Limerick County, .	100 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	44 0 0	—	30 0 0	
" City, . . .	60 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	—	
Lisdowney, . . .	110 0 0	45 3 1	48 3 1	45 3 1	—	—	—	
Longford, . . .	75 0 0	30 18 0	36 18 0	30 18 0	—	—	—	
Louth, . . .	75 0 0	30 18 0	36 18 0	30 18 0	—	—	30 0 0	
Drogheda Town, .	10 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	—	—	—	
Mayo, . . .	100 0 0	37 10 0	—	37 10 0	50 0 0	—	30 0 0	
Meath, . . .	50 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	74 0 0	—	
Monaghan, . . .	92 0 2	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	74 0 0	—	—	
Queen's, . . .	82 10 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	—	—	4 3 4	
Rosecommon, . .	92 6 0	48 3 0	—	40 3 0	—	74 0 0	—	
Sligo, . . .	100 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	05 0 0	—	21 0 0	
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	100 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	58 0 0	21 0 0	
" S. Rid., . . .	150 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	74 0 0	—	
Tyrone, . . .	160 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	—	—	20 0 0	
Waterford County } and City, . . }	†170 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	80 0 0	—	—	
Westmeath, . . .	60 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	—	—	27 10 0	
Wexford, . . .	100 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	—	30 0 0	
Wicklow, . . .	90 4 0	48 18 5	—	48 18 5	—	100 0 0	—	
Total 1872, . .	3,892 19 8	1,811 14 2	543 1 1	1,711 14 2	718 0 0	1,211 0 0	391 7 2	
Total 1871, . .	3,830 17 2	1,809 4 2½	519 11 1	1,709 4 2½	553 0 0	1,223 0 0	407 8 10	

* Including £30 for compounding medicines.

† For compounding medicines.

‡ Includes £30 as Secretary to Board, and £40 as Inspector of Bridewells.

the several County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1872.

SALARY OF								COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
OFFICERS.								
Governess.	Clerks.	Deputy Governors or Head Turnkeys.	Turnkeys.		School-masters.	Other Prison Officers.		
35.	36.	37.	No. 41.	Amount of Salary. 42.	43.	44.	45.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
350 0 0	56 0 2	84 3 4	14	838 11 4	45 0 0	81 7 0	Ardfm.	
235 0 0	—	—	7	280 5 0	41 15 0	—	Armagh.	
334 11 3	—	45 10 8	4	121 10 0	—	21 12 0	Carlow.	
200 0 0	—	60 0 0	3	100 0 0	30 0 0	2 10 0	Cavan.	
250 0 0	60 0 0	00 0 0	5	112 10 0	—	13 12 0	Clare.	
320 15 3	82 1 8	80 15 8	10	870 7 1	—	118 10 8	Cork County.	
360 0 0	50 7 0	111 13 4	8	800 1 0	—	84 10 8	" City.	
255 0 0	08 0 0	53 0 0	4	160 0 0	48 0 0	—	Down.	
300 0 0	—	120 0 0	6	242 10 0	35 0 0	—	Dublin County.	
345 0 0	—	110 0 0	8	325 0 0	—	115 0 0	Dublin City :	
350 0 0	150 0 0	140 0 0	18	782 5 0	66 0 0	505 5 1	Richmond B.	
50 0 0	180 0 0	—	—	—	—	148 0 0	Galwegoroman P.	
200 0 0	—	80 0 0	4	138 0 7	34 13 0	—	Fermansagh.	
308 0 0	45 0 0	55 0 0	6	335 0 0	—	—	Galweg County and Town.	
350 0 0	—	50 0 0	7	276 0 0	40 0 0	35 0 0	Kerry.	
221 8 2	32 13 4	80 18 4	10	241 3 8	31 5 11	—	Kildare.	
350 0 0	55 10 0	44 10 0	6	218 18 7	—	—	Kilkenny County and City.	
350 0 0	—	80 0 0	6	190 0 0	—	20 0 0	King's.	
360 0 0	—	45 10 8	6	205 0 0	—	—	Leitrim.	
350 0 0	00 0 0	60 0 0	7	232 14 11	—	32 11 3	Limerick County.	
185 0 0	—	55 0 0	5	184 16 0	—	134 16 8	" City.	
175 0 0	07 13 4	102 13 4	4	165 13 4	42 13 4	75 8 8	Londonderry.	
200 0 0	—	63 0 0	6	205 18 10	36 18 0	1 8 0	Longford.	
135 0 0	35 0 0	50 0 0	5	175 0 0	—	25 0 0	Louth.	
90 0 0	—	—	2	45 0 0	25 0 0	—	Drogheda Town.	
302 0 0	36 13 4	00 0 0	0	162 10 0	35 0 0	—	Mayo.	
206 0 0	—	90 15 0	5	202 10 0	—	136 10 0	Meath.	
152 0 0	—	45 0 0	6	150 10 0	—	26 0 0	Monaghan.	
150 0 0	—	00 0 0	5	161 1 8	—	35 0 0	Queen's.	
260 0 0	00 0 0	—	5	175 0 0	—	40 0 0	Roscommon.	
250 0 0	50 0 0	—	6	162 0 0	—	—	Sligo.	
150 0 0	—	75 0 0	4	190 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	Tipperary, N. Rid.	
250 0 0	71 10 0	101 10 0	0	401 2 0	—	01 5 0	" S. Rid.	
212 19 5	—	08 0 0	5	227 0 0	41 0 0	38 0 0	Tyrone.	
350 0 0	—	00 16 8	7	232 9 10	35 0 0	30 0 0	Waterford County and City.	
300 0 0	—	80 0 0	7	260 3 2	17 0 0	—	Westmeath.	
300 0 0	—	80 0 0	0	100 14 10	42 10 0	—	Wexford.	
200 0 0	—	—	6	200 0 0	—	—	Wicklow.	
6,547 18 11	1,150 2 10	2,358 5 0	250	8,738 0 8	716 13 3	1,825 4 10	Total in 1872.	
8,362 18 10	085 0 0	2,207 10 0	248	8,610 1 2	808 15 0	1,784 0 8	Total in 1871.	

[continued.]

TABLE XVII. *continued.*—ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE IN

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOIL.	SALARY OF				COST OF		
	FEMALE OFFICERS.				OFFICERS.		
	Matrons.	Assistant Matrons.	Hospital Nurses.	Other Prison Officers.	Salaries.	Rations.	Clothing.
43.	46.	47.	48.	49.	50.	51.	52.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Astrim,	62 0 0	75 9 0	30 10 0	79 15 0	1,880 4 10	101 14 2	92 15 1
Armagh,	41 16 0	51 13 0	26 15 0	—	877 5 0	65 1 0	31 16 0
Carlow,	58 0 0	15 0 0	10 8 0	—	540 18 4	183 5 3	84 3 9
Cavan,	49 6 8	12 0 0	—	—	717 16 8	181 19 7	34 12 11
Clare,	65 0 0	17 19 6	20 18 4	—	664 0 10	76 10 4	10 0 0
Cork County,	63 10 0	62 10 0	25 7 9	29 16 0	1,499 2 0	221 12 4	68 12 0
" City,	48 12 0	94 19 6	27 16 6	5 0 0	1,312 19 8	112 1 4	84 11 0
Down,	43 0 0	28 0 0	15 0 0	—	838 0 0	29 6 8	56 7 2
Dublin,	30 0 0	30 0 0	18 5 0	—	623 8 10	61 10 10	22 3 9
Dublin County,	40 0 0	25 0 0	—	24 3 4	1,300 6 4	212 3 6	72 4 4
Dublin City : Richmond R.,	—	—	—	14 0 0	2,545 10 9	503 11 8	180 11 0
Grangegorman P.,	130 0 0	500 17 0	60 0 0	45 0 0	1,024 3 8	418 4 7	27 18 0
Fermoy,	35 0 0	—	23 12 0	—	466 5 7	40 14 8	28 10 0
Galway County and Town,	30 0 0	25 0 0	12 0 0	—	1,098 0 0	68 12 0	99 13 4
Kerry,	45 0 0	20 0 0	33 0 0	—	1,068 0 0	110 10 0	66 6 11
Kildare,	37 17 8	20 18 8	20 17 11	—	977 19 0	244 12 62	32 6 0
Kilkenny County and City,	55 0 0	26 10 0	—	—	956 14 7	101 18 0	44 1 6
King's,	36 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	745 0 0	128 0 0	45 1 0
Lettin,	35 0 0	—	20 0 0	—	730 16 8	58 9 7½	21 12 0
Limerick County, " City,	50 0 0	30 0 0	26 0 0	—	1,170 0 2	—	41 11 8
Londonderry,	50 0 0	35 0 0	—	—	754 12 8	56 0 0	18 15 0
Longford,	44 13 4	40 13 4	24 13 4	—	692 6 8	60 8 10	59 18 7½
Louth,	40 0 0	27 0 0	—	—	762 18 4	112 3 5	53 14 0
Louth, Drogheda Town,	35 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	630 16 6	160 10 0	43 7 0
Mayo,	30 0 0	—	—	—	250 0 0	82 18 2	—
Meath,	42 9 4	26 0 0	20 0 0	5 0 0	971 12 8	167 4 4	25 7 3
Monaghan,	45 0 0	35 0 0	—	—	947 15 6	125 10 4	69 9 6
Monaghan,	30 0 0	29 0 0	—	—	663 10 2	67 11 0	34 18 0
Queen's,	25 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	—	647 15 0	76 0 7	110 1 6
Downham,	49 0 0	25 0 0	—	—	768 12 0	32 0 0	18 1 0
Sligo,	35 0 0	12 0 0	—	—	755 0 0	167 4 9	47 0 8
Tipperary, N. Riding, " S. Riding,	48 0 0 43 5 0	— 52 10 0	24 0 0 26 5 0	24 0 0 28 5 0	935 0 0 1,370 12 0	176 0 3 85 7 10	49 9 8 75 8 0
Tyrone,	51 0 0	60 3 5	—	—	924 2 10	—	72 12 2
Waterford County and City,	47 10 0	34 0 3	27 10 0	28 14 1	1,120 0 10	136 5 4	57 14 2
Westmeath,	41 0 10	21 0 10	21 0 10	—	817 15 8	114 1 6	61 4 8½
Wexford,	45 0 0	35 0 0	—	—	821 4 16	184 6 0	37 5 8
Wicklow,	40 0 0	25 0 0	—	—	769 0 10	—	44 14 9
Total 1872,	1,640 0 4	1,610 4 6	638 14 8	282 13 0	37,543 15 0	9605 0 11	1,036 3 9
Total 1871,	1,608 2 8	1,458 17 4	435 17 3	376 6 10	30,022 4 10	8014 4 10½	1,046 7 4

the several County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1872.

		Total Expenses of Gaols.	Profit from Sale of Week.	Net Expenditure.	Average Daily Number of Prisoners, Debtors included.	Average total Cost of each Prisoner.		COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
Total.	Per Diem.					Per Annum.		
52.	53.	54.	55.	56.	57.	58.	59.	60.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		s. d.	£ s. d.	
2,954 12 1	6,135 2 6	654 10 0	5,390 12 0	305-87	0 11-32	17 5 8-42	Antrim.	
964 2 0	1,911 12 4	44 10 11	1,867 1 5	60-13	1 8-36	31 1 0	Armagh.	
764 7 4	1,400 8 9	—	1,405 3 9	10-68	4 0-62	74 8 11-70	Cardow.	
887 6 2	1,466 17 1	10 5 8	1,456 11 5	32-17	2 5-08	46 5 0-48	Cavan.	
939 16 2	1,605 14 8	8 5 0	1,597 9 2	30-11	2 10-82	53 1 0-50	Clare.	
1,780 0 10	8,591 1 6	105 16 6	8,486 2 3	108-33	1 3-6	23 15 8-88	Cork County.	
1,519 12 0	3,362 2 7	40 5 6	3,322 10 10	150	1 1-9	21 5 5-42	City.	
1,053 13 10	1,774 5 7	22 6 6	1,752 0 2	32-44	2 11-41	54 0 1-83	Donegal.	
1,020 8 0	1,778 15 4	13 7 7	1,765 7 6	54-02	1 9-19	32 6 5	Down.	
1,074 14 4	3,739 10 0	23 0 3	3,716 19 3	79	2 0-7	46 18 8-7	Dublin County.	
3,334 19 5	7,793 13 4	403 11 1	7,390 2 3	291	1 5-8	27 19 4-0	Dublin City:	
2,538 6 8	5,018 0 7	70 16 7	4,948 14 0	128	2 1-8	36 12 8	Richmond B.	
725 9 10	1,039 4 5	18 12 1	1,020 12 4	20-82	2 9-00	51 16 0-78	Grangegorman P.	
1,220 12 6	2,480 10 0	44 10 6	2,436 5 3	60-87	2 2-35	40 8 9-13	Fermanagh.	
1,194 1 11	2,245 3 7	41 15 11	2,203 7 8	61-21	1 11-0	35 10 11-28	Galway County	
1,931 17 0	2,454 7 13	83 9 6	2,371 6 7	72-1	1 9-3	32 17 0-25	and Town.	
1,103 14 0	2,040 14 7	—	2,046 14 7	29-31	3 10-0	69 18 7-68	Kerry.	
948 1 6	1,786 4 4	84 7 0	1,701 17 4	37-34	2 0	45 11 5-70	Kildare.	
811 1 0	1,355 18 1	3 9 8	1,352 8 0	18-22	3 8-52	67 17 11-42	Kilkenny County	
1,211 17 5	2,451 5 6	78 1 2	2,373 4 4	47-4	3 0	64 13 7-68	and City.	
811 7 8	1,576 19 4	118 0 2	1,458 3 7	52-07	1 9	27 10 6-72	King's.	
1,103 16 8	2,284 8 10	150 0 0	2,134 10 4	48-07	2 5-8	45 8 8	Lestrin.	
928 15 0	1,632 10 0	0 10 3	1,631 14 0	21-24	4 2-37	76 16 0-52	Limerick County.	
884 1 6	1,664 9 1	70 3 6	1,594 5 4	29-78	2 2-3	40 3 0	City.	
338 13 2	480 6 11	25 7 10	454 19 1	15-34	1 7-45	29 13 1-93	Londonderry.	
1,234 4 3	1,709 6 1	5 6 6	1,693 2 7	50-43	1 10	33 11 35	Longford.	
1,664 0 10	2,118 6 4	11 11 0	2,106 15 4	25-02	4 5-14	81 0 11-52	Louth.	
780 0 2	1,245 7 2	7 3 4	1,238 3 10	40	1 8-3	30 10 1-10	Drogheda Town.	
834 3 1	1,410 17 5	15 10 8	1,401 6 7	21-16	3 7-46	66 5 1-6	Mayo.	
840 13 0	1,569 18 2	5 13 3	1,564 4 8	20-01	2 0-40	53 9 0	Meath.	
939 11 0	1,643 17 2	0 11 1	1,634 0 1	24-62	3 7	65 11 7-08	Monaghan.	
1,103 15 11	2,256 0 10	72 16 5	2,184 4 5	44	2 8-6	46 13 8	Queen's.	
1,452 7 10	3,016 12 8	235 1 2	2,781 11 6	08-04	2 2-87	40 17 7-65	Rosemount.	
1,880 15 6	2,031 14 5	81 15 5	1,949 19 0	40-06	2 3-70	42 6 10-58	Sligo.	
1,519 0 4	2,445 0 5	68 11 0	2,376 9 5	71	1 9-34	23 9 5	Tipperary, N. Riding.	
403 1 10	1,607 10 0	64 10 0	1,543 11 0	30-56	2 4-79	43 17 2-84	" S. Riding.	
1,015 16 11	1,840 4 0	10 17 10	1,828 6 11	40-41	2 5-8	45 9 10	Tyrone.	
807 15 7	1,661 18 7	—	1,661 18 7	37-08	2 5-3	44 10 4	Waterford County	
							and City.	
							Westmeath.	
							Wexford.	
							Wicklow.	
44,208 9 2	86,070 15 8	3,007 15 4	83,062 19 11	2879-44	1 11-47	85 15 0-0	Total 1872.	
62,132 17 0	92,096 4 4	3,025 0 0	70,769 16 4	2818-31	1 10-63	84 8 2-08	Total 1871.	

TABLE XVIII.—NUMBER of Commitments of JUVENILES to the several

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOL.	CONFINED AT ARREST AND QUARTER SESSIONS.								SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.								By Courts Martial and Deserters.	TOTAL COMMITTEES.			
	FELONS.				MISDEMEANTORS.				MISDEMEANTORS, &c.				VAGRANTS.					TOTAL COMMITTEES.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.					Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 15 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 15 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 15 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 15 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 15 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 15 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 15 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 15 Years.					
Antrim,							1		56	10							1		56	10	
Armagh,									19	1									19	1	
Carlow,			1						8	5									8	5	
Cavan,									2										2		
Clare,	1				1	1			5								1		6	1	
Cork County,			3			1	3		29	3							3		32	6	
" City,	1		3			4	1		57	12							2		74	15	
Donegal,			1			2			5							3			11		
Dowry,			1						8										8		
Dublin County,	1	1	1			1	2		33	6							2	1	29	6	
Dublin City:																					
Richmond R.,			21			3	1		168							1	1		180		
Grangeorgman P.,				4		1			130						3				133		
Fermingh,									5										5		
Galway,			2					1	25	4			1				1		29	4	
"†,									24										24		
Kerry,			1	1		2	2		36	4							2		39	6	
Kildare,			2	1					8	2									10	3	
Kilkenny,			1						3										4		
"†,							0		9							3			9		
King's,						1			5	3									8	3	
Larne,							1		7								1		7		
Limerick County,			3				1		7								1		10		
" City,						4			28	3									31		
Londonderry,			2				2		17	3							2		19	3	
Longford,			1						5										5		
Louth,									5										5		
Drogheda Town,									2										2		
Mayo,			1			2	2		22	2									24	4	
Meath,									2										2		
Monaghan,									4	4									8	4	
Queen's,									4										4		
Roscommon,									10										10		
Sligo,			1						4	1									5	1	
Tipperary, N. Rid.,						1			9	1									10	1	
" S. Rid.,			2						10	2									12	2	
Tyrone,			1						9	1						2			10	1	
Waterford,									0				1						1		
"†,			1				6		31	7									38	7	
Westmeath,			1			1			23	2									25	2	
Wexford,			1					1	12	2			3						15	2	
Wicklow,			3	1		1			9										12	1	
Total Males,	2	55			24		22		729				6			0	24		818		
Total Females,	1	9			4		2		210				3				3		224		
Total M. and F.,	3	64			28		24		939				9				27		1,042		
	67				28				939				9				27				1,042
	95								974												
	1,669																1,669				

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1872, by Ages and Classes of Offences.

ACQUITTED; NO BELLS, NO PROSECUTIONS, FOR FURTHER EXAMINATION, DISCHARGED, AND REMAINED FOR TRIAL.												TOTAL NOT CONVICTED.				GENERAL TOTAL.				INCLUDED IN FOREGOING COLUMNS.								COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
Females.				Misdemeanors, &c.				For further Ex- amination, Untried, &c.												Workhouse Offenders.				Offenders re- moving Work- house.				
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.								
Under 10 Years.		10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.		Un- der 10 Years.		10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.		Un- der 10 Years.		10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.		Un- der 10 Years.		10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.		Un- der 10 Years.		10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.		Un- der 10 Years.		10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
	2					1	41	2	1	43	2	2	101	12									Antrim.					
													19	1									Armagh.					
	1				1		3			4			10	5									Carlow.					
		1				1	2	2	1	2	3	2	8	4									Cavan.					
																							Clare.					
	1				4		1			6	3		32	3		2							Cork County.					
1	4		1		2		6	1	3	1	11	1	85	13									" City.					
							2	1		2	1		11										Dougal.					
						3	17		5	17	7	1	52	6			1				3		Down.					
																							Dublin County.					
				2	3		68		4	73	5	2	255										Dublin City:					
							13		2	17	2		155										Richmond B.					
							1			9			8										Grangegorman P.					
							4	2		6	2	1	28	4		1	1						Fermanagh.					
													30	2		2							Galway.					
							2			2	2		41	5		2							Kerry.					
							6	3		6	3		18	6							1		Kildare.					
							1			2			6										"					
						1	3	1	1	1	3	6	10	3									Kilkenny.					
													4	3									King's.					
							2			2	1		9										"					
							1			1	1		11	1		1	1			4			Leitrim.					
													27	3									Limerick County					
	1						5			6	2		23	3									" City.					
							3			5			6										Londonderry.					
																							Longford.					
							5	1		5	1		8							2			Louth.					
							2			2			4										Drogheda Town.					
							1	1		1	3		26	7									Mayo.					
													2										Meath.					
										3			8	4		1				1			Mounthoo.					
																1							"					
							2			2			10							6			Queen's.					
							2			2			6	2									Roscommon.					
							1			3			13	1		1				1			Sligo.					
							2			2			20	2		1							Tipperary, N. Rid.					
																							" S. Rid.					
	2	1					1			3	1		15	2									Tyrone.					
							3	1		3	1	3	25	8									"					
										1			23	2		2							Waterford.					
	1						8			3			10	2									Westmeath.					
							3			3			10	1									Wexford.					
																							Wicklow.					
1	14		3		18		101		10	223		40	1010			13				17			Total Males.					
1		6			2		31		3		39		6		205				4			1	Total Females.					
4		20			20		12		10		263		46		1,304				17			18	Total M. & F.					
231						261						1,350				35												

[SUMMARY on page 47.]

TABLE XIX.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUAL JUVENILES committed Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times and Upwards, within the Year 1872, to the several County and Borough Gaols, by Ages.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	ONCE.		TWICE.		THRICE.		FOUR TIMES.		FIVE TIMES AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS COMMITTED.			
	Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 15 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 15 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 15 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 15 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 15 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 15 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 15 Years.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	2	88	7		5	1	1	1			2		94	9
Armagh,		19	1										19	1
Carlow,		10	0										10	0
Carmar,		0											0	
Clare,		0	1	1		1	1				1		0	2
Cork County,	3	20	3								3		23	3
" City,	3	1	68	11	1	13	1				4	1	75	15
Donegal,		11											11	
Down,		11	1										12	1
Dublin County,	7	1	48	6		2					7	1	56	6
Dublin City :														
Richmond B.,	5	1	237			13	1				5		251	
Grangegorman P.,		2		72		14	5			1		2		97
Fermanagh,		8											8	
Galway County,		1	24	4		2						1	26	4
" Town,			16	2		7							23	2
Kerry,	2	35	3		3	1					2		38	4
Kildare,		14	0		1								15	0
Kilkenny,	2	0											2	
King's,		4	3		1	1	1				3		7	3
Leitrim,	1	7			1								8	
Limerick County,	1	11	1								1		13	1
" City,		27	0										27	0
Londonderry,	2	21	3		2						2		25	3
Longford,		0											0	
Louth,	1	4			2						1		6	
Drughda Town,		4											4	
Mayo,		22	0		2	2							26	0
Meath,		2											2	
Monaghan,		8	4										12	4
Queen's,		4											4	
Roscommon,		0			2								2	
Sligo,		4	2		1								6	2
Tipperary, N. Riding,		11	1		1								13	1
" S. Riding,		20	2										22	2
Tyrone,		15	2										17	2
Waterford,	1	8	4		4	2							13	6
Westmeath,		17	4	1									22	5
Wexford,		14			2	1				1			17	1
Wicklow,		19	2								1		21	2
"		16	1										17	1
Total Males,	30	896	8	62	4	1		1			34		945	
Total Females,	0	160		23	6		1	0			0		190	
	36	1,056	8	85	10	1	1	0			40		1,160	
	1,094		88		16		2	0			1,200			

* County prisoners.

† City prisoners.

SUMMARY of TABLE XVIII.—SUMMARY of JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1873, by Age and Classes of Offences.

AGE.	JUVENILES, as Accused and Quashed Returns.				JUVENILES, as Convicted.				Totals, Convicted.		JUVENILES, as Remanded, for Probation, Re-education, Reformation, and otherwise, from Totals.						Totals, not Convicted.		Convicted Totals.		JUVENILES, as Forfeiture Offenders.			
	Fines.		Males under 16.		Males under 16.		Females.		Total.	Total.	Fines.		Males under 16.		Females under 16.		Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Males under 16.		Males under 16.	
	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.			£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.					£.	s.	£.	s.
Under 16 years, (Male) sentenced by 16 years.	10	2	-	-	100	104	8	5	118	109	14	8	18	2	111	51	125	39	1,054	165	10	4	10	1
Total Males.	17	-	14	-	110	-	8	-	118	-	17	-	18	-	111	-	125	-	1,054	-	10	-	10	-
Total Females.	-	10	-	4	-	104	-	5	-	109	-	-	2	-	51	-	39	-	165	-	-	-	-	-
Total M. and F.	17	10	14	4	110	104	13	5	218	109	31	8	36	2	222	51	164	39	1,219	165	10	4	20	1

SUMMARY of TABLE XIX.—SUMMARY of INDIVIDUAL JUVENILES committed Once, Twice, Three, Four Times, Five Times and Upwards, within the Year 1873, to the several County and Borough Gaols, by Age.

AGE.	Once.		Twice.		Three.		Four Times.		Five Times and Upwards.		Total No. of Individuals not exceeding 16 years of age.	
Under 16 years.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
16 and not exceeding 21 years.	100	149	14	13	-	8	-	1	-	-	115	160
Total Males.	100	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	-
Total Females.	-	149	-	13	-	8	-	1	-	-	-	160
Total Males and Females.	1,001	149	14	21	-	8	-	1	-	-	1,151	160

TABLE XX.—SENTENCES OF PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &c., passed on JUVENILES in

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Penal Servitude for 5 Years.		Aged 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.										IMPRISONMENT FOR			
			IMPRISONMENT FOR										1 Month and above 14 Days.			
													Ages.			
			12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Antrim,	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	16	2	
Armagh,	6	1	
Carlow,	1	.	
Cavan,	
Clare,	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	
Cork County,	1	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	
" City,	1	.	1	.	1	4	1	1	.	11	.	
Donegal,	1	.	2	.	2	.	.	1	.	
Dowa,	3	.	.	.	1	.	
Dublin County,	3	.	2	.	4	.	.	3	1	
Dublin City:	
Richmond, B.,	2	.	5	.	12	.	.	24	.	
Grangegorman, P.,	1	.	4	.	.	.	13	
Fermagh, . . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Galway, . . . {	1	.	.	6	1	
Kerry,	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	4	1	
Kildare,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	2	.	
" City,	
King's,	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	
Leitrim,	6	.	
Limerick County,	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	
" City,	1	.	.	2	.	
Londonderry,	1	.	1	.	.	8	.	
Longford,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	
Louth,	
Drogheda Town,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	2	.	.	9	.	
Monaghan,	4	.	
Queen's,	1	.	
Roscommon,	2	.	
Sligo,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, N. Riding,	1	.	.	.	2	1	
" S. Riding,	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	
Tyrone,	3	.	
Waterford, . . . {	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	
Westmeath,	3	.	.	.	1	.	2	
Wexford,	2	1	.	2	.	
Wicklow,	1	1	2	.	2	1	.	7	.	
Total Males, . . .	1	.	2	.	2	.	12	.	27	.	43	.	4	138	.	
Total Females,	2	.	3	.	6	.	.	.	27	
Total M. and F., . . .	1	.	2	.	2	.	14	.	30	.	49	.	4	165	.	
96																
160																

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

the Year 1872, together with the Number Not Convicted, Untried, &c., by Ages and Sexes.

IMPRISONMENT FOR																COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOL.
14 Days and above 7.				7 Days and above 48 Hours.				48 Hours.				24 Hours.				
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				
Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	28	6	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	Antrim.
.	.	8	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Armagh.
.	.	8	2	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	Carlow.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cavan.
.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Clare.
2	.	14	2	1	.	8	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Cork County.
.	.	30	3	.	.	21	1	1	.	8	5	.	.	2	2	" City.
.	.	0	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	Donegal.
1	.	14	4	.	.	7	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	Down.
.	Dublin County.
.	.	84	.	1	.	20	.	.	.	30	.	.	.	4	.	Dublin City:
.	.	3	30	.	.	.	42	.	.	.	29	.	.	.	11	Richmond B.
.	.	1	1	.	.	11	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Grangegorman P.
.	.	0	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	Fermanagh.
.	.	18	2	.	.	8	1	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	* } Galway.
1	.	3	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	Kerry.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kildare.
3	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	2	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	* } Kilkenny.
.	.	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+ } King's.
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Lestrin.
1	.	4	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Limerick County.
2	.	29	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	" City.
.	.	7	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Londonderry.
.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Longford.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Louth.
.	.	4	2	.	.	7	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	Draghda Town.
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mayo.
.	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Meath.
.	Monaghan.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Queen's.
.	.	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Roscommon.
.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Sligo.
.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, N. Riding
.	.	5	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	" S. Riding
.	.	5	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Tyrone.
.	.	4	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	* } Waterford.
1	.	8	1	1	.	7	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	1	.	+ }
.	.	4	.	.	.	14	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Westmeath.
.	.	11	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wexford.
.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wicklow.
79	.	317	.	4	.	175	.	4	.	61	.	2	.	20	.	Total Males.
.	2	.	76	.	.	.	67	.	.	.	37	.	.	.	13	Total Females.
10		343		4		291		4		98		2		42		Total M. and F.
406				295				102				41				

[cont. next.]

TABLE XX. *concluded.*—SENTENCES OF PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &c., passed on JUVENILES in the Year 1872, together with the Number Not Convicted, &c., by Ages and Sexes.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	IMPRISONMENT FOR								Sentences respited and not passed.				Not Convicted, For Further Examination, and Untried.				TOTAL.			
	Untried.				Fine only.															
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.							
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Antrim,												1		43	2	2		104	12	
Armagh,																		18	1	
Carlow,														1				16	6	
Cavan,														1				6		
Clare,												1		2	3	2		8	4	
Cork County,														6		3		29	3	
" City,												3	1	11	1	5	1	88	13	
Donegal,																		14		
Down,														2		1		11	1	
Dublin County,									1			5		17			7	1	52	6
Dublin City:																				
Richmond B.,				1							5		4		73		5	246		
Grangegorman P.,												2		2		17	2		165	
Fermagh,																		8		
Galway,															2		1	28	4	
Kerry,																		30	2	
Kildare,											1			2		2		41	3	
Kilkenny,															3			16	6	
King's,												1		1	8	5		30	3	
Leitrim,																		4		
Limerick County,														2		1		9		
" City,														1		1		17	1	
Londonderry,																		27	3	
Longford,																2		28	2	
Louth,																		6		
Drogheda Town,												1		6		1		7		
Mayo,														2				4		
Meath,											1	2		1	3			20	7	
Monaghan,																		8		
Queen's,																				
Rosecommon,																		4		
Sligo,																		10		
Tipperary N. Riding,																		6	2	
" S. Riding,											1							13	1	
Tyrone,																		27	2	
Waterford,				1												1		15	2	
Westmeath,																2		8	4	
Wexford,																1	3	23	3	
Wicklow,																	1	19	2	
Total Males,																		14	1	
Total Females,				2								7						1,038		
Total M. and F.,																			235	
	2								19				281				1,520			

* County prisoners.

[SUMMARY on page 52.]

† City or Town prisoners.

TABLE XX.—ADDENDA, showing number of JUVENILES ordered, during 1872, to be sent to REFORMATORIES on expiration of GAOL SENTENCES.

COUNTY AND BORDEN GADLE.	Number.		Sent to Reformatory.		Refused by Reformatory Authorities.		Discharged by order of Executive.		Died.		Still in Custody.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Ashlin,	25	3	25	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Armagh,	3	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Carlow,	5	2	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Cavan,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	8	2	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" City,	26	3	26	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	12	4	12	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin City:												
Richmond B.,	86	.	85	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Smockemman P., . . . . .	.	23	.	22	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermagh,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County and Town,	9	3	8	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	5	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kildare,	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County and City,	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's, . . . . .	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lislin,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" City,	20	2	20	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longford, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Drogheda Town, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	†6	1	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan, . . . . .	.	4	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary—North Riding,	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" South Riding,	2	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	4	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford County and City,	4	3	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	4	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Wexford,	8	2	7	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	256	.	249	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
Total Females, . . . . .	.	59	.	55	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males & Females,	256	59	249	55	4	3	.	.	.	.	3	1

* Includes 2 in custody 31st December, 1871. † Includes 1 male who had absconded from a Reformatory.

Summary of Table II.—Summary of Penal Servitude, Imprisonment, &c., passed on Juvenile Prisoners in the Year 1872, together with the Number of those Not Completed and Untied, by Ages and Sexes.

Ages.	Penal Servitude &c.						Imprisonment &c.														Prisoners completed and untied (males).	The sum of the number of prisoners completed and untied (males and females).	Totals.							
	10 Years and above 7.		5 Years.		4 Years.		10 Months and above 11.		10 Months and above 5.		5 Months and above 5.		4 Months and above 1.		3 Months and above 1.		10 Days and above 10 Days.		7 Days and above 10 Days.						40 Days.		30 Days.		14 Days only.	
Under 10 Years.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10 and not exceeding 10 Years.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Males.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Females.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total M. & F.	1						1,000														15	501	-	1,500						

The number of prisoners completed and untied.

TABLE XXI. *concluded*.—CONDITION AS TO PARENTAGE of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1872, by Ages and Sexes.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	INCLUDED IN FOREGOING COLUMNS.																			
	HAVING STEPPATHER.				HAVING STEP-MOTHER.				ABANDONED BY PARENTS.				ABANDONED FROM PARENTS.				ILL-CONDUCTED.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,			7			5					2	1								
Armagh,											1				2					
Carlow,																			1	
Cavan,															1					
Clare,			1	1																
Cork County,			4								1				2				4	
" City,			5	1			4				2				4					
Donegal,							1								1					
Down,			1								2				5				2	
Dublin County,				1			2													
Dublin City :																				
Richmond B.			2				4								1					
Grange-green P.				3				7												
Fermanagh,																			2	
Galway,											1				1					
" {											4									
Kerry,			6				2								1					
Kildare,											2	1			2				2	2
Kilkenny,																			1	
King's,																				
Lettin,																				
Limerick County,											2	1								
" City,							6	1			4	1			1					
Londonderry,			1								2								1	
Longford,											1									
Louth,			1																	
Drogheda Town,															1					
Mayo,											2	2							2	
Meath,																				
Monaghan,							1													
Queen's,			1																	
Bessenden,																				
Sligo,															1				1	
Tippinry, N. Rid.															1				1	
" S. Rid.							2													
Tyrone,											2				1					
Waterford,							1									2				
" {			1	2			1													
Westmeath,											1				1					
Wexford,							2				2				2					
Wicklow,			1				2				2								1	
Total Males,			32				32		1		35				24				20	
Total Females,				8			11				7				5					2
Total M. and F.			40				43		1		42				29				22	
	40				43				43				31				22			

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

Summary of Table XII.—Continued as to Payments of the Jervisians committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1872, by Ages.

Ages.	Payments.												Expenses on Prisoners Committed.									
	During last Financial Year.		During last Financial Year.		During Precedent Year.		During Precedent Year.		Committed in succession.		Totals.		During Precedent Year.		During Precedent Year.		Admitted by Friends.		Admitted from Friends.		Discharged.	
	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.
Total 10 years.	25	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
10 and not exceeding 12 years.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	10	4	1,000	100	1,000	10	0	100	11	10	0	100	0	0
Total Males.	125	0	101	0	100	0	100	0	10	0	1,026	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	0	0
Total Females.	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	4	0	101	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Males & Females.	125	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	10	4	1,026	100	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	0	0

TABLE XXII.—STATE OF EDUCATION ON COMMITMENT, of the JUVENILES committed

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	READ AND WROTE.				READ IMPERFECTLY.				KNOW SPELLING.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Auburn,	4	.	.	.	58	2	.	.	0	2
Armagh,	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.
Carlow,	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.
Cavan,	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	1	.	14	1	3	.	5	2	.	.	3	.
" City,	39	3	.	.	21	4	.	.	7	1
Down,	5	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.
Dublin County,	1	.	24	.	1	.	3	1	2	.	2	.
Dublin City : Richmond B., Grangegorman P., Fermanagh,	1	110	47	1	.	47	44	.	1	.	3
Galway,	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
" { +	.	.	12	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
" { +	.	.	20	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	24	2	.	.	0	.	1	.	3	.
Kildare,	6	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.
Kilkenny,	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
" { +	1	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.
" { +	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	6	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County, " City,	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Londonerry,	20	3	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	6	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	4	.
" { +	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Louth,	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Drughda Town, Mayo,	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.
Meath,	7	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.
" { +	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	3	.	.	2	.
Queen's,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Tipperary, Nth. Riding, " Sch. Riding,	3	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
" { +	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,
Waterford,	2	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	1	.
" { +	.	.	1	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	7	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	9	2	.	.	6	.	.	.	4	.
Wicklow,	8	.	.	1	7	1	.	.	1	1
" { +	.	.	1	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	1
Total Males,	8	.	305	.	3	.	205	.	8	.	68	.
Total Females,	1	.	70	.	1	.	62	.	1	.	7
Total M. and F.,	4	.	405	.	4	.	267	.	9	.	70	.
	409				271				79			

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1872, by Ages and Sexes.

KNEW ALPHABET.				WHOLLY ILITERATE.				COULD NOT BE ASCERTAINED.				TOTAL.				COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				
Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	2	1	2	.	26	7	.	.	.	.	2	.	101	12	Antrim.
.	.	7	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	1	Armagh.
.	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	6	Carlow.
.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	2	.	6	4	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	4	Clare.
.	.	10	.	1	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	39	3	Cork County.
.	.	4	1	5	1	14	4	.	.	.	.	5	1	85	13	" City.
.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	Down.
.	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	1	Dublin County.
1	1	3	1	2	.	17	4	.	.	.	.	7	1	52	6	Dublin City.
.	.	7	.	4	.	90	.	.	.	3	.	5	.	235	.	Richmond B.
.	.	.	14	.	.	3	47	.	.	.	.	2	.	155	.	Grangegorman P.
.	.	1	.	1	.	14	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	28	4	Ferriagh.
.	.	2	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	30	2	" } Galway.
.	.	2	.	1	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	41	5	Kerry.
.	.	2	2	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	6	Kildare.
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	" } Kilkenny.
.	6	2	.	.	.	.	0	.	10	3	" } "
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	King's.
1	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	.	Leitrim.
.	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	11	1	Limerick County.
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	3	" City.
.	.	4	.	2	.	3	1	.	.	3	.	2	.	25	3	Londonderry.
.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	Longford.
.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	.	Louth.
.	.	3	.	.	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	7	Draghda Town.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	Mayo.
.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	4	Meath.
.	Monaghan.
.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	Queen's.
.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	Roscommon.
.	.	1	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	Sligo.
.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	1	Tipperary, N. Rid.
.	13	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	2	" S. Rid.
.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	2	Tyrone.
.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	4	" } Waterford.
.	.	0	.	3	.	12	8	.	.	.	.	3	.	25	8	" } "
.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	2	Westmeath.
.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	19	2	Wexford.
.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	1	Wicklow.
2	.	72	.	21	.	297	.	.	.	7	.	46	.	1,030	.	Total Males.
.	1	.	19	.	2	102	.	.	.	.	5	.	6	.	233	Total Females.
3	.	91	.	26	.	399	.	.	.	12	.	46	.	1,263	.	Total M. and F.
1,350																

[SUMMARY p. 68.]

TABLE XXIII.—PREVIOUS RESIDENCE of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1872, by Ages and Sexes.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	In County or Borough to which Gaol belongs.				In other Localities.				Could not be Ascertained.				TOTAL.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	2	.	94	11	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	101	12
Armagh, . . . . .	.	.	17	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	1
Carlow, . . . . .	.	.	9	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	10	5
Cavan, . . . . .	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.
Clare,	2	.	8	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	4
Cork County,	3	.	35	8	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	39	8
" City,	6	1	81	19	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	6	1	85	19
Dougal, . . . . .	.	.	8	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.
Droghda, . . . . .	.	.	7	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	1
Dublin County, . . .	6	.	43	4	2	1	9	2	.	.	.	.	7	1	52	6
Dublin City:																
Richmond B., . . .	4	.	246	.	1	.	87	.	.	.	3	.	6	.	238	.
Grangegorman P., .	.	2	.	158	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	159
Fermanagh, . . . . .	.	.	5	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.
Galway, . . . . .	.	1	27	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	28	4
" {†	.	.	29	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	2
Kerry,	1	.	38	6	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	41	6
Kildare, . . . . .	.	.	7	4	.	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	6
Kilkenny, . . . . .	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
" {†	6	.	10	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	16	3
King's, . . . . .	.	.	3	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3
Ladism,	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	.
Limerick County, . .	1	.	7	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	11	1
" City, . . . . .	.	.	27	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	3
Londonderry,	2	.	24	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	26	3
Longford, . . . . .	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.
Louth, . . . . .	.	.	4	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	.
Droghda Town, . .	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Mayo, . . . . .	.	.	25	6	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	7
Meath, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Monaghan, . . . . .	.	.	5	2	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	4
Queen's, . . . . .	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Rosecommon, . . . .	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.
Sligo, . . . . .	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2
Tipperary, N. Riding,	.	.	11	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	1
" S. Riding, . . . .	.	.	20	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	2
Tyreac, . . . . .	.	.	15	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	2
Waterford, . . . . .	.	.	8	2	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	4
" {†	3	.	24	7	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	25	8
Westmeath, . . . . .	.	.	23	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	2
Wexford, . . . . .	.	1	17	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	19	2
Wicklow, . . . . .	.	.	13	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	1
Total Males,	35	.	924	.	5	.	111	.	.	.	4	.	40	.	1,020	.
Total Females, . . .	.	6	.	240	.	1	.	18	.	.	1	.	.	6	.	265
Total M. and F., . .	40		1,170		6		129		.		5		46		1,304	
	1,210				135				5				1,350			

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

[SUMMARY, p. 60.]

TABLE XXIV.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1872, by Ages and Sexes.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Protestant Episcopians of Ireland.				Presbyterians.				Roman Catholics.				Could not be Ascertained.		TOTAL.				
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.		Ages.				
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Ashtown,			45	4			10		2		40	8			2		101	12	
Armagh,			8				2				9	1					10	1	
Carlow,			1								9	5					10	5	
Cavan,			1						2		5						6		
Clare,											8	4			2		8	4	
Cork County,			1						3		38	3			3		30	3	
" City,									5	1	85	13			5	1	85	13	
Down,			2								9						11		
Derry,			3				1	1			7						11	1	
Dublin County,			3						7	1	49	0			7	1	52	6	
Dublin City:																			
Richmond B.,			10						5		247		3		5		265		
Grangegorman P.,				4					2		151				2		156		
Fermanagh,			2								6						8		
Galway,			2						1		26	4			1		28	4	
" {†											30	2					30	2	
Kerry,									2		41	5			2		48	5	
Kildare,			1								13	5					16	5	
Kilkenny,				2					5		6				6		6		
" {†											10	1			6		10	1	
King's,											4	3					4	3	
Lahris,									1		9				1		9		
Limerick County,									1		11	1			1		11	1	
" City,			1								26	3					27	3	
Londonderry,			6	2			4		2		25	1			2		25	2	
Lough,											9						9		
Louth,			1						1		7				1		8		
Drogheda Town,											4						4		
Mayo,											23	7					26	7	
Meath,											2						2		
Monaghan,			1	2							7	2					8	2	
Queen's,											4						4		
Rosemount,											10						10		
Sligo,											6	2					6	2	
Tipperary, N. Riding,			1								12	1					13	1	
" S. Riding,											20	2					20	2	
Tyrone,			3				1				11	2					15	2	
Waterford,											8	4					8	4	
" {†									3		25	8			3		25	8	
Westmeath,											23	2					23	2	
Wexford,											19	2					19	2	
Wicklow,											14	1					15	1	
Total Males,			98				24		40		914		3		40		1,009		
Total Females,				14			1			6		250				6		256	
Total M. and F.,			112				25		40		1,164		3		46		1,391		
			112				25				1,210		3				1,350		

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

[SUMMARY, p. 60.]

SUMMARY of TABLE XXII.—STATE of EDUCATION ON COMMITMENT of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1872, by Ages and Sexes.

AGES.	EDUCATION ON COMMITMENT.															TOTAL.
	Read and Write.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly Illiterate.		Could not be ascertained.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Under 10 years,	8	1	9	1	8	1	2	1	24	2	.	.	40	6	46	
10 and not exceeding 10 years,	350	70	205	68	85	7	72	18	297	102	7	5	1,030	285	1,304	
Males,	358	.	208	.	71	.	74	.	321	.	7	.	1,079	.	.	
Females, . . . . .	.	71	.	65	.	8	.	23	.	104	.	5	.	271	.
Total Males and Females,	409		271		79		94		425		12		.	.	1,350	

SUMMARY of TABLE XXIII.—PREVIOUS RESIDENCE of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1872, by Ages and Sexes.

AGES.	PREVIOUS RESIDENCE.								
	In County or Borough to which Gaol belongs.		In other Localities.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Under 10 years,	33	5	5	1	.	.	40	6	46
10 and not exceeding 10 years,	924	245	111	15	4	1	1,039	265	1,304
Males,	950	.	116	.	4	.	1,070	.	.
Females, . . . . .	.	251	.	15	.	1	.	271	.
Total Males and Females,	1,940		135		5		.	.	1,350

SUMMARY of TABLE XXIV.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1872, by Ages and Sexes.

Age.	Religion.										
	Protestant Episcopalians of Ireland.		Presbyterians.		Roman Catholics.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Under 10 years, 10 and not exceeding 10 years,	98	14	24	1	914	250	3	.	1,039	265	1,304
Males,	98	.	24	.	934	.	3	.	1,070	.	.
Females, . . . . .	.	14	.	1	.	250	.	.	.	271	.
* Total Males and Females,	112		25		1,010		3		.		1,350

TABLE XXV.—NUMBER of PRISONERS in each of the County and Borough Gaols, on the night of the 31st of December, 1872, by Classes, the Number of them Sick in Hospital, and the Number of Children (not Criminals) of Female Prisoners.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	DEBTORS.				CRIMINALS, &c.				Under Rule of Penal Sacr- tude.		Location.		TOTAL.			Of whom Sick in Hospital.		Children of Prisoners	
	Male and Female.		Pauper.		Tried.		Untried.												
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Antrim,	3	3			232	90	33	8				271	104	375				3	
Armagh,	2		6		24	17	6	2				35	19	54	4			1	
Cadlow,					11	6	2		1			14	6	19					
Cavan,	1		2		13	6	2	3	1			19	8	27			2		
Clare,					11	6	3	4				20	13	33					
Cork County,	3		6	1	132	29	17	7				157	37	194	2		1	1	
City,	4		1		54	56	10	6				73	73	146	3	3	1	2	
Donegal,			2		21	7	2	2				26	9	34	1		2		
Dora,	1		5		11	11	4	2				21	13	34	1			1	
Dublin County,	1		1	1	42	12	7	1				51	14	65	1	1	1		
Dublin City:																			
Richmond R.,					233		42					267		267	13				
Grangegorman P.,						104		18					124	124		19	2	1	
Farranagh,			1	1	14	4		1				15	6	21	1	1	1		
Galway County and Town,	1	1	3		24	8	8					33	9	42	4	2			
Kerry,	2	2	2		46	16	7	1				52	13	65	1				
Kildare,	1				23	8	13	6				39	15	54	1				
Kilkenny County and City,			4	1	21	4	4	1				29	6	35	4				
King's,	3		3		34	5	3					47	6	53			1	1	
Lekrin,					11	2	6	1				19	3	22	3	1			
Limerick County,	1		1		27	13	8	1				39	12	51					
City,	4	1	1		33	16	4	2				43	19	61				1	
Londonderry,	3		1		30	11	6	1				38	12	50		1			
Longford,			2		8	1	6	1				16	2	18	1			1	
Louth,			1		32	10	7					40	10	50					
Drogheda Town,					18	15						33	15	48			1		
Mayo,	2	1	2		27	7	7	1				36	9	47					
Meath,	2				19	1	7					23	1	23	2				
Monaghan,					25	3	4					29	3	32					
Queen's,	2				14	1	3					21	1	22				1	
Roscommon,			1		16	4	7	2				21	6	27					
Sligo,	1		1		19	2	5					26	2	28					
Tipperary, N. Riding,	1			1	40	1	1					43	2	45					
" S. Riding,	1				45	10	6	3				54	13	67	3			1	
Tyrene,			5	1	11	18	10	5				30	24	54				2	
Waterford County and City,			1		33	25	13	6				47	31	78	3		1	1	
Westmeath,			1		30	6	5	1				36	7	43	2			1	
Wexford,	1				18	4	3	4				23	8	31				1	
Wicklow,	2		1		22	4	6	1				30	6	36					
Total Males,	42	57			1,413	265			2			1,821			45		14		
Total Females,		6				55		61					67			23		10	
Total M. and F., 1872,	48		63		1,368		377		2			2,478			77		33		
	111				2,165				2										

Commodity.	Barley,	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
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ADDENDA TO TABLE XXVI.—Comparative Statement of Bridewell Expenses in 1871 and 1872.

Counties, &c., wherein the Expenses Increased in 1872.					Counties, &c., in which the Expenses Decreased in 1872.				
Counties, &c.	Expenses.		Increase in 1872.	Counties, &c.	Expenses.		Decrease in 1872.		
	1871.	1872.			1871.	1872.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Antrim, . . .	175 17 39	177 10 14	5 1 10	Clare, . . .	190 2 3	185 4 11	4 17 20		
Armagh, . . .	185 13 11	182 8 2	3 14 3	Cork County, . . .	747 19 9	727 19 5	20 5 4		
Cavan, . . .	114 9 50	119 11 11	5 2 3	Cork City, . . .	402 16 8	—	402 16 8		
Down, . . .	182 14 6	183 5 8	0 14 11	King's, . . .	127 0 7	126 12 11	4 1 8		
Fermanagh, . . .	221 0 9	226 17 20	5 17 6	Londonderry, . . .	148 6 2	147 17 7	4 4 7		
Galway County, . . .	30 17 30	31 13 10	0 16 6	Louth, . . .	97 1 9	87 4 2	9 12 7		
Kerry, . . .	408 8 5	451 16 8	61 8 3	Mayo, . . .	127 9 9	124 19 3	3 10 6		
Kilkenny County, . . .	540 9 2	544 15 8	4 5 6	Meath, . . .	142 12 0	128 16 11	13 15 1		
Leitrim, . . .	84 4 10	92 12 4	8 7 6	Monaghan, . . .	168 0 2	167 6 1	4 1 1		
Limerick County, . . .	57 11 54	104 3 3	0 11 7	Queen's, . . .	76 7 5	45 5 0	31 2 13		
Lisburn, . . .	114 8 5	107 19 4	43 10 11	Sligo, . . .	52 16 9	52 7 4	9 5 5		
Roscommon, . . .	112 19 4	121 19 0	18 19 7	Wexford, . . .	148 12 3	146 6 2	2 6 1		
Tipperary, N. Riding, . . .	287 0 10	295 15 6	33 14 8	1871, . . .	1,439 8 7	—	—		
Tipperary, S. Riding, . . .	287 0 10	295 15 6	33 14 8	1872, . . .	—	1,850 5 10	—		
Tynan, . . .	287 0 10	295 15 6	33 14 8	Decrease, 1872, . . .	—	—	410 12 3		
Waterford County, . . .	182 9 8	200 4 0	16 14 4	Increase, 1872, . . .	—	—	329 12 6		
Westmeath, . . .	54 4 4	52 7 10	2 3 6	Total Decrease, 1872, . . .	—	—	102 3 1		
Wicklow, . . .	215 16 4	228 7 11	52 11 7						
1872, . . .	3,553 9 4	—	—						
1873, . . .	—	3,880 1 11	—						
Increase, 1872, . . .	—	—	233 15 6						

TABLE XXVII.—LIST OF PRISONS.

Counties, &c.	Sits.	Classes of Prison.	Counties, &c.	Sits.	Classes of Prison.
NORTH DISTRICT.					
Antrim, . . .	Belfast, . . .	County Gaol & House of Correction.	Leitrim, . . .	Carrick-on-Shan., . . .	County Gaol.
		Bridewell.		Ballinamore, . . .	Bridewell.
	*Antrim, . . .	ditto.		Manerhamilton, . . .	ditto.
	Ballymena, . . .	ditto.	Londonderry, . . .	Londonderry, . . .	County & City Gaol.
	Ballymoney, . . .	ditto.		Colemeane, . . .	Bridewell.
Armagh, . . .	Armagh, . . .	County Gaol.		Magherafelt, . . .	ditto.
	Ballycot, . . .	Bridewell.		Newtownlimavady, . . .	ditto.
	Lurgan, . . .	ditto.	Longford, . . .	Longford, . . .	County Gaol.
	Markethill, . . .	ditto.	Louth, . . .	Dundalk, . . .	County Gaol.
	Newtownhamilton, . . .	ditto.		Ardee, . . .	Bridewell.
Cavan, . . .	Cavan, . . .	County Gaol.	Drogheda, . . .	Drogheda, . . .	Borough Gaol.
	Bellebrough, . . .	Bridewell.			
	Ballyconnell, . . .	ditto.	Mayo, . . .	Castlebar, . . .	County Gaol.
	Creehill, . . .	ditto.		Ballina, . . .	Bridewell.
Donegal, . . .	Lifford, . . .	County Gaol.		Ballinrobe, . . .	ditto.
	Bunrana, . . .	Bridewell.		Belmont, . . .	ditto.
	Donegal, . . .	ditto.		Swinsford, . . .	ditto.
	Glenties, . . .	ditto.		Westport, . . .	ditto.
	Letchenanny, . . .	ditto.	Meath, . . .	Trim, . . .	County Gaol.
Down, . . .	Downpatrick, . . .	County Gaol.		Kells, . . .	Bridewell.
	Nerry, . . .	Bridewell.		Navan, . . .	ditto.
	Newtownards, . . .	ditto.	Monaghan, . . .	Monaghan, . . .	County Gaol.
Fermanagh, . . .	Enniskillen, . . .	County Gaol.		Carrickmacross, . . .	Bridewell.
	Newtownbutler, . . .	Bridewell.		Castleblayney, . . .	ditto.
				Clones, . . .	ditto.

[continued.]

TABLE XXVII. continued.—LIST of PRISONS.

County, &c.	Site.	Classes of Prison.	County, &c.	Site.	Classes of Prison.
NORTH DISTRICT—continued. *			Kerry—con.,	Kemara, .	Bridewell.
Barrowman,	Roscommon, .	County Gaol.		Killarney, .	ditto.
	Athlone, .	Bridewell.		Lisowel, .	ditto.
	Boyle, .	ditto.		Miltown, .	ditto.
	Castlerough, .	ditto.		Tarbert, .	ditto.
	Stockstown, .	ditto.	Kildare, .	Nass, .	County Gaol.
Sligo, .	Sligo, .	County Gaol.	Kilkenny, .	Kilkenny, .	County and City Gaol.
	Ballymote, .	Bridewell.		Callan, .	Bridewell.
Tyrone, .	Omagh, .	County Gaol.		Thomastown, .	ditto.
	Clogher, .	Bridewell.		Ulingford, .	ditto.
	Dungannon, .	ditto.	King's, .	Tullamore, .	County Gaol.
Ulster, .	Mullingar, .	County Gaol.		Panorama, .	District Bridewell.
	Monaghan, .	Bridewell.	Limerick, .	Limerick, .	County Gaol.
SOUTH DISTRICT.				Bruff, .	Bridewell.
Carlow, .	Carlow, .	County Gaol.		Rathkeale, .	ditto.
				Limerick, .	City Gaol.
Cass, .	Ennis, .	County Gaol.	Queen's, .	Maryborough, .	County Gaol.
	Ennistimon, .	Bridewell.		† Abbeyfeix, .	Bridewell.
	Killalea, .	ditto.		† Borris-in-Ossery, .	ditto.
	Kilrush, .	ditto.		† Stradbally, .	ditto.
	Sixmilecross, .	ditto.	Tipperary, .	Nenagh, .	County Gaol.
	Tulla, .	ditto.	North Riding	Borrisokane, .	Bridewell.
Cork, .	Cork, .	County Gaol.		Newport, .	ditto.
	Bandon, .	Bridewell.		Roscrea, .	ditto.
	Bantry, .	ditto.		Templemore, .	ditto.
	Charleville, .	ditto.		Thurles, .	ditto.
	Clanakilly, .	ditto.	Tipperary, .	Clonmel, .	County Gaol.
	Dunmarway, .	ditto.	South Riding	Osher, .	Bridewell.
	Fermoy, .	ditto.		Carraig-en-Suir, .	ditto.
	Kanturk, .	ditto.		Cashel, .	ditto.
	Kinsale, .	ditto.		Cloghane, .	ditto.
	Macroom, .	ditto.		* Tipperary, .	ditto.
	Mallow, .	ditto.	Waterford, .	Waterford, .	County and City Gaol.
	Middleton, .	ditto.		* Dungarvan, .	Bridewell.
	Mitchelstown, .	ditto.		Lismore, .	ditto.
	Queenstown, .	ditto.	Wexford, .	Wexford, .	County Gaol.
	Skibbereen, .	ditto.		Enniscorthy, .	Bridewell.
	Youghal, .	ditto.		Gorey, .	ditto.
	Cork, .	City Gaol.		New Ross, .	ditto.
Galway, .	Galway, .	County and Town Gaol.	Wicklow, .	Wicklow, .	County Gaol.
	Ballinasloe, .	Bridewell.		Ballinglass, .	District Bridewell.
	Chidre, .	ditto.		Tienahely, .	Bridewell.
	Eyrecourt, .	ditto.	DUBLIN DISTRICT.		
	Gort, .	ditto.	Dublin, .	Kilmainham, .	County Gaol.
	Leighlin, .	ditto.		Richmond Bridge, .	County Gaol and House of Correction for males.
	Ourlatersred, .	ditto.		South Circular-road, .	ditto for females.
	Pertunna, .	ditto.		Grangegorman-lane, .	
	Tenn, .	ditto.	Dublin City, .	Marshall-lane, .	Four Courts Marshalsea.
Kerry, .	Trillick, .	County Gaol.			
	Caherniveen, .	Bridewell.			
	Castleisland, .	ditto.			
	Dingle, .	ditto.			

* Bridewells marked thus * have been certified under the xxvi. sect. of the 10 & 20 Vic. cap. 68.

† Bridewells, Queen's county, closed 1st May, 1872.

APPENDIX—PART II.

SEPARATE REPORTS ON PRISONS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Antrim
County
Gaol.

ANTRIM COUNTY GAOL, AT BELFAST.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
11TH NOVEMBER, 1872.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	9	2	11	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	3	—	3	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	1	1	2	—	—	—
„ further Examination,	5	1	6	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Penal Servitude,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Imprisonment,	26	6	32	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	9	2	11	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	7	—	7	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	24	23	47	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	3	—	3	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	25	13	38	—	1	1
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	33	29	62	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	97	38	135	1	—	1
Under Poor Law Act,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Drunkards,	7	7	14	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	254	122	376	1	1	2

Juveniles.

North
District.Andrie
County
Gaol.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of Inspection.		From 1st January to day of Inspection.				Number in Custody during the year, denoting the Number of times each had been Committed in any year.	
	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Quarter Sessions,	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
" Summarily,	-	-	1	1	3	1	77	7
Committed for Trial,	-	-	2	-	-	6	6	-
Total,	-	-	3	1	3	1	85	7
Committed once,	-	-	3	-	3	1	78	5
" twice,	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	6
" thrice,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
" four times,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total,	-	-	3	1	3	1	81	6
Number sent to Reformatories,	-	-	-	-	1	22	2	-
Included in the preceding— Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

Number of Prisoners of all Classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	155	72	1871,	163	92
1870,	155	122	1872 (day of Inspection),	254	122

Number of Workhouse Offenders in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	5	1	1871,	3	1
1870,	1	2	1872 (day of Inspection),	5	-

Number of Vagrants in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	2	2	1871,	-	-
1870,	-	-	1872 (day of Inspection),	-	-

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1872.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	2	14	1872 (up to and including day of Inspection),	11	6
1870,	16	4	Day of Inspection,	7	3
1871,	10	9			

Number of Prisoners in Custody during the year known to have been in Reformatories.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	9	-	1872 (up to and including day of Inspection),	9	5
1870,	5	4	Day of Inspection,	4	-
1871,	13	4			

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

North District.
Astrin County Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872 (up to the day of In- spection).		In Custody on			
							Day of In- spection.	Corre- sponding date in pre- vious year.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	-	-	-	5	-	3	-	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	-	-	5	-	5	1	-	1	1	-
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	-	-	-	-	11	1	1	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	1	-	4	-	2	1	1	-	2	-
Infanticide,	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-
Concealing birth of infants,	-	1	-	1	1	5	1*	2	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children,	1	2	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	-	6	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Bigamy,	2	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
Common assaults,	311	92	339	75	230	78	33	10	24	3
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	4	2	23	6	7	2	2	-	-	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	231	99	213	78	216	71	56	13	24	11
Other assaults,	15	10	17	10	17	2	9	1	1	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	6	-	14	2	14	-	5	-	4	-
Robbery,	8	5	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Taking and holding forcible possession,	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	2	2	-	6	-	2	-	1	-
Larceny,	172	165	308	122	180	96	42	24	44	25
Receiving stolen goods,	5	6	10	3	9	8	4	1	1	-
Embezzlement,	25	3	10	4	7	2	1	1	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences,	2	-	19	-	11	-	2	-	2	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	6	-	10	1	16	-	1	-	1	-
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-
Other malicious offences against property,	6	11	23	13	23	10	4	2	1	-
Forgery,	-	-	8	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
Offences against the currency,	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	27	1	2	-	140	5	4	-	1	-
Military offences,	38	-	26	-	26	-	6	-	1	-
Naval offences,	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	23	14	24	11	22	3	3	-	3	-
Revenue offences,	6	4	4	4	2	-	-	-	1	-
Other offences—										
Against the person,	2	3	6	2	7	11	-	1	-	-
Against property with violence,	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Against property without violence	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace,	918	1147	795	1136	814	829	63	56	34	51
Misconduct in service,	10	-	6	1	28	1	1	-	1	-
Contempt of Court,	-	-	1	3	3	1	-	-	-	-
Illegal pawning,	3	5	5	8	5	11	-	-	-	-
Illegal fishing,	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Absconding from reformatories,	5	-	4	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Total criminal class,	1831	1572	1097	1483	1831	1144	241	114	151	90
Vagrancy,	18	2	5	4	7	4	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness,	326	290	230	273	235	247	7	7	1	1
Debt,	100	12	105	9	74	7	1	-	9	1
Remanded for further examination,	156	88	140	63	196	53	5	1	2	-
Total,	2434	1964	2178	1832	2343	1455	254	122	163	92

* Aiding and abetting.

NORTH
DISTRICT,
Andon
County
Goal.

CLASSES.	Commitments.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors, . . .	106	9	74	7
Criminals, . . .	1,837	1,546	2,027	1,197
Vagrants, . . .	5	4	7	4
Drunkards, . . .	230	273	235	247
Total, . . .	2,178	1,832	2,343	1,455

Number of individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and number of times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES. Committed—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year, . . .	1,059	403	1,294	367
Twice " . . .	206	106	214	124
Thrice " . . .	66	74	75	53
4 times " . . .	36	36	39	39
5 " " . . .	20	31	12	20
6 " " . . .	8	18	10	19
7 " " . . .	6	17	5	12
8 " " . . .	2	8	—	9
9 " " . . .	4	9	—	6
10 " " . . .	—	3	—	2
11 " " . . .	—	2	1	3
12 " " . . .	—	4	—	1
13 " " . . .	—	5	—	1
14 " " . . .	—	2	—	—
15 " " . . .	—	1	—	—
16 " " . . .	—	—	—	1
17 " " . . .	1	1	—	—
Total, . . .	1,408	810	1,550	657
No. of above committed for the first time, . . .	797	262	1,053	238

Number of individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1871, and to the day of inspection in 1872, who had been once, twice, thrice, four times, five times, &c., &c., from their first commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES. Committed—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only, . . .	658	239	913	216
Twice, . . .	178	90	207	64
Thrice, . . .	123	62	114	39
4 times, . . .	76	37	73	32
5 " " . . .	62	21	61	25
6 " " . . .	36	22	39	13
7 to 11 " " . . .	145	93	127	69
12 to 16 " " . . .	46	59	64	50
17 to 20 " " . . .	25	20	14	36
21 to 30 " " . . .	34	36	25	31
31 to 40 " " . . .	10	34	9	25
41 to 50 " " . . .	8	21	11	23
51 to 60 " " . . .	2	16	1	10
61 to 70 " " . . .	1	17	1	9
71 to 80 " " . . .	—	13	—	5
81 to 90 " " . . .	—	3	—	4
91 to 100 " " . . .	—	5	—	1
101 to 120 " " . . .	2	6	1	9
121 to 140 " " . . .	—	6	—	1
141 to 160 " " . . .	—	2	—	1
161 to 180 " " . . .	—	3	—	1
181 to 200 " " . . .	—	2	—	2
201 to 230 " " . . .	—	3	—	1
Total No. of individuals committed, . . .	1,408	810	1,550	657
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing, . . .	5,451	13,018	6,190	9,328

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Antrim
County
Gaol.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.			From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	165·83	88·08	—	193·89	97·12	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	272		9th July.	453		29th Sept.
Lowest ditto,	192		26th Dec.	194		15th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	176		19th Feb.	335		25th Aug.
Ditto, of females,	110		8th July.	143		15th Oct.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	134		26th Dec.	135		20th Jan.
Ditto, of females,	58		29th Dec.	55		16th Jan.

Highest number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1872.

18th July, 1865,	337	18th July, 1868,	315
22nd July, 1866,	310	17th July, 1870,	326
25th September, 1867,	273	9th July, 1871,	272
26th May, 1868,	301	29th September, 1872, . . .	453

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement by order of Court.

Solitary Confinement,	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
	5	—	1	—

Population, including the town of Belfast, 378,588 inhabitants; area, 745,777 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions last seven years:—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Convictions,	142	78	123	131	121	103	107
Acquittals,	109	97	66	61	41	51	30
Total,	251	175	189	192	162	154	137

Proportion of males and females sent for trial each year during the above period:—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Males,	211	156	148	157	136	126	108
Females,	40	19	41	35	26	28	29
Total,	251	175	189	192	162	154	137

Committals of drunkards:—

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.		1872 (10 months.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the Gaol,	242	610	237	363	269	355	278	674	320	425	324	220	269	273	225	247
To the Bridewells of the County,	98	39	188	41	201	51	196	39	189	65	175	40	215	62	—	—
	483	468	525	424	470	406	474	713	512	488	501	259	484	335		
	971		943		976		1,087		1,080		840		732			

Daily average number of persons in custody last seven years:—

1865.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1871.		1872. (10 months.)	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
173	55	149	77	134	63	153	80	160	96	165	88
										193	97

North
District.
Antrim
County
Gaol.

Police return showing number of known thieves, receivers of stolen goods, and suspected persons at large in the gaol district in September, 1870, and in April, 1872 :—

	1870.				1872.			
	Under 16 years.		Above 16 years.		Under 16 years.		Above 16 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Known thieves and receivers of stolen goods, . . .	6	—	41	37	5	1	14	13
Suspected persons, . . .	12	3	50	39	4	4	65	57
Total,	18	3	91	76	9	5	79	70
Total, 1870, {Males, . 109 {Females, . 79}	188			Total, 1872, {Males, . 88 {Females, . 75}	163			

Houses of receivers of stolen goods, resorts of known thieves, brothels, &c., in the district numbered 60 in 1870, and 66 in 1872.

During the eighteen months over which the preceding tables extend the number of thieves and suspected persons at large in the gaol district only diminished by 25, while houses of ill repute increased by six during the period, showing that the operation of the Crimes Prevention Act had not the same success in this as in less populous districts.

When I visited the gaol in September it was much over-crowded, 303 males and 132 females being in custody, and prisoners were hourly arriving under committals from the police courts, charged with being concerned in the recent riots, so that the Governor was obliged to have a number of cells always ready to receive them. The prison officials also were over-worked, and many cells had two and three prisoners in each. I therefore postponed my statutory inspection until the following month of November, when the peace of the town of Belfast had been restored. I then found 254 males and 122 females in charge, of whom 348 (of both sexes), were under the following sentences of imprisonment :—

The males—I sentenced for two years; 2 for eighteen, and 18 for twelve months each; 7 for nine, and 52 for six and eight months—altogether 80 males were under sentences of six months and upwards; 124 sentenced for terms of from one to three months, and 27 for shorter periods.

The following were the sentences of the females :—

Nineteen sentenced for terms varying from six to twelve months; 16 for three, 13 for two, and 41 for one month, besides 28 for shorter periods.

The late outbreak of conflicting parties in Belfast, the third during a period of twenty years, has suggested to the Board of Superintendence to consider the propriety of enlarging the cellular accommodation of the gaol. The daily averages for many years have never exceeded the accommodation in the prison, and as imprisonment for debt will soon cease, I conceive that the number of cells in the B, C, and D wings of the gaol would be amply sufficient for males, unless some fresh outbreak should occur; it would then only be necessary to increase the accommodation for females in the A wing.

By reference to the tables in this and former reports of the Inspectors-General, it will be seen that at some part of each year, during a long period, the number of females in custody has exceeded the accommodation for prisoners of that sex, but unless during times of popular excitement the number of cells for males would, I apprehend, be sufficient to meet the exigencies if the cells in the D wing were all fitted with appliances for separation.

The table of committals to this gaol during the ten months which preceded my visit, show that of the 3,798 prisoners committed, only 402

(288 males and 119 females) were for larceny, robbery, fraud, and other offences against property, while 1,788 were for riot and disturbing the public peace, 249 were on remand, charged for the most part with a like offence, and 658 for assault, murder, shooting at, and other crimes against the person, making a total number of 2,695 commitments for offences against the person and riot, &c., besides 482 for drunkenness.

North
District.
Antrim
County
Gaol.

The individual prisoners committed to this gaol up to the month of November in 1872, numbered 1,650 males and 657 females, but many were recommitted during the year and previously, so that the total number of commitments recorded on the prison books against these offenders amount to 6,190 of males, and 9,328 of females.

I am informed that many of the women most frequently in custody are well conducted when in gaol, conform to the rules, and are amongst the most skilled workers in the laundry of the prison. If an asylum were established in connexion with this gaol, as at Namur in Belgium, and other places, it is probable that the majority of these women would become voluntary inmates of the institution, the public would be saved the cost of prosecutions, and many offenders removed from disturbing the peace of the town of Belfast.

Only one debtor was in custody when I visited. On no previous occasion has so small a number of debtors been in the gaol for many years, and I trust that under the operation of the Act passed last session this class of prisoners will soon cease to exist. Seventy-four males and 7 female debtors were in charge in this gaol up to my inspection in 1872, and 106 males and 9 females in 1871.

Debtors.

Eighty-four males and 7 females under sixteen years of age were committed to this gaol previously to inspection in 1872. Two males and 1 female were twice committed, and 1 male three times within the year. Three males and 1 female were under ten years of age, 22 males and 3 females were sent to reformatories. Two of these (males) were tried by juries at quarter sessions, all the others summarily by magistrates. One young Scotch girl under a sentence of one month whom I found in the gaol, had absconded from her mother in Scotland, and the prison authorities undertook to send her home on the expiration of her imprisonment in the gaol, but I have since been informed that she refuses to return.

Juveniles.

A large number of the female prisoners in charge when I visited did not appear to be more than from sixteen to eighteen years of age.

I found one youth in custody who had been in a reformatory, and had since been convicted of stealing a pair of boots; another had absconded from a reformatory and had enlisted as a soldier, he was under sentence of imprisonment for three months for the offence, and afterwards to return to the reformatory. During the period of his being in the regiment he had misconducted himself and been imprisoned for attempting to stab a comrade. He has since returned to the reformatory, and so soon as his conduct entitles him to it he will be discharged by the executive, the military authorities having agreed to receive him back into the regiment.

Seventy-two males and 7 females under sixteen years of age were committed to this gaol in 1871—1 female was four times committed during the year, another three times, and 2 twice. Four males were twice committed, and 3 twice; 24 males and 3 females were ordered to be sent to reformatories at the expiration of their gaol sentences; all were received by the authorities of the reformatories except 2 males. One of these, H. S., aged twelve years, convicted at Belfast, having been sentenced to detention for only one year in a reformatory, the sentence was not legal, two years being the minimum sentence under the Act; the managers of

NORTH
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County
Gaol.

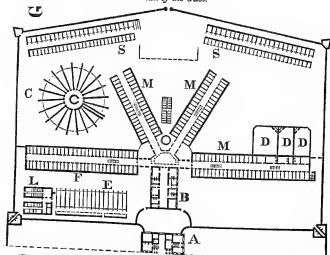
the reformatory therefore refused to receive him, and he would have been discharged by the Chief Secretary, his sentence being illegal, if he had been admitted. The other young offender, G. A., also convicted at Belfast, is stated to have been a young man apparently eighteen years of age, 5 feet 9½ inches high, and too old to be admitted into the reformatory.

As a rule, managers of reformatory schools in Ireland do not refuse to receive young offenders into their school, unless for good reason, and as regards females it having been alleged that such refusals render the administration of the law uncertain, and, besides, as a prison is a very unfit place for the reformation of young females, the managers of one reformatory school for girls (Spark's Lake Reformatory, Monaghan,) have arranged to receive into their institution all young Roman Catholic female offenders, without distinction, no matter how depraved, who are committed to it. Even some tainted with disease, epileptics, and others, as well as those reputed incorrigible, who have absconded from, or misconducted themselves in other schools, are admitted.

I may add that in every case when a young offender is committed to a prison, it is the duty of the Governor of the gaol to at once communicate with the Inspector of Reformatory Schools, who ascertains where the boy or girl can be received. It is therefore a mistake to imagine that if the gaol officials do their duty, the court, when sentencing a young offender to imprisonment as a punishment for his or her offence, need be in ignorance whether he or she will be received into the reformatory at the expiration of the gaol sentence.

I have entered into these particulars because a misunderstanding exists with some persons on this head.

Plan of the Gaol.



A, Governor's house; B, prison offices, over which are the chapel and hospital; C, exercising yards for males; D, debtors and male lunatics; E, exercising yards for females; M M, male prison; F, female prison; L, inspection hall; G, gas works; L, laundry; S S, stone-breakers' sheds.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.	
Wards,	11	2	Kitchen,	1	-	
Yards,	23	15	Store Rooms,	3	2	
Day Rooms,	4	1	Laundries,	-	2	
Solitary Cells,	16	-	Drying Rooms,	-	2	
Single Cells, not less in size			Lavatories,	2	1	
than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide,			Baths, with hot and cold water			
8 ft. high, = 432 cubic feet,	-	-	laid on,	6	2	
Single Cells of larger size, .	322	105	Privies,	8	1	
Do., heated and furnished			Water-closets,	276	103	
with bells,	276	105	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	-	
Hospital Rooms,	5	5	Reception Rooms or Cells,	8	-	
Chapel,	One.	-	Pump,	1	-	
School-room,	One.	-	Crank do.,	1	-	
Workshops,	2	-	Wells,	2	-	
Worksheds,	107	-	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	-	

NORTH
DISTRICT,
—
Austria
County
Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.			
			In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.		
Blankets, pairs			Shirts,	639	11	Shifts,	272	17
of,	468	17	Jackets,	287	-	Jackets,	210	15
Sheets, pairs of, 840		23	Vests,	287	-	Gowns,	20	-
Rugs,	454	-	Trowsers,	287	17	Petticoats,	268	32
Hammocks or			Caps,	287	-	Aprons,	250	-
Cots,	362	-	Socks or Stock-			Neckcloths,	210	-
Bedticks,	464	3	ings, pairs of, 423	320		Caps,	196	10
Bedsteads,	64	-	Shoes, Slippers,			Stockings, pairs		
			and Clogs,			of,	250	63
			pairs of,	628	200	Shoes, Slippers,		
						and Clogs,		
						pairs of,	303	177

When I made my inspection in November of the year I found the prison sadly over-crowded. It was then under consideration to add a third story to the A and D wings of the gaol, which the Board consider would provide sufficient accommodation for all prisoners who might probably be in custody. Should this addition be decided on, the amount to be expended can be obtained from the Treasury, interest free, repayable on the faith of a presentment for the whole amount to be levied in twenty half-yearly instalments, one at each assize; but it should be remembered that the over-crowding of the gaol at the time was altogether attributable to the riots which disgraced Belfast previously to my visit.

On the day of my inspection 376 prisoners (254 males and 122 females) were in charge.

The entire number of cells heated and furnished with bells and appliances for separation in the gaol is 276 for males, and 105 for females, being sufficient to accommodate the male inmates of the gaol on that occasion, but insufficient for the females, as 122 females then occupied ninety-eight cells. When I visited the gaol on the 30th September, 435 prisoners (303 males and 132 females) were in charge, and in the month of August the male prisoners, inmates of the gaol, numbered 335; hence some males were of necessity placed 3 in a cell, and all the females were crowded together into the A wing, many in association in the cells. The entire number of cells of all classes in the male prison numbered 312, but 26 are in the basement, and 26 are for debtors and are not heated; if, however, the wings A and D should be raised one story as proposed, the accommodation will be increased by 106 cells.

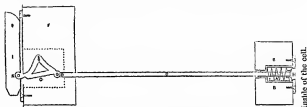
It must also be remembered that should the suggestion of the Inspectors-General in former reports be adopted by the Legislature, the numbers may be diminished and a less amount of accommodation than hitherto may be required, as my colleague and I are of opinion that all prisoners under

NORTH
DISTRICT,
Antrim
County
Gaol.

sentences which exceed six months, ought to be removed to the Government Prison at Mountjoy, where there are sufficient cells for the number of prisoners who have for several years received long sentences in Ireland.

If the Grand Jury of the county decide that additional cells be built in the prison, the new cells should be lighted on the plan in use in the Cork County Gaol, where the gas is lighted in a chamber in the front wall of each cell. The gas chamber is separated by glass from the cell, so that the prisoner cannot tamper with the gas burners, he cannot burn prison property if he has the mind to do so, the atmosphere of the cell is not deteriorated by the combustion of the gas, but remains perfectly pure, and should an escape of gas occur during the night it passes away by the flue, so that the loss of life which has occurred in other separate prisons from this cause is rendered impossible.*

I would also suggest that the fittings of the bells in the cells be on the plan in the annexed diagram. In cases where the handle of the bell-pull projects into the cell, there is always danger of suicide by a prisoner; in fact such has very recently happened. The hooks also by which the cots are hung in the cells of this prison are dangerous, a boy having hung himself from one of the cot hooks in a cell in this gaol some time since.



A, iron box with spiral spring; BB, wood block let into the wall to make fast box with spring; C, iron rod, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, tapped into bell crank at D, and also at the opposite end H; E, pivot upon crank moves when the rod is pushed at H, the spring forces the rod back into its place, when the thumb is removed from pressing at H; F, is also a block of wood let into the wall to carry crank and tell-tale, the square dotted in, marked G, is cut out of the wood block for the crank to work in. Push with the thumb at H, which forces down the spiral spring in box A, moves the crank by force at D, and arm I, which is at the same time touched by the crank at K, falls down.

I found the gaol on the several occasions when I visited always very clean and orderly, the buildings in sound repair and carefully looked after. Since last inspection no alteration in the construction of the buildings has been made, but, as I have already observed, it is proposed to add increased accommodation for both male and female prisoners. It would be desirable that at the same time the laundry be enlarged, it is now too confined, and could without difficulty be extended. That department is amongst the most successful features of the establishment, and should have every advantage. Another inexpensive improvement would be to

* As the value of ventilation where gas is used is not generally understood, I append some observations from the report of the Royal Sanitary Commissioners on the subject. The Commissioners lay down as an axiom that "as nearly as possible 1,200 cubic feet of fresh air per man per hour should be provided in a space of at least 600 cubic feet per man, and the ventilation of all gas-burners be carefully attended to." They state "The absence of gas ventilation adds seriously to the impurity of the air, every burning candle in an inhabited room is about equivalent to the addition of a fresh inmate. Each cubic foot of good coal gas consumes about two and a quarter cubic feet of oxygen, and produces one and a quarter cubic feet of carbonic acid, which, with a large amount of watery vapour and other deleterious products, when diffused in the atmosphere, causes oppression of the vital powers and other injurious effects."

cover with asphalt the round pebble stones which form the prison walks and roads, the stones at present are not only disagreeable to walk on, but likewise must wear the shoes of both officers and prisoners.

The prison cells in this gaol are in every way suitable, being heated, lighted by gas, and with all appliances for separation. The bells and fittings of the cells are all in good order, and water-closets and basins are in each.

The reception cells in the basement of the D wing answer the purpose intended. All prisoners receive a bath when admitted into them, and before being transferred to the upper wards of the gaol. Additional baths have likewise been provided in the prison, and the inmates are bathed at regular periods.

All parts of the establishment, inside and outside, are lighted by gas, which is manufactured within the gaol grounds, but without the inner wall; the courthouse also is lighted from the prison gasometer, by which part of the expense of the manufacture of the gas is re-imbursed to the prison authorities.

There is a deep well on the prison grounds, from which a good supply of water is raised by the power of a small engine to the cistern over the prison; water is also obtained from the town reservoir, by which an abundance in dry weather is always secured.

The laundry in this gaol is well managed, and by it large profits accrue to the prison authorities, at the same time that the females learn a useful industry by which they might support themselves by honest labour when at large; yet women who are the best laundresses are constantly recurrent to the prison, and thus their skill and labour are thus given to the prison, when they might, by working on their own account, obtain large wages if they would change their course of life.

Since my last inspection a surgery has been fitted up in an apartment over the office of the Governor, which, as the hospital is so far from the prison, is a convenience. The floors of the solitary cells for males are boarded; those for females, as suggested by my colleague, were being also floored with boards when I visited. They are artificially lighted and have bells, but are not heated.

The sewers of the prison which deliver into the main sewer of the town are effective, and are flushed by the rain water from the roof of the buildings.

Prisoners of both sexes are given stockings, and the females caps, neckerchiefs, and aprons, in addition to the statutable clothing.

I found a sufficient supply of good bedding and prison dresses in use, but only a very small quantity in store. Some additional will be required if the number of inmates continues so high as at present.

A good fumigating closet has been prepared in which the private clothes of prisoners are fumigated. The cost of fitting up the closet amounted to £20 16s. 8d., which appears a large sum for the work done, but is owing, I am informed, to some alterations which were made.

The stores are sufficient; each class warder has a store of articles for immediate use, and the general store is in charge of the Deputy Governor. The matron has a store of such articles as are required for her prison.

A printed label with inventory of the property of each prisoner is placed on the bundle of his clothes in store. It is signed by the prisoner and the warder in charge.

Unlock is held at 6, A.M., throughout the year, and evening lock at 5.45, P.M.

Gas is kept lighting in the cells until 8 o'clock, P.M. At 9, P.M., a superior officer makes a final round of the cells. Two warders patrol the interior of the prison from 6, P.M., to 6, A.M., dividing the period into two watches

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of six hours for each. No watch is held round the exterior of the prison building within the circuit wall during the night.

Tell-tale clocks are placed, one in the central hall, the other in a corridor of the prison, and are marked every alternate quarter of an hour during the night. The markings of the clocks are entered in the "State of the Prison at Lockings Book." The clocks are protected by Chubb's locks, the keys of which are kept by the Governor.

No change has been made in the sittings of the chapel since last inspection, and the prisoners are still boxed up in them without adequate supervision. As might be expected the scribbles on the panels of the seats show how little the prisoners attend to their devotions during divine worship.

The new schoolroom which has been taken off the chapel is admirably fitted up, and contains thirty stilled seats, so that the chapel can now be used solely for moral and religious instruction, and divine service.

Convicted prisoners are allowed to send and receive one letter in the course of every two months.

Prisoners for trial may write twice in the week, and receive all letters directed to them.

Convicted male prisoners receive visits from friends on the first Monday in every alternate month, at 3, p.m., after having undergone one month's imprisonment.

The females on the second Monday in every alternate month at 3, p.m. Males and females for trial, on every alternate Saturday, at 3, p.m.

Untried prisoners are also permitted to see any agent they may wish to employ, or persons on business relating to their trial, on any day (Sunday excepted) for the week previous to their trial, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

Debtors receive visitors at any reasonable hour without restriction.

Photographs of habitual criminals are taken by the Deputy-Governor assisted by a person from the town at a cost of 2s. for each.

The dietary table printed on cardboard and the rules for prisoners are posted in every cell.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school.	156	106	170	132
Average daily number of pupils.	835	995	71	790
Number of days on which school was held.	243	243	171	160
School-hours.—Males—10 to 12 o'clock. Females—12 to 1 o'clock.				

School is held for two hours daily for males, and one hour for females. The teacher was not trained, but is stated to be competent. The school is not in connexion with any educational body or visited by their officer; 1 girl, M. A. R., complained to me that she was two months in the gaol and was only four times at school. All the Chaplains now visit the school. During the riots and subsequent overcrowding of the gaol, and the increased labour on the warders, no school was held.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Restrainted by Medical authority.	2	1	8	9
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells.	55	1	30	3
Stoppage of Diet.	1,107	49	815	56
Other Punishments.	25	3	8	—
	1,189	54	861	68

One punishment only was made under magistrate's order. The man was ordered seven days on punishment diet in solitary cell on alternate days. Prisoners do not sleep in the punishment cells, but are marched there at 9, A.M., and return to their cells in the prison at 5.45, P.M.

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Employment on day of Inspection.

<i>Hard Labour.</i>		M.	F.
Breaking stones and picking oakum,		17	—
Do. and weaving,		1	—
Do. and matmaking,		6	—
Do. and brushmaking,		1	—
Do. and shoemaking,		1	—
Washing,		—	1
Making paper bags,		—	1
Total,		26	2

<i>Industrial Labour.</i>		M.	F.
Breaking stones and freestone,		108	—
Shoemaking,		2	—
Tailoring,		8	—
Weaving,		5	—
Making mats and brushes,		15	—
Picking oakum,		50	49
Carpentering, 3; slaters, 2,		5	—
Smiths, 3; gasfitters, 1,		4	—
Orderlies, 12; cooks and firemen, 7,		19	—
Washing, 18; mangling, 6,		—	24
Smoothing, 10; knitting, 10,		—	20
Sewing, 12; flowering, 7,		—	19
Cleaning, 2; orderlies, 4,		—	6
Making paper bags,		—	2
Total,		211	111

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	26	2
Industrial labour,	211	111
Sick,	3	2
Unemployed,	8	2
Discharged (before labour hours),	5	1
Debtors (unemployed),	1	—
Nursing,	—	4
Total in custody,	254	122

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1869, . £704 1s. 1d. | 1870, . £900 9s. 1d. | 1871, . £825 18s. 11d.

Untried prisoners are compelled to break stones unless they pay for their Labour maintenance.

Since the death of a prisoner caused by working the crank-pump in 1868, the only punitive labour awarded prisoners sentenced to hard labour in this gaol is an additional hour and a half at breaking stones, or the picking of three-quarters of a pound of oakum daily.

Industrial labour for the men consists of breaking stones, shoemaking, weaving, mat making, carpentry, painting, paper bag making, oakum picking, shoe, clog, and slipper making, and tailoring, and for the females washing, sewing, knitting, and sprigging muslin. According to a return sent to the Prison Office five shoemakers, twenty-two matmakers, two weavers, and seven tailors were instructed in their respective trades during the present year.

As I have already observed, the laundry in this gaol is admirably

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managed, and is a source of considerable profit. There are fifteen separate cells in which the prisoners wash, besides mangling, starching, and ironing rooms, drying loft, and every appliance for carrying on an extensive washing concern, and if the building were extended an increased profit would be realized. There are 117 stone breakers' sheds for uales, and a fair profit is obtained from this labour also. The profits from prison labour amounted to £854 18s. 4d. in 1871, and £900 9s. 1d. in 1870.

Each prisoner breaks about seven cwt. of stones daily. It is to be remembered that the majority of the prisoners are artisans, not accustomed to such work.

All profits from prison labour are lodged to the credit of the Board, to lessen the amount of presentments.

Dietary and Contracts.

Bread, white, per lb. loaf, 172d.; new milk, per gallon, 10½d.; butter-milk, per gallon, 3½d.; gas made in the gaol.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1869, . . . 4½d. | 1870, . . . 3½d. | 1871, . . . 422d.

Provisions. I found the food for the use of the inmates, which I tasted when I visited the prison, to be of good quality, particularly the vegetable soup, prepared with pea meal and other ingredients. The Chaplains regularly examine the provisions supplied, and enter their observations in the book kept for the purpose.

Few exceptions are taken to the supply sent, except that the buttermilk is sometimes faulted, and occasionally the bread and potatoes are stated to be only pretty good.

I questioned all the prisoners in charge, no valid complaint was made to me by any.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-resident.		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
Rev. Richard Oulton, Local Inspector,	150	0	0		David Bontie,		60	0	0
Rev. Chas. Allen, Episcopal Chaplain,	50	0	0		John Martin,		52	10	0
Rev. Geo. Shaw, Presbyterian Chaplain,	50	0	0		Geo. Hancock, <i>Mutemaker</i> ,		52	10	0
Rev. Murty Hamill, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0		Wm. Gorman, <i>Shoemaker</i> ,		52	10	0
Henry Purdon, esq., Surgeon,	100	0	0		John Bole,		50	0	0
Henry Murray, esq., Apothecary,	10	0	0		James Dawson,		42	10	0
					Archd. Thompson, <i>Tailor</i> ,		42	10	0
					John Dick,		42	10	0
					John Bell, <i>Weaver</i> ,		42	10	0
					Alexander Burns,		42	10	0
					William John McNaair,		42	10	0
					John Archbold,		42	10	0
					George Campbell, <i>Gas-man</i> ,		53	12	0
					James Anderson, <i>do.</i> ,		46	16	0
					Sarah Bramble, <i>Matron</i> ,		52	0	0
					Maryt. Holmes, <i>Assistant do.</i> ,		38	10	0
					Anna Greer, <i>do.</i> ,		36	0	0
					Alice Anderson, <i>Laundress</i> ,		35	0	0
					Margaret Britton, <i>do.</i> ,		35	0	0
					Eliza Standfield, <i>Hospital Nurse</i> ,		50	12	0
					Bessie Boyle, <i>Servant</i> ,		12	0	0

Vacancies in the Staff since last inspection, how caused and how filled up.

Thomas Ball, esq., Apothecary, resigned; Henry Murray, M.D., appointed. Robert Morgan, Clerk, resigned; Robert Dick, Warder, appointed Clerk; Alexander Burns appointed Warder. Francis Hyde, Schoolmaster, resigned; James Shaw appointed. Samuel Blair, Warder, resigned; William John McNaair appointed. Charles J. Knight, Warder, died; John Bell, Weaver, appointed.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

One servant (employed in cleaning entrance-hall, board-room, and offices).

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.	From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met for the discharge of business,	13	12
Local Inspector to Gaol,	131	102
Do. do. to each Bridewell,	4	3
Protestant Chaplain,	141	128
Presbyterian Chaplain,	162	131
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	182	143
Surgeon,	633	548
Apothecary,	181	270

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Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1869, . £4,306 16s. 1d. | 1870, . £4,839 13s. 4d. | 1871, . £4,665 18s. 1d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1869, . £1,932 6s. 10d. | 1870, . £1,961 12s. 9d. | 1871, . £1,967 12s. 2d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1869, . £17 6s. 5½d. | 1870, . £17 17s. 6½d. | 1871, . £17 9s. 8½d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners, for the last three years.

1869, . £17 4s. 0d. | 1870, . £17 11s. 0d. | 1871, . £18 16s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for Naval Prisoners for the last three years.

1869, . — | 1870, . — | 1871, . £2 2s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise Prisoners, for the last three years.

1869, . — | 1870, . — | 1871, . £7 19s.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of Prisoners.

1869, . £399 11s. 10d. | 1870, . £431 5s. 3d. | 1871, . £598 11s. 3d.

Number of Coroner's Inquests held in the Gaol during 1871, and up to day of Inspection in 1872, and at what dates.

22nd May, 1871. | 19th June, 1871. | 19th April, 1872. | 14th May, 1872.

The Board of Superintendence have now given instructions that all new books as required shall be on the most approved forms, and I have made the suggestion that the form of Punishment Book used in the convict prisons be adopted here. The Officers' Conduct Book is carefully kept. The Governor checks the look-up and gate books daily, other books weekly and monthly. The Local Inspector also checks the books at uncertain times.

Books and
Accounts.

Two general registries are kept, one for males and one for females, with two indexes.

All the superior officers have journals. The Local Inspector keeps a journal, in which he enters the duties performed in the gaol, with observations, and another journal in which he enters his visits to the bridewells, and his remarks, orders, queries, &c. The Chaplains enter the duty performed; the journals of the Governor and Medical Officer are fully kept and all noteworthy matters are recorded in them.

NEW
DISTRICT.

New forms to agree with the registry of habitual criminals have been adopted.

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In the Daily Employment Book the entire time of each prisoner during the day is accounted for. It thus answers as a work-lodger and time table. It is kept under separate headings for males and females, with good alphabetical indexes.

A record is kept of all money and property found with prisoners on committal. The warder in charge and the prisoner sign the docket, and afterwards the particulars are entered in a book kept by the Governor.

The extern officers enter the length of their visits in the Morning State Book, and the clerk copies the memoranda into another book kept for the purpose.

Hospitals.

	1869.		1870.		1871.		1872 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	16	13	19	21	23	22	—	—
Average daily number in hospital,	2.26	1.15	.99	.62	1.24	0.47	0.81	0.71
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	327	159	606	272	1,308	772	825	545
No. of deaths in the gaol,	—	1	2	—	2	—	2	—
Cost of medicine,	—	—	£30 7s. 10d.	—	£21 2s.	—	—	—
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer,	£30 11s.	—	£16 4s. 4d.	—	£16 14s. 6d.	—	—	—

Hospital.

As has already been remarked in former reports of my colleague and myself, the hospital of this gaol is cellular, but badly placed, inconvenient, and unsuitable, and there is not sufficient separation of the sexes. There are four cells for each sex, with water-closets. The nurse sleeps on the lower story, the landress on the upper. A good prison hospital should be cellular, but differently constructed.

Very few prisoners are sent to hospital here; 1 female and 1 male were in hospital at the time of my visit, the latter very ill of pleuritis, had been committed for being drunk and disorderly and assaulting the police. Female debtors are lodged in the hospital, as there is no other place in the gaol for their accommodation.

The medicines are compounded in the gaol by a regular certified apothecary, who receives a salary of £10 for the discharge of the duties. The cost of medicines appears from the foregoing returns to have been £21 2s. in 1871; two deaths of males occurred in 1871, and two in 1872. The Medical Officer checks the bill for medicine before payment is made.

I regret to observe the number of cases of unsound mind which find their way into this gaol, 38 belonging to this class had been committed previously to inspection in 1872.

Board of Superintendence.

Thos. Montgomery, esq., J.P.	W. T. B. Lyons, esq., J.P.	Lt.-Gen. Viscount Temple-
George J. Clarke, esq., J.P.	D.L.	town, K.C.B., D.L.
Henry H. M'Neil, esq., J.P.	James Owens, esq., J.P.	Capt. R. C. Thomson, J.P.
John Young, esq., J.P., D.L.	Hon. Edward O'Neill, J.P.	Saml. Thompson, esq., J.P.
Sir Charles Lanyon, J.P.	D.L., M.P.	John Hind, esq., J.P.

The Board meets regularly on the first Friday of each month for the discharge of business, when accounts, which have been examined by the Local Inspector and found correct, are paid by separate drafts drawn in favour of each individual creditor. The superior officers are paid half yearly by presentment at assizes; the subordinates monthly by the Board.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Antrim County Gaol.

Bridewells.

	Antrim.		Ballymena.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year, . . .	48	15	208	50
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	10	10	172	34
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection, . .	16	4	52	15
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	9	2	38	11
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Monthly and bi-monthly in different parts of the district; transmittals direct.		Aldergrove on every third Friday; Ballymena on every second Monday; Kilgobbin on every third Wednesday; and Portlough on every third Thursday of the month; transmittals direct.	
Commitments, whether regular?	Regular.		Regular.	
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, .	In good repair and order.		In good repair and order; the walls of the yards lately painted, and the woodwork painted.	
Security, . . .	Sufficient, with care.		Walls too low; otherwise sufficient.	
Accommodation, . .	A day-room, exercising yard, and three cells for males and two for females.		A day-room and three cells for each sex; two with guard-beds.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient; pillows and rugs are provided. Gas in day-rooms and passages of Bridewell.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied?	By pump in each yard; pump in order.		By a good pump in each yard, with well-hole under the wall which separates them.	
Sewerage, . . .	Effective.		Good.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very clean, orderly, dry, and well ventilated.		Clean, dry, and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	5d. per day.		5d. for all prisoners.	
Salary of Keeper, . .	Keeper, £10; Matron, £10.		£28; matron, £8.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper, salary £10; and weighmaster.		Court-keeper, salary £10.	
Date of Statutable Inspection.	21st August, 1872.		21st August, 1872.	
Remarks, . . .	One female in charge for drunkenness.		Two males in charge, on remand—one for rape on a child, the other for embezzlement of yarn. A deserter kept in this bridewell, on remand, from 7th June to 11th July, 1872.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

NORTH DISTRICT, Antrim County Gaol, Bridewells.		Ballymoney.	
		M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year, .		65	30
Of whom were Drunkards, . .		34	19
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection, . .		6	2
Of whom were Drunkards, . .		5	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Ballymoney fortnightly, on first and third Monday; monthly at Bushmills, Ballycastle, Dervoc, Killagan, and Rathshurkin.		
Commitments, whether regular, .	—		
Registry,	Correctly kept.		
Repairs and Order,	In fair repair and order, but walls of yards should be pointed, and woodwork painted.		
Security,	Yards insecure; walls too low.		
Accommodation,	Males—day-room and three cells, a fourth with guard-bed, but no bedding but rug. Females—day-room and two cells. Gas in apartment of keeper, but not in bridewell.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good and sufficient.		
Water, how supplied,	A pump in good order in each yard; well in yard for females, with pipe through wall to yard for males.		
Sewerage,	Imperfect cesspool; cleaned through house.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Venti- lation.	Clean and dry, and ventilation sufficient.		
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	6d. per day for two meals for all prisoners.		
Salary of Keeper,	£20; wife, as matron, £10.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Salary £10 as Court-keeper.		
Date of Statutable Inspection, .	22nd August, 1872.		
Remarks.	One female in charge, on remand, since 20th August, for concealing a birth.		

JOHN LENTAGNE, *Inspector-General.*

ARMAGH COUNTY GAOL, AT ARMAGH.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 14TH
NOVEMBER, 1873.

NORTH
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Armagh
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	5	—	5	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	1	2	—	—	—
„ Further Examination,	3	—	3	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny:—</i>						
To Imprisonment,	3	3	6	—	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	—	4	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	5	—	5	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act, . . .	1	3	4	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	2	4	6	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, . . .	—	3	3	—	1	1
Other Misdemeanors,	10	3	13	—	1	1
Vagrants,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Drunkards,	2	1	3	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	39	19	57	1	3	4

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In Custody on the day of Inspection.				From 1st January to day of Inspection.				Number in Custody during the year, denoting the number of times each had been Committed in any year.	
	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted summarily,	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	24	—
Committed for trial,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total,	—	—	1	—	—	—	18	—	25	—
Committed once,	—	—	1	—	—	—	17	—	18	—
„ seven times,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	—
Total,	—	—	1	—	—	—	18	—	25	—
Number sent to Reformatories,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

North District.	Armagh County Gaol.	M.		F.		M.	F.
		1869.	1870.	1871.	1872 (day of Inspection).	1869.	1870.
		51	62	21	24	26	19

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

M.		F.		M.	F.
1869.	1870.	1871.	1872 (day of Inspection).		
-	-	-	-	-	1

Number of Vagrants in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

M.		F.		M.	F.
1869.	1870.	1871.	1872 (day of Inspection).		
-	-	-	-	1	-

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1872.

M.		F.		M.	F.
1869.	1870.	1871.	1872 (up to and including day of Inspection).		
1	4	2	-	1	3
3	1	1	Day of Inspection.	-	1

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872 (up to the day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of Inspection.		Corresponding date in previous year.	
Murder (exclusive of infanticide), Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Manslaughter,	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of Infants,	2	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	-	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Common assaults,	48	12	38	12	47	4	7	1	4	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm, Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	11	-	16	1	16	1	1	-	2	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	5	-	8	-	9	2	4	-	-	-
Larceny,	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
Receiving stolen goods,	33	27	30	31	30	23	4	6	3	7
Embezzlement,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences,	16	1	-	1	4	1	1	1	-	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
Forgery,	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Forfeiture of recognizance,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perjury & subornation of perjury,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	16	10	24	8	11	2	3	-	1	-

Number of Commitments, &c.—continued.

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OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872 (up to the day of inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Corre- sponding date in pre- vious year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Military offences,	10	—	7	—	9	—	5	—	2	—
Under Poor Law Act,	5	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Revenue offences,	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other offences—										
Against property, with violence,	—	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, without violence,	34	2	23	—	9	1	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	47	63	25	48	40	33	—	8	2	8
Offences against Fishery Laws,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leaving employment,	4	—	8	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Having firearms, ammunition, &c.,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unlawful assembly,	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total criminal class,	328	119	204	112	196	70	26	17	16	18
Vagrancy,	3	—	8	—	4	1	1	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	69	35	100	43	89	60	2	1	2	—
Debt,	37	2	41	4	39	3	6	1	7	1
Remanded for further examination,	38	7	45	5	30	10	3	—	1	—
Total,	473	163	395	164	358	144	38	19	26	19

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	41	4	39	3
Criminals,	249	117	226	80
Vagrants,	6	—	4	1
Drunks,	100	43	89	60
Total,	396	164	358	144

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and number of times each had been Committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, day of inspection	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once within the year,	253	100	260	89
Twice "	21	9	11	11
Thrice "	5	10	2	6
4 times "	4	3	—	3
5 " "	1	—	1	—
6 " "	1	—	1	—
8 " "	1	—	—	—
Total,	296	122	295	109
No. of above committed for first time,	289	97	282	85

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Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) Committed in the year 1871, and to the day of Inspection in 1872, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only,	258	79	208	43
Twice,	8	13	21	18
Thrice,	5	9	18	10
4 times,	6	3	12	9
5 "	4	2	8	6
6 "	3	3	4	—
7 to 11 "	8	4	16	11
12 to 16 "	3	—	7	3
17 to 20 "	—	1	—	1
21 to 30 "	—	4	—	2
31 to 40 "	—	2	—	1
41 to 50 "	—	3	—	2
51 to 60 "	—	—	—	1
121 to 140 "	1	—	—	—
201 to 250 "	—	—	1	—
Total Number of Individuals committed,	296	122	295	109
No. of Commitments represented in fore- going,	586	482	876	567

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.			From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	34.78	19.1	—	33.29	18.75	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	76		1st Jan.	72		15th Sept.
Lowest ditto,	31		28th Dec.	34		3rd Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	54		28th Jan.	56		15th Sept.
Do. of females,	26		11th May.	28		26th June.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	16		28th Dec.	17		25th March.
Do. of females,	12		6th July.	9		9th Oct.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1872.

5th June, 1865,	86	21st July, 1869,	142
25th February, 1866,	71	5th August, 1870,	101
25th June, 1867,	87	1st January, 1871,	76
6th February, 1868,	76	15th September, 1872,	72

Population last census, 190,080 inhabitants; area, 378,076 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions last seven years:—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Convictions,	83	106	103	62	91	128	88
Acquittals,	76	96	84	40	86	90	59
Total,	159	199	187	102	177	218	147

Comparative table showing the proportion of the sexes of prisoners sent for trial by jury during the above period:—

Non-Resident District.
Armagh County Gaol.

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Males,	124	174	159	84	149	191	132
Females,	35	25	25	18	28	22	15
Total,	159	199	187	102	177	213	147

Committals of drunkards:—

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.		1872 (18 months).
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. F.
To the Gaol,	103	81	58	112	109	85	132	88	67	93	69	35	160	48	29 89
To the Bridewells of the county,	181	49	227	58	131	59	183	69	142	42	100	35	186	59	
	284	130	315	170	240	147	314	156	209	135	219	71	286	107	
Total,	384	483	483	407	484	407	484	407	344	200	344	200	344	200	

Police return of known thieves, receivers of stolen goods, and suspected persons at large in the county, in September, 1870, and April, 1872:—

	1870.				1872.			
	Under 16 years of age.		Above 16 years of age.		Under 16 years of age.		Above 16 years of age.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Thieves and receivers of stolen goods,	7	2	61	38	4	1	31	39
Suspected persons,	8	6	95	47	19	4	75	51
	15	8	156	85	23	5	106	90
Total males, 1870,	171		264		229		224	
„ females, „	93		93		95		95	

The houses of receivers of stolen goods, resorts of known thieves, brothels, &c., numbered 82 in 1870, and 72 in 1872.

The preceding tables show a decrease of 40 in the number of bad characters at large in the county during the eighteen months which elapsed between September, 1870, and April, 1872. The houses of ill repute in this district diminished by 10. I found in the gaol when I made my inspection, 38 male, and 19 female prisoners in charge. Of these, 6 males and 1 female were debtors, 5 (males) were military offenders, and 4 males and 1 female on remand or for trial, 13 males and 3 females had been tried by juries at assizes or quarter sessions, and 16 males and 14 females summarily, by magistrates at petty sessions.

The males under sentence were:—

Five military offenders, soldiers of the 34th and 20th regiments, for larceny, desertion, and insubordination, sentenced 1 for 672 days, 1 for 336 days, 1 for 252 days, and 2 for 168 days each.

The male prisoners sentenced in civil courts were:—

Four for larceny, receiving stolen goods, and embezzlement of yarn, 3 sentenced for six months, and 1 for two months.

For assaults, riot, and rescue, 1 sentenced for nine, 5 for six, 2 for four, and 3 for one and two months, and a man of weak intellect had been sentenced to an imprisonment as a vagrant, one man was for trial, for manslaughter, and a boy of 14 years, for larceny from his master.

The female prisoners were:—

Seven for larceny, shoplifting, and embezzlement of yarn, 1 sentenced for two, and 2 for one year each, 1 for five, 1 for three, and 2 for two months each.

Eight prostitutes for being drunk and disorderly, 4 sentenced for three, and 4 for one month each, 1 for seven, and 1 for fourteen days, 1 female was

NORTH
DISTRICT.*Armagh
County
Gaol.*

for trial for manslaughter. Two hundred and ninety-six individual male prisoners, and 122 females were committed to this gaol in the course of the past year, 1871, of whom 10 males and 4 females were juveniles under sixteen years of age, 27 males and 25 females had previously been in custody; the males have 576, and the females 478 imprisonments recorded against them, under former commitments. These figures show a decrease of 70 male prisoners as compared with the preceding year, but an increase of 1 in the number of females in 1871.

The returns for 1872 up to the 14th November, when I visited, show that 295 individual males and 109 females were committed during the ten and a half months which preceded my inspection in 1872. These offenders are constantly recommitted, 1 male has been an inmate of this gaol upwards of 200 times, and another 120 times. The females have been 1 in custody between 50 and 60 times, and 2 others between 40 and 50 times.

Juveniles.

Eighteen males under sixteen years of age were in custody in this gaol previously to my inspection in 1872, 1 of these was seven times in custody during the year, no female under sixteen years of age was an inmate of the prison previously to my inspection in November of the year. I found a boy of fourteen years in custody, charged with stealing money from his master, he has since been sent to the Malone Reformatory, 1 other boy was also sent to a reformatory during the year.

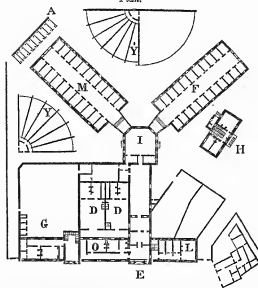
The offences of the juveniles committed in 1872 were :—

Four for larceny, 2 fourteen and fifteen years of age sent to reformatories having had a previous imprisonment of fourteen days in the gaol, and 2, 1 eleven years of age sentenced for one month for stealing a coat, the other sentenced to seven days for stealing eggs, another boy of fourteen was sentenced for one month for stealing fruit. The other young offenders were convicted of assaults, riot, refusing to work in the union-house, leaving service, and 1 for travelling without a ticket in a railway.

Debtors.

Forty-five debtors, 41 males and 4 females were in custody in this gaol in 1871, and 39 males and 3 females up to date of inspection in 1872. Except Belfast, Cork county and city, and Down gaols, no county or borough gaol in Ireland receives so many debtors as here. Besides the 6 males in charge when I visited, I found 1 old woman in the Marshalsea, she is upwards of eighty years of age, and is committed for contempt on an attachment from the superior courts—on the part of her daughter and son-in-law. It is stated that she is under the influence of a relative who advises her not to give up a small property which she holds.

Plan.



NORTH
DISTRICT.
A rough
Chapel
Cool.

A, sheds for stone-breakers; B, cells for drunkards; D, debtors' quarters; E, entrance; F, female prison; G, Governor's house; H, hospital; I, hall of the prison, chapel overhead; M, male prison; O, office; Y Y, exercising yards.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	3	2	Workshops,	20	-
Yards,	9	1	Kitchen,	1	-
Day Rooms,	2	-	Store Rooms,	4	-
Salutary Cells,	3	-	Laundry,	-	1
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	-	-	Drying Room,	-	1
Do., heated & furnished with bells,	61	38	Lavatory,	-	1
Cells to contain three persons,	11	-	Baths, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	5	-	Privies,	4	-
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	10	-	Water-closets,	68	5
Hospital Rooms,	1	1	Fumigating Apparatus—(bath used),	-	-
Chapel,	1	-	Reception Rooms or Cells,	3	-
School-room,	1	-	Pumps,	2	-
Workshop,	1	-	Tell-tale Clock,	1	-

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.				
In Use.	In Store.		In Use. In Store.		In Use. In Store.			
Blankets, pairs of,	123	29	Shirts,	59	34	Shifts,	36	29
Sheets, pairs of, .	256	31	Jackets,	42	19	Gowns,	34	61
Rugs,	124	83	Vests,	42	11	Petticoats,	54	52
Hammocks or Cots,	81	-	Trowsers,	36	21	Aprons,	40	59
Bed-ticks,	124	14	Caps,	40	21	Caps,	38	42
Bedsteads,	-	33	Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	38	5	Stockings, pairs of,	17	19
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	38	11	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, .	20	5

NORTH
DISTRICT,
Armagh
County
Gaol.

I was accompanied by the Local Inspector, Governor, and Medical Officers, when I made my inspection of this gaol, and I found it in a creditable condition of order, cleanliness and discipline, the buildings in sound repair, the cells properly ventilated, and the fittings and heating apparatus in good order. Gas has been introduced into every part of the gaol occupied by prisoners, except the cells on the upper corridors of the female prison. It remains lighting in the cells of the male criminal prisoners from dark until 6 o'clock, P.M., in winter, and is not extinguished in those in which artisans work at trades, until 7.30, P.M.—as likewise in the cells of such females as are employed at industrial work. Gas is also lighted in the cells from unlock in the morning until there is sufficient day-light for work. There is a good drying-room, stove for heating smoothing-irons, and mangle in the laundry, but the suggestions made by my colleague and myself that the washing troughs, which are now arranged for two females to work together should be sub-divided so that only one person should wash in each compartment, has not been adopted.

The new boiler in the kitchen is stated to answer the purpose intended as it causes considerable saving of fuel, and although the cost of the boiler and fixtures, &c., amounted to £82, I am informed that the money is considered to have been well expended. By it the food of the prisoners is cooked, hot water is supplied to the laundry and baths, and the private clothing of the inmates are disinfected and purified by steam, at a high pressure, on the best possible principle, a matter of considerable importance when it is remembered that some years since a dangerous fever was introduced into the gaol through the want of proper precautions.*

Since my last visit, the matron's apartment has been much improved, and additional accommodation provided as suggested by my colleague. There are now twenty sheds for stone-breaking in this gaol, but on the day of my visit more than that number of prisoners—as will be seen by the preceding tables—were employed at that work.

Separation, under Act 3 & 4 Vic. cap. 44, is carried out in both male and the female prisons, and the accommodation is ample for the purpose, as 61 cells for males and 38 for females are heated and furnished with appliances for separation. The cells in the male prison are floored with asphalt, those in the female prison are boarded.

Prisoners are photographed by a person, not a prison officer, at a cost of 6d. for each copy made.

The furniture of the male prison is sufficient, but there are no tables in the cells for females, who, as they work and take their meals in their cells should have some table or shelf at which they could sit and place their work or food.

I found an ample supply of good bedding and prison clothing in use and in store. The stores for clothing are properly fitted up, and sufficient for the requirements, and the private clothes of the inmates are, as already observed, disinfected and then labelled and put into store.

Stockings are given to prisoners of both sexes, and caps and aprons to the females, but not neckerchiefs. These articles are inexpensive, and in this damp climate often prevent colds when prisoners are taking exercise in winter. All the clothing of prisoners is made up by the labour of the inmates in the gaol.

* Dr. Lancaster observes, "at the temperature of boiling water all poisons of disease are destroyed, so that we have in every household the means of destroying them." The germinal elements of disease otherwise retain their vitality long after they have been removed from the body, and may be conveyed in linen, cotton, or woollen fabrics, and only need the awakening influence of a little moisture "to summon them to life anew." The fact that cow-pock sent by post to distant parts of the world communicates the disease is evidence of the necessity of a powerful disinfectant in such cases.

The chapel of this prison, as has been pointed out in former reports, is divided into boxes, on a plan long since exploded elsewhere. When shut up in these boxes the inmates are not under supervision, and can, during Divine service, scribble on the panels and communicate with each other through them. School, likewise, is held in the chapel contrary to the provisions of the 6th section of the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, which directs that "*The chapel shall be strictly set apart for religious worship or for the occasional religious and moral instruction of the prisoners, and shall never be appropriated or employed for any other purpose whatsoever.*"

There is only one tell-tale clock in the gaol. It is marked hourly between 10, P.M., and 6, A.M., and an entry is made of the markings of the clock in the State of Prison at Lockings Book. A second clock should be procured.

The Governor, head warder, and turnkey in charge of the male side of the gaol, and the matron on the female side, attend lock-up at 6, P.M., in both summer and winter. The prisoners are unlocked at 6, A.M., in summer, and at 7, A.M., in winter. At a quarter past 9 o'clock, P.M., the Governor, with two warders, inspects each cell in the male prison. The locks are then ascertained to be secure.

The prison keys are kept at night in the bed-room of the Governor. A second lock and bolt has been put on the outside of the female prison; the Governor is thus enabled to lock the outer door of that prison at night the matron keeping the key of the inside lock. Four alarm bells, rung by the vibration of the air, are placed at the entrance to the central hall; they can be heard all over the prison at night, and are used to call the night watchman, if necessary.

The night watch comes on duty at 10, P.M., but he patrols the exterior of the prison only.

No escape from the prison or any of the bridewells of the county was attempted in 1871 or 1872.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

By Governor—	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	13	1	10	2

These punishments were all inflicted by the Governor, and the record of punishments duly submitted to the Board at the meetings. One man was several times punished during the year, but he is a person of low intellect, a class most difficult to manage.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Shoemaking,	1	—	Prison duties,	4	2
Tailoring,	2	—	Stonemasonry,	24	—
Sewing,	—	4			
Knitting,	—	7	Total,	31	15
Mangling,	—	2			

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	31	15
Sick,	1	3
Debtors (unemployed),	6	1
Total in custody,	38	19

Amount received for Produce of Prisoners' labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1869, . £36 7s. 2d. | 1870, . £40 4s. 1d. | 1871, . £41 7s. 7d.

The prisoners are employed in industrial labour for seven hours daily. Twenty-four males were engaged breaking stones on the day of my visit.

**NORTH
DISTRICT.**
—
**Armagh
County
Gaol.**

Those sentenced to hard labour are expected to break six hundred weight of stones per day. They break hard whinstone which brings a high price. Two tailors were at work, and two shoemakers. Excellent shoes are made in the gaol. Besides tailoring and shoemaking, matmaking, weaving, winding, painting, carpentering, and other industrial works occupy the prisoners in their cells. The account of the work is carefully kept in a business-like manner.

The females spin muslin, sew, knit, and wash. All the clothing of the prisoners, including shoes, are made within the prison by the inmates.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	102	51	97	39
Average daily number of pupils,	6.42	5.32	8.21	7.25
Number of days on which school was held,	294	221	244	202

School-hours.—Males—4 to 5½, P.M. Females—Noon to 2, P.M.

School.

Both teachers are trained, the male under the Church Education Society, and the female teacher ranks as the second class in the National Education Office, Dublin; but the school itself is not in connexion with any public board or inspected by their officers.

The Protestant Chaplain visited the school seven times during the year previously to my inspection, the Presbyterian Chaplain once, but I cannot find any record of visits by the Roman Catholic Chaplain of the gaol.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per lb., 2d.; ditto, brown, per lb., 1½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s.; potatoes, per cwt., 6s.; new milk, per gallon, 5d.; salt, per cwt., 6s.; coal, per ton, £1 1s. 5d.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 9d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5s. 3d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 6s.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1869, . 4.01d. | 1870, . 3.98d. | 1871, . 4.87d.

Provisions.

I found the food prepared for the prisoners, which I tasted, of good quality, and the Chaplains report for the most part favourable of the provisions submitted for inspection, on a few occasions the milk was reported to have been thin or middling, and once or twice the bread was not sufficiently baked, I questioned all the prisoners in custody, no complaint was made to me by any. No extra diet is given to prisoners out of hospital unless a change from strabont to white bread.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.
1869, . £1,812 8s. 7d. | 1870, . £1,932 14s. 0d. | 1871, . £1,791 5s. 2d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.
1869, . £350 2s. 11d. | 1870, . £269 16s. 6d. | 1871, . £206 2s. 2d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum for the last three years.
1869, . £24 4s. 6.25d. | 1870, . £23 13s. 5.28d. | 1871, . £22 2s. 0.24d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners, for the last three years.
1869, . £35 16s. 0d. | 1870, . £37 2s. 0d. | 1871, . £29 18s. 0d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of Prisoners.
1869, . £327 7s. 11d. | 1870, . £338 12s. 2d. | 1871, . £149 7s. 11d.

The various books and registries of discipline and finance, are here kept under the supervision of the Governor with much care and attention, the books on expenditure are excellent, and calculated to prevent irregularities. The journal of the Governor appears to be a faithful record of the various occurrences deserving notice which occur in the gaol, those to which special attention should be drawn are marked in red ink in the margin, and I gladly add my testimony to that of my colleague as to the efficiency of this officer. The Local Inspector has a journal in which he occasionally enters observations. The Chaplains merely state the duties they perform.

The Officers' Conduct Book is now kept and will be a valuable record of the good conduct as well as the faults of the subordinates, and a guide to the Board when making selections for promotion.

I observe in the Minute Book of the Board, a resolution under rule 7—That lady visitors be permitted to visit the prisoners in this gaol. I highly approve of the resolution, provided always that the arrangement is strictly under the control of the respective Chaplains of the gaol, and that no lady visitors be permitted to see a prisoner of a different religious persuasion from the visitor. The privilege should only be granted to persons of discretion who will not interfere with the discipline, or introduce prohibited articles into the prison. None but ladies approved by the Board and the Chaplains of their own creed should be admitted, and Sisters of Mercy or Charity might visit the Roman Catholics. Sisters of Mercy visit the Roman Catholics in the Government prison at Mountjoy and many of the county and borough gaols throughout Ireland. In the best managed prisons rooms are set apart in which the lady visitors see the prisoners who are brought to them. Visiting in the cells is not found to answer as it leads to many abuses.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	s.	d.	Resident.	£	s.	d.
John McKinty, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0	0	John McCutcheon, Governor,	210	0	0
Rev. Robert J. Shaw, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0	John Armstrong,	35	0	0
Rev. Jackson Smyth, Presbyterian Chaplain,	40	0	0	Henry Jenkinson, Wesser,	45	0	0
Rev. Peter J. Byrne, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0	Asaph Moore,	43	0	0
Alexander Robinson, esq., Surgeon,	—			Robert Coulter,	40	0	0
Joseph M. Palmer, esq., Apothecary,	20	0	0	John McCoy,	40	0	0
Alex. Briggs, Schoolmaster,	45	0	0	Sammuel M'Arthur, Tailor,	40	0	0
				Thomas Stringer,	40	0	0
				Eleanor Hanna, Matron,	45	0	0
				Mary M'Arthur, Assistant do.,	35	0	0
				Mary Anne Agnew, Hospital Nurse,	30	0	0

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.	From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met for the discharge of business,	12	11
Local Inspector to Gaol,	152	135
Do. each Bridewell,*	4	4
Chaplain, Established Church,	156	139
Presbyterian Chaplain,	169	151
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	142	140
Surgeon,	143	112
Apothecary,	210	294

In consequence of the high price of all the necessaries of life, the salaries of all the extern officers have been lately increased, that of the Governor by £10, the salaries of the others by £5.

There is no officers mess-room in the prison consequently the warders are compelled to dress their food and take their meals in their rooms.

* Except Newswaterhamilton—first quarter not visited.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Armagh
County
Gaol.

Hospitals.

	1869.		1870.		1871.		1872 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital.	89	34	77	20	66	16	53	14
Average daily number in hospital.	3.33	1.66	2.66	.73	1.56	.412	1.614	.445
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital.	79	87	93	65	59	59	84	87
No. of deaths in the gaol.	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of Medicine.	£40 8s. 7d.	£33 15s. 9d.	£35 1s. 1d.	—	—	—	—	—

Hospitals.

The hospitals for both sexes are in the same building, but distinct and with separate stairs for each. The wards are secured each by an iron checkgate.

The wards are well ventilated and with water-closets attached, and a movable bath, as suggested by my colleague, has been purchased. The water-closets were in good order when I visited. Convalescent patients have no exercising yards—a great defect, considering the importance of open air exercise, with sun and light, in many diseases to which prisoners are subject.

The Medical Officer and the Apothecary were present when I made my inspection, and the former accompanied me over the building.

One male and three females were inmates of the hospitals when I visited. The accommodation consists of one ward for each sex, which is sufficient for the requirement of the gaol.

All ordinary cases of indisposition of prisoners are treated in the cells as the Medical Officer thinks that it prevents malingering, and only contagious diseases, or those requiring peculiar treatment, are removed to the hospital wards.

The Medical Officer keeps a diary with particulars and treatment of each case under his care in hospital, but as he is likewise surgeon of the county infirmary he is obliged to give his attendance and professional assistance under the 86th section of the Act 6 & 7 Geo. IV., cap. 116, without fee or reward, to the prisoners and others in the gaol. It is to be regretted that the skill and high professional attainments of Dr. Robinson, who holds both appointments, and who now devotes his time gratuitously to this institution, should not be adequately remunerated.

The Medical Officer reports most favourably of the Apothecary whom he considers to be a most efficient officer.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Lord Lurgan.	John Hancock, esq.	Maxwell C. Goss, esq.
Sir James M. Stronge, bart.	Joseph Atkinson, esq.	Stewart Blacker, esq.
Sir Capel Molyneux, bart.	Hugh Boyle, esq.	Colonel Cross.
Thomas A. Prentice, esq.	St. John T. Blacker, esq.	Andrew Craig, esq.

The Board meets on the second Saturday of each month, for the transaction of business, when the journals, books, and accounts are examined, and liabilities discharged. The rough proceedings book has printed headings of routine duties, so that no part of the business of the Board is neglected. The proceedings are afterwards copied and signed by the chairman on the following day.

Each creditor is paid his account, if more than a few shillings, by cheque, numbered same as entry with account, signed by three members of the Board, and countersigned by the Local Inspector. Separate accounts are opened for each bridewell and for the gaol, so that the balances can always be at once seen and must correspond. The bank-book is produced at every meeting of the Board.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
Armagh
County.
—
Bridewells.

	Ballybet.		Largan.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year,	61	17	193	57
Of whom were Drunkards, .	15	5	110	38
No. of Commitments in the quarter				
preceding inspection,	37	10	54	37
Of whom were Drunkards, .	8	4	27	12
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Petty Sessions weekly, on Wednesday; and the Borough Court on Friday. Both held in Newry; Quarter Ses- sions only held here.		Petty Sessions fort- nightly, and at end of quarter; once in 3 weeks.	
Commitments, whether regular?	I found one illegal, signed by only one Justice for 7 days.		Some illegal, for 8 days, signed by one Justice.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Roof in good repair, but woodwork all requires to be painted, and gravel for walks in exercising ground.		In good repair; wood- work lately painted, and the walls being prepared for white- washing.	
Security,	Yards insecure.		Yards not sufficiently secure.	
Accommodation,	Two day-rooms; two cells with two beds in each—one with one bed.		Two day-rooms, with exercising yards; two cells for females, with four beds; two cells for males, one below for drunkards.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Blankets sufficient for the accommodation, but some of the sheets are in holes; rugs also are much required; both should be sup- plied, as also tables for day-rooms.		Sufficient, and of a fair description.	
Water, how supplied?	By good force pump.		Ample in each yard by pump.	
Sewerage,	None—a cesspool.		Said to be effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventila- tion,	Clean and orderly, but cells damp, and ven- tilation bad.		Very clean and orderly.	
Cost of Dietary,	3½d. and 4½d.		—	
Salary of Keeper,	£35 per annum.		£30 per annum.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Is Court-keeper, salary £5; is a pensioner from Royal Irish Constab.		None; is an army pen- sioner; keeper lately superannuated.	
Statutable Inspection,	11th August, 1872.		3rd March, 1872.	
Remarks,	I found one male in custody charged with murder; he has re- mained in this bride- well since the 17th July on remand, not- withstanding that he has been sentenced to an imprisonment of two months, with hard labour, in Armagh Gaol.		I found no prisoner in charge. I find in the cell for drunkards iron leg-shackles fastened to the guard-bed. The use of these by the keeper is very illegal, and I request that they be removed.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

NORTH DISTRICT, Armagh County, Bridewells.	Markethill.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	15	4
Of whom were Drunkards, .	10	2
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, .	4	3
Of whom were Drunkards, .	4	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, .	Monthly—on the last Monday of the month.	
Committals,	Illegal; some "until next petty sessions"; others are signed by one Justice for longer period than 3 days.	
Registry,	Carefully kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In good repair, but flooring of male section is still in bad repair, although remarked on for several years by Inspectors-General; gravel required for yards; the walls of the yards have been pointed and the kitchen tiled since my last visit.	
Security,	Secure, with care.	
Accommodation,	Males: day-room, and three cells off it; but one without sash to window. It has a guard-bed, but no bedding. Females: day-room and three cells, one within the other, and without bedding.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, .	Some blankets thin and worn; bedding should be supplied.	
Water,	A pump of good water in exercising yard for females.	
Sewerage,	Sufficient, but requires flushing.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation, .	Clean, dry, and orderly.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day, .	4½d. per day for all prisoners.	
Salary of Keeper,	£20.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-keeper, salary £5; works occasionally as a tailor.	
Statutable Inspection,	14th November, 1872.	
Remarks,	I found no prisoner in charge. Earth-boxes might be used with advantage in the privies here.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

	Newtownhamilton.		North District, Armagh County, Bridewells.
	M.	F.	
No. of Commitments in past year, .	45	12	
Of whom were Drunkards, .	31	4	
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection, . . .	23	7	
Of whom were Drunkards, .	15	5	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, .	At Newtownhamilton, Crossmaglen, and Forkhill monthly.		
Commitments,	Some illegal, for more than 3 days. A female, A. J. McC., committed on 6th April, 1872, remained in custody until 4th May, when discharged at Crossmaglen petty sessions; P. M. N., committed on 15th January, re- mained in custody to 3rd February, 1872.		
Registry,	Correctly kept.		
Repairs and Order,	In bad repair—an old and unsuitable building.		
Security,	Yards very insecure and small.		
Accommodation,	Two day-rooms with two cells, having two beds in each; a flagged cell without bed- stead or bedding, only straw.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Bedding insufficient; some of the beds had only one sheet, and one had none; bed and bedding for one cell required, also a pair of blankets and sheets.		
Water,	A good pump on premises.		
Sewerage,	None—a cesspool, and sewage removed from privies in yard through house.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ven- tilation.	Damp; but as well kept as the very inadequate prison will permit.		
Cost of Dietary per head, per day,	4½d. for all prisoners.		
Salary of Keeper,	£20.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper, salary £5.		
Statutable Inspection,	July 1872.		
Remarks,	No prisoner in charge. I found marks of blood in the cell, in which I am informed that two drunken men were placed on the Saturday previous to my visit, and that they fought so, that it became necessary to call assistance from the police to separate them. I beg to call the attention of the Board to the illegality of placing these men together at night. This Bridewell was only twice inspected from the time of my colleague's visit in Septem- ber, 1871, until my visit in July 1872.		

JOHN LENTAGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Cavan
County
Gaol.

Cavan County Gaol, at Cavan.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 29TH
OCTOBER, 1872.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Deserters,	1	—	1	—	—	—
For further examination,	2	1	3	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny:—</i>						
To Imprisonment,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	12	1	13	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act, . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	8	—	8	—	—	—
Drunkards,	—	2	2	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	26	6	32	—	—	—

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of Inspection.				From 1st January to day of Inspection.				Number in Custody during the year, denoting the number of times each had been Committed in any year.	
	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted summarily,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Committed for trial,	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—
Total,	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—
Committed once,	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—
Included in the preceding— Workhouse Offenders,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	19	2	1871,	20	10
1870,	18	5	1872 (day of Inspection),	26	6

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1873.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Cavan
County
Gaol.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	1	1	1872 (up to and including		
1870,	1	-	day of Inspection), .	1	1
1871,	3	1	Day of Inspection, .	1	-

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872 (up to the day of Inspection.		In Custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of In- spection.	Corre- sponding date in pre- vious year.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Manlaughter,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infanticide,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants, . . .	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, and other carnal offences, .	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Common assaults,	64	3	88	4	87	4	10	-	6	-
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	10	1	7	-	2	2	2	1	3	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	30	-	30	1	17	1	4	-	1	1
Other assaults,	14	7	25	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery,	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Larceny,	11	7	15	9	6	5	1	1	3	5
Receiving stolen goods,	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	2
Embezzlement,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other malicious offences against property,	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	4	-	2	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
Military offences,	-	-	11	-	9	-	1	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	2	2	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue offences,	3	-	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences—										
Against the person,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Against property with violence,	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Against property, without vio- lence,	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace, . . .	17	7	11	12	2	-	-	-	-	-
Leaving service,	2	-	3	2	7	3	-	-	-	-
Refusing to be sworn,	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unregistered arms,	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Total criminal class,	181	30	217	37	157	16	22	3	19	6
Vagrancy,	-	3	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness,	51	60	53	58	75	49	-	2	-	1
Debt,	18	1	14	-	7	1	2	-	-	-
Remanded for further examination,	35	2	25	6	22	8	2	1	1	1
Total,	285	96	311	104	261	74	26	6	20	10

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	14	—	7	1
Criminals,	242	43	179	24
Vagrants,	2	3	—	—
Drunkards,	53	58	75	49
Total,	311	104	261	74

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and number of times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES Committed—	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year,	233	39	168	26
Twice,	21	4	12	3
Thrice,	2	2	4	3
4 times,	1	1	2	2
5 "	1	—	—	—
6 "	—	—	2	—
7 "	1	—	—	—
8 "	—	—	—	1
10 "	—	1	1	—
12 "	—	—	—	—
16 "	—	—	—	1
17 "	—	1	—	—
18 "	—	1	—	—
Total,	259	49	209	36

No. of above committed for first time, 230 24 168 24

Number of Individual Prisoners, exclusive of Debtors, committed in the year 1871, and to the day of Inspection in 1872, who had been once, twice, thrice, four times, five times, &c., from their first commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only,	200	31	160	21
Twice,	25	4	18	2
Thrice,	9	2	13	1
4 times,	8	—	3	1
5 "	6	1	4	1
6 "	4	1	2	1
7 to 11 "	5	4	6	2
12 to 16 "	1	1	1	2
21 to 30 "	1	1	2	1
31 to 40 "	—	3	—	1
41 to 50 "	—	—	—	1
51 to 60 "	—	—	—	1
181 to 200 "	—	1	—	—
201 to 250 "	—	—	—	1

Total Number of Individuals committed, 259 49 209 36

No. of Commitments represented in foregoing, 444 434 396 467

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.			From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.			NORTH DISTRICT. — Cavan County, Gaol.
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.	
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	25.41	6.02	—	24.06	4.83	—	
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	50		9th July.	45		22nd May.	
Lowest ditto,	19		3rd Oct.	19		30th Sept.	
Highest number of males at any one time,	40		11th May.	39		22nd May.	
Ditto of females,	12		9th July.	9		23rd Sept.	
Lowest number of males at any one time,	15		10th Sept.	15		30th Sept.	
Ditto of females,	2		9th Jan.	2		2nd April.	

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1872.

17th May, 1863,	75	17th June, 1869,	41
29th July, 1868,	60	8th December, 1870,	39
8th November, 1867,	71	11th May, 1871,	45
3rd January, 1868,	49	22nd May, 1872,	45

Population, 153,906 inhabitants; area, 471,360 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions last seven years:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Convictions,	93	72	77	35	69	57	72	53	69
Acquittals,	88	75	97	43	29	58	71	58	51
Total,	181	147	174	78	98	115	143	111	120

Proportion of males and females in the above table:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Males,	109	147	137	109	164	62	74	101	107
Females,	30	31	44	38	30	16	24	13	13

Total sent for trial,	139	178	181	147	174	78	98	115	143	111	120
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Total committals of drunkards:—

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.		1872 (to date)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the County Gaol,	64	31	48	59	49	41	55	55	23	35	51	66	53	58	72	49
To the Bridewells of the county,	40	29	78	27	44	27	50	38	33	41	23	7	15	8		
Total,	124	59	126	77	93	68	105	93	56	76	74	73	68	66		
	184	293	181	290	192	291	192	291	192	291	194					

Police return of known thieves, receivers of stolen goods, and suspected persons at large in the county Cavan on the night of the 14th September, 1870, and in April, 1872.

	1870.				1872.			
	Under 15 years of age.		Above 15 years of age.		Under 15 years of age.		Above 15 years of age.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Known thieves, receivers of stolen goods, &c.,	1	1	29	18	2	—	9	9
Suspected persons,	1	1	92	20	2	1	61	22
Total,	2	2	121	38	4	1	70	31

Total in 1870, 165; in 1872, 105.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County
Gaol.

Houses of receivers of stolen goods, resorts of thieves, and brothels in the district numbered 50 in September, 1870, and 46 in April, 1872.

Two males, debtors, one a deserter, and 23 males, and 6 females under criminal committals were in custody in this gaol when I made my inspection in October, 1872. The males were 3 on remand, and 20 under various sentences of imprisonment; of these 4 had been sentenced for one year, including 1 convicted of larceny, and three of assaults and rape. Three others were under sentences of imprisonment for six months, 3 for three months, and 5 for two months, all convicted of assaults. Three likewise convicted of assaults were in charge, sentenced for terms of imprisonment varying from one month to fourteen days.

Two prisoners for trial were charged with murder and waylaying, a third was on remand for larceny.

From the preceding schedule it appears that of the 23 convicted male prisoners, inmates of the gaol, on the day of my visit 22 had been committed for various crimes against the person, some of a very grave character, and only 1 for an offence against property, and of the 3 prisoners for trial, 2 were for offences against the person and life.

The 6 female prisoners in custody were one habitual offender under sentence of two years' imprisonment for larceny, another for one month for a like offence, and 4 others (prostitutes) committed for drunkenness and assaults; one of these, M. R., has been 217 times an inmate of this prison.

It is strange to note the absence of crimes against property amongst the male population of this county, at the same time the brutal assaults and even murders which are sometimes committed within it.

Forty-nine females were committed to this gaol in 1871; 1 was under sixteen years of age, 10 were recommitted during the year, 15 were previous offenders who have on the books of this gaol 406 committals recorded against them, showing that although the female criminal population of the district is small, yet the constant re-committals of the same individuals multiply the number of committals; and, as already mentioned, one female in the gaol on the day of inspection has been 217 times in custody.

By reference to the statistical table for 1871 it will be seen that the cost of maintenance for each prisoner averaged £43 4s. 2d. during the year.

Juveniles.

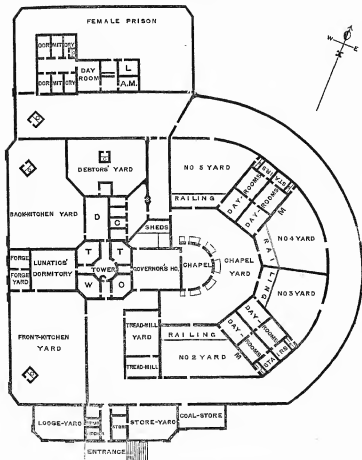
Only 4 young offenders under sixteen years of age (all males) were committed to this gaol during the ten months previously to my visit in 1872; 2 of these were accused of larceny, but discharged, the third was committed for refusing to give evidence in a court of justice, and the fourth for scaling the walls of a workhouse, and making his escape therefrom.

During 1871 7 male and 1 female juvenile were in custody; 1 boy was twice committed during the year. The girl who had been charged with larceny was acquitted. The 7 boys were ordered to be sent to reformatories, 3 who had been sentenced for terms of five years were received by the managers of the institutions, but 4 others sentenced for periods of two years only were refused admission by the managers who, in my opinion, exercised a wise discretion in doing so. The boys were workhouse offenders reared in the Union house at Bawbhoy, and the sentences were too short for reformation and the training to industrial pursuits of persons with their antecedents.

The refractory paupers of a workhouse and others of the class cannot be rendered self-reliant and industrious, or taught skilled labour in a short period, and it should be remembered that at any time, if eligible for discharge after half the period of sentence in a reformatory has expired, the managers may place the young offender on licence, or if desirable, the Chief Secretary can discharge him sooner; there is, therefore, no necessity to limit a sentence to the shortest term.

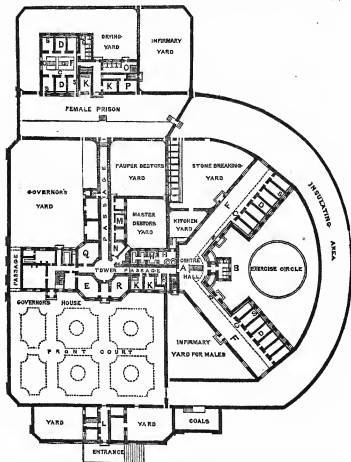
I annex the plan of the buildings of this gaol as they at present exist, taken from my reports in 1864 and subsequently.

Ground Plan of Cavan Gaol.



MM, male prisons; O, office; W, workshop; TT, turkeys' rooms; D, day-room for the lunatic class; C, punishment cells; A.M., Assistant Matron's room; L, laundry. The marshalsea for males, and the hospital for both sexes, are situate in the upper part of the central building, marked "Tower," T, W, O, C, and D, on the plan.

In 1866 the annexed plan for remodelling the buildings of this gaol to suit the separate system of prison management met the approval of the Grand Jury of the County. If carried out the alterations would render the prison adequate to meet the requirements of an improved form of discipline, but the cost of the works would be about £5,000, and in the uncertain state of legislation with regard to prisons in Ireland, the matter was postponed until the wishes of the Legislature are ascertained.



A, central hall, with heating apparatus, and coal stores under; B, lavatories; C, galleries; D, separate cells; E, office; F, corridors; G, stairs; H, kitchen, with store in connexion; K, reception-rooms and clothes stores; L, front entrance lodge; M, pauper debtors; N, entrance to marshals; O, laundry and drying apparatus; P, assistant matron; Q, workshop; R, head warder; S, heating pipes.
The door marked as leading from the corridor of the prison into the infirmary yard to be closed.

The female prison would contain 16, and the male 42 cells. The general entrance would be through the central tower, the present chapel forming an inspection hall, the sunk story under it, coal vaults and space for heating apparatus. The chapel would be in the building now occupied by the Governor's apartments, and approached by a separate staircase for females. The infirmary for males would be in the same building, but altogether cut off from the rest of the block, with a staircase leading into the infirmary exercising ground. The Governor's house would be so placed that although separate, and his family and servants altogether apart, he could have immediate supervision over every branch of the establishment; the quarters, also, of male and female criminal prisoners, of wardens, and debtors, would be separate and distinct.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Cavan
County
Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	4	3	Workshops,	3	-
Yards,	7	2	Kitchen,	1	-
Day Rooms,	9	3	Store Rooms,	6	2
Solitary Cells,	4	1	Laundry,	-	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	70	-	Baths, with Cold Water laid on,	1	1
Cells to contain three persons,	-	17	Privies,	6	-
Sleeping Rooms,	4	-	Water-closets,	2	3
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	4	-	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	-
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Reception Room or Cell,	1	-
Chapel,	1	-	Pumps,	2	1
School Room,	1	-	Crank Pump,	1	-
			Wells,	2	1
			Tell-tale Clock,	1	-

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.		Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.			
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	92	24	Shirts,	56	34	Shifts,	8	12
Sheets, pairs of, . .	104	41	Jackets,	59	18	Jackets,	11	42
Rugs,	106	-	Vests,	59	18	Petticoats,	12	42
Bedticks,	92	12	Trowsers,	40	34	Aprons,	5	24
Bedsteads,	98	4	Caps,	60	22	Neckerchiefs,	5	12
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	53	13	Caps,	5	16
						Stockings, pairs of,	5	16
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	10	64

I found the gaol when I made my inspection very clean and orderly, the buildings in sound repair, well ventilated, dry, and carefully looked after. Some walls which were in a dilapidated condition have lately been pointed; the work having been done by the labour of the inmates. The yard in front of the debtors' prison has been laid down in grass, and buildings which were unsightly and not required have been removed.

It is proposed to take down the wall which separates the front yard from the passage to the gaol, but so long as the marshalsea is required it must remain, as debtors could not be permitted to pass outside their exercising grounds.

Useless walls in front of the female prison have been removed, and other improvements made in that part of the gaol premises; but much still remains to be done, amongst the matters which should not be overlooked is the condition of the laundry, which has no furniture but two tubs. It should be supplied with the necessary appliances for the washing of the clothes of the prisoners.

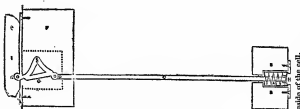
A new bath has, as suggested by my colleague, been put up in the laundry since my last inspection, in which the female prisoners on ad-

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
Cavan
County
Gaol.

mission are bathed. It is heated from the boiler adjoining; water is supplied to the female prison by a pump at the rear.

The crank pump which raises water for all parts of the establishment is now in thorough repair, and found to work satisfactorily. It is divided into six stalled compartments, the relief seats are also stalled. A new hand pump has also been put up adjoining.

A boiler has been fixed in one of the punishment cells, and from it, by hot water pipes, the punishment cells in use are heated. A wooden guard-bed has been placed in one of the cells, and I would suggest that the others have also guard-beds. The punishment cells ought also to have bells and fittings, otherwise should a prisoner be taken ill he cannot communicate with an officer. The bells should be on the plan in the annexed diagram, with spiral spring, which cannot easily be put out of order, and does not afford facilities for suicide.



A, iron box with spiral spring; BB, wood block let into the wall to make fast box with spring; C, iron rod, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, tapped into bell crank at D, and also at the opposite end H; E, pivot upon crank moves when the rod is pushed at H, the spring forces the rod back into its place, when the thumb is removed from pressing at H; F, is also a block of wood let into the wall to carry crank and tell-tale, the square dotted in, marked G, is cut out of the wood block for the crank to work in. Push with the thumb at H, which forces down the spiral spring in box A, moves the crank by force at D, and arm I, which is at the same time touched by the crank at K, falls down.

The large bath next the crank pump in the male prison can now be supplied with hot water, a boiler capable of containing 100 gallons of water having been fixed in connexion with it, and a new bath has been put up in the hospital.

The sewerage of the establishment has been lately overhauled and cleansed.

As yet no sheds for the prisoners who break stones have been erected, such sheds are necessary in order that the men may remain at their work during wet and cold weather. Stone-breaking is a suitable employment for some classes of male prisoners, but when at work in this damp climate they should always be under cover, so that they can continue to work in bad weather. They should likewise be protected by wire-guards for the face and eyes to prevent the accidents which sometimes happen from splinters of stones striking the eyes.

The cells in the female prison are roomy, but have no bells; one on the top corridor has been darkened and is now used for punishment when females are refractory.

The improvements suggested by my colleague in the store-rooms of the prison have been carried out, and I found a good supply of bedding, prison clothing, and the various articles for prison use in store. A new Store Book is kept, as suggested by my colleague.

One tell-tale clock has been put up in No. 3 Division (the untried class), but one is not sufficient. There should be two to insure the going the rounds of the night watch. The markings of the clock are not entered each day in the State of the Prison at Lookings Book as is now usually done in other gaols, but only the omissions when the marking of the clock is neglected. Correct or otherwise, they should be recorded on each morning.

As yet no covered lavatories have been put up in the prison. My colleague suggests in his report for 1871 that basins be fixed in the day-rooms, and the fixings could be put up and the arrangements completed at a very trifling cost as there is water in every yard of the prison.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

NORTH
DISTRICT
—
Cavan
County
Gaol.

By Governor—	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	4	2	7	2
Stoppage of Diet,	2	—	5	—
Total,	6	2	12	2

The punishments are few, as the Governor appears to carry out discipline without the exercise of undue severity. The Punishment Book is regularly signed at each meeting of the Board by the chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

	M.	F.
Crank pump,	15	—
Washing,	—	2
Total,	15	2

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Tailoring,	1	—	Cutting Timber,	1	—
Shoemaking,	1	—	Sewing,	—	3
Cooking,	1	—	Knitting,	—	1
Carpenter,	1	—			
Making Nets,	1	—	Total,	6	4

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour,	15	2
Industrial Labour,	6	4
Sick,	1	—
Unemployed,	2	—
Debtors (unemployed),	2	—
Total in custody,	26	6

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1869, | 1870, £7 1s. 3d. | 1871, £22 0s. 0d.

Punitive labour in this prison is maintained by crank-pump for two hours daily at intervals of fifteen minutes on and fifteen minutes off work, when the number of prisoners sentenced to hard labour amounts to 12, when under that number, they are kept at the pump for fifteen minutes with a rest of five minutes. The crank is divided into twelve compartments,

North
District.
Cotton
County
Gaol.

Industrial labour is carried on for six hours daily in summer and four in winter. One of the turnkeys is a carpenter and another a smith.

I observe that the skilled labour of artisans is utilized when they are in custody. Two tailors and 1 carpenter were at work when I visited. All who have a knowledge of trades are employed at them; one man was making nets and another cutting timber on the day of my visit; sixty-four pairs of shoes were manufactured in the prison during the year.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.	
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	M.	F.	M.	F.
Average daily number of pupils,	140	—	82	6
Number of days on which school was held,	14·18	—	15·5	3·16
	293	—	238	50

School-hours.—Males, 4 to 8 o'clock; Females, 4 to 8 o'clock.

School.

Scholastic instruction is given for two hours daily to prisoners of both sexes, but I observe that only six females attended the school during the ten months of the year which preceded my inspection.

The male school is divided into compartments (19). All prisoners (males), unless those who are very old or committed for short periods attend the school. One of the turnkeys gives instruction to the males, and latterly the matron teaches the female prisoners. I am informed that care is taken that the prostitute class does not mix with the rest in school; each class is taught for one hour. The desks in the male school have been altered since my last inspection, and maps have been obtained, but the female school is not stalled, and the schools are not in connexion with any educational body, or inspected by their officers.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 1-lb. loaf, 1½d.; bread, brown, per 1-lb. loaf, 1½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s. 8d.; potatoes, per cwt., 5s.; meat, per lb., 10d.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 10d.; coal, per ton, £2; straw, per cwt., 1s. 7d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 10s.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 6s. 6d.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1869, . 3·95d.		1870, . 3·8d.		1871, . 3·41d.
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Provisions.

The provisions for prison use which I tasted on the day of my visit were of good quality, and I observe that the only fault found by the Chaplains with the provisions supplied was that the milk on two or three occasions was not good. I questioned all the prisoners in custody, and no complaint was made to me by any. They appear properly treated and amenable to discipline.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1869, . £1,499 14s. 2d.		1870, . £1,342 1s. 11d.		1871, . £1,510 10s. 3d.
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Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1869, . £848 19s. 0d.		1870, . £950 13s. 7d.		1871, . £961 12s. 8d.
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Average cost of each Prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1869, . £61 16s. 2·16d.	—	1870, . £48 6s. 7d.		1871, . £45 4s. 2·61d.
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Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners for the last three years.

1869, — | 1870, — | 1871, £2 11s. 0d.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Crown
County,
Gaol.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise Prisoners, for the last three years.

1869, . £5 8s. 4d. | 1870, . £2 14s. 0d. | 1871, . 47 15s. 7d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of Prisoners.

1869, . £20 16s. 0d. | 1870, . £78 12s. 4d. | 1871, . £86 9s. 8d.

The various books, registries, and records of this prison are carefully kept by the Governor, assisted by the chief warden. The latter has special charge of the Store Book and Daily Employment Books and the Dietary Book; but they are checked by the Governor.

Books and
Accounts.

There are two general registries in use, one for all cases for further examination, the other a registry of convicted prisoners, to which only those under sentence are transferred. All the officers have journals.

The Medical Officer enters in his journal a report of the prisoners whom he inspects, and those for whom he prescribes. The Chaplains enter their visits and the duty which they perform. The Governor each day checks the Daily Consumption Book, and the Local Inspector monthly. The latter also checks the Store Books twice in the year, the Governor once in the quarter.

Visits to convicted prisoners are too frequently permitted; they receive visits from their friends on Wednesdays, on an order signed by a member of the Board, generally monthly, but sometimes even twice in the month. No prisoner should receive visits from friends until after he has been at least two or three months in the prison. My colleague suggests three months, and this rule might be adopted with advantage.

The stores and Store Books are properly kept, and the private clothing of the prisoners properly labelled; but I would suggest that the Governor should take charge of all valuables found on prisoners, instead of leaving them in care of the chief warden. On one prisoner now in custody a sum of £49 was found. It was given up to his brother, but the man might have been a stranger, and the Governor should always be responsible for any property found on prisoners.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.		Resident.	
Theophilus Thompson, esq., Local Inspector,	£100	William Wills, esq., Governor,	£200
Andrew Mease, esq., Physician,	74	Thomas McDowell, Chief Warden,	60
Rev. St. Shone, Protestant Chaplain,	30	Robert West, Carpenter,	40
Rev. Edward Sheridan, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	William Beatty,	30
Rev. James Carson, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30	Wm. Henry Lowry, Schoolmaster,	30
The Representatives of William Brice, Apothecary,	—	Hezekiah Mee, White Smith,	30
		Miss Jane Simons, Matron,	40
		Miss Ellen Darby, Assist.-Matron,	15

Vacancies in the Staff since last Inspection, how caused, and how filled up, viz:—

Warder William Rielly resigned; vacancy filled up by Hezekiah Mee. Margt. M. Sturdy superannuated; Miss Jane Simons, Assistant-Matron, promoted Matron. Office of Hospital Nurse abolished, and the Nurse, Miss Ellen Darby, promoted Assistant-Matron.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All, with exception of Governor.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Visits paid by Officers.

Cocos
County
Gaol.Number of times the Board of Super-
intendence met for the discharge
of business,From 1st Jan. to
31st Dec., 1871.From 1st Jan., 1872,
to day of Inspection.

Local Inspector to Gaol,	11	9
Do, to each Bridewell,	215	157
Chaplain, Established Church,	4	3
Presbyterian Chaplain,	172	138
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	151	122
Physician,	171	148
	126	133

My colleague suggests that a mess-room be provided for the officers, which I consider would be desirable.

Hospital.

	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	8	5	3	—	4	—	—	—
Average daily number in hospital,	91	14	36	—	24	—	—	—
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	23	14	19	20	88	20	—	—
No. of deaths in the gaol,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£15 6s. 7½d.		£19 10s. 9d.		£18 18s. 9d.		—	—

Hospital.

A new bath has been procured for the hospital, but hot water must be carried up to it from the boiler below. Situate at the top of the old tower the hospital wards are very unsuitable, with one water-closet for prisoners of both sexes.

There is no place for the exercise of invalids.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Lord Farnham.	Robt. Barrowes, esq., J.P.,	Michael Phillips, esq., J.P.
Llewellyn B. T. Sanderson, esq.	D.L.	Captain Beresford, J.P.
Edwd. J. Sanderson, esq., M.P.	Robert Briskine, esq., J.P.	Eglantine A. Humphreys, esq., J.P.
	Joseph Story, esq., J.P.	William A. Moore, esq.
	John Fay, esq. J.P.	

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of business on the first Tuesday of the month, when all liabilities are discharged by cheques drawn in favour of each creditor, unless the amounts are too small, when all are aggregated in one cheque.

The salaries of the inferior officers are paid them bi-monthly.

STATE OF BRIDEWELL.

NORTH
DISTRICT,
Cavan
County,
Bridewell.

	Ballyconnell.		Balleboresagh.	
	M. 1	F. 1	M. 27	F. 7
No. of Commitments in past year.				
Of whom were Drunkards.	-	-	2	2
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection.	5	-	6	1
Of whom were Drunkards.	2	-	3	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly.		Fortnightly in this district.	
Commitments, whether regular?	Regular.		Regular.	
Registry.	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order.	In fair repair; but wood-work should be painted.		In fair repair, but painting is much required; has not been painted last ten years. The walls lately pointed with cement.	
Security.	Yard very insecure, and facilities to climb the low walls of yards.		Insecure; walls too low, and window-sill affords facilities of escape.	
Accommodation.	Males: Day-room and two cells, with two beds in each. Females: Day-room and one cell, with one bed.		Males: Day-room and three cells. Females: Day-room and two cells.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Generally of a good description; but one pair of blankets and pair of sheets required; utensils required.		Sufficient; but one tick worn, and some blankets rather thin; additional should be provided.	
Water, how supplied?	By pump, in good order.		By pump of good water.	
Sewerage.	Stated to be sufficient.		Stated to be sufficient.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well kept, but one cell damp.		Clean and well kept; well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	4½d. per day for all prisoners.		4½d. for all prisoners.	
Salary of Keeper.	£20.		£30.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper, salary £10.		Court-keeper, no salary; is a pensioner from R.I.C.	
Date of Statutable Inspection.	14th July, 1872.		28th October 1872.	
Remarks.	No prisoner in charge at time of my visit. No female has been an inmate of this Bridewell since March, 1871.		A boy, 10 years of age, in charge, who informs me that he was born in the Work-house of this town, and absconded from it in August last, since which time he has been travelling with a female who passes bad money. The boy has a very sore foot from constant walking.	

NORTH
DISTRICT,
Coven
County,
Bridewells,

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

	Cootehill.	
	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year, .	24	10
Of whom were Drunkards, .	13	6
No. of Commitments in the quarter pre- ceding inspection, .	9	1
Of whom were Drunkards, .	7	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly.	
Commitments, whether regular? .	Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Building in good repair.	
Security,	Both exercising yards very insecure, and prisoners could, without difficulty, escape therefrom; prisoners could climb to roof from gutter; bolt insecure.	
Accommodation,	Males: Day-room and two cells, with two beds in each. Females: Day-room and one cell, with two beds. There are some cells in the yard, but unfit for human beings, and are not used.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, .	Some sheets in holes; one pair of blankets worn; four pair of sheets and two blanket required.	
Water, how supplied?	Pump, in order, with good supply of water.	
Sewerage,	Lately cleaned; stated to be effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventila- tion.	Clean, dry, and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day, .	5d. for all prisoners.	
Salary of Keeper,	£30.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper, without salary.	
Date of Statutable Inspection, . .	25th October, 1872.	
Remarks,	I found no prisoner in custody.	

JOHN LINTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

DONEGAL COUNTY GAOL, AT LIFFORD.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 9TH OCTOBER, 1872.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Donegal County Gaol.

State.

Designation of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	—	3	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	2	—	2	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	2	2	4	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	6	—	6	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Other Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws,	1	2	3	—	—	—
Total,	16	4	20	—	—	—

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of Inspection.				From 1st January to day of Inspection.				Number in Custody during the year, counting the number of times each had been committed in 1871.	
	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Assizes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
" Quarter Sessions,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
" summarily,	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	4	—
Committed for Trial,	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Total,	—	—	1	—	—	—	10	—	9	—
Committed once,	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	9	—
" twice,	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total,	—	—	1	—	—	—	10	—	9	—

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	23	9	1871,	27	4
1870,	26	10	1872 (day of Inspection),	16	4

Number of Workhouse Offenders in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	—	1	1871,	—	—
1870,	—	—	1872 (day of Inspection),	—	—

NORTH DISTRICT.	Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1872.					
		M.	F.		M.	F.
Donnegal County Gaol.	1869,	2	2	1872 (up to and including day of Inspection),	-	2
	1870,	4	5	Day of Inspection,	-	-
	1871,	4	3			

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences, of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872 (up to the day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Corresponding date in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	2	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	1	-	2	-	3	-	2	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants,	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Rape and other carnal offences, .	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Common assaults,	84	7	81	12	36	9	5	-	5	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	16	1	14	2	13	-	3	-	6	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	45	-	20	-	17	-	-	-	2	-
Other assaults,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taking and holding forcible possession,	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	4	4	6	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Larceny,	11	3	12	3	4	2	2	2	3	1
Receiving stolen goods,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences,	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other malicious offences against property,	3	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	19	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Military offences,	-	-	35	-	59	-	-	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue offences,	22	2	16	3	20	6	1	2	-	-
Other offences—										
Against the person,	3	1	4	-	3	2	-	-	-	-
Against property, with violence,	3	-	2	2	5	-	-	-	-	-
Against property, without violence,	2	-	9	2	2	1	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace,	2	1	7	2	3	3	-	-	-	-
Illegal fishing,	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Contempt of Court,	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Insubordination of sailors,	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fraudulent enlistment,	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Total criminal class,	261	21	333	31	182	27	16	4	26	3
Vagrancy,	1	1	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness,	34	42	14	30	6	25	-	-	-	-
Debt,	11	-	9	1	5	-	-	-	1	1
Remanded for further examination,	16	9	28	4	9	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	313	73	388	66	203	55	16	4	27	4

CLASSES.	Commitments.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.		NORTH DISTRICT, Donagall County Gaol.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Debtors,	9	1	5	—	
Criminals,	281	36	191	27	
Vagrants,	4	—	1	1	
Drunkards,	14	20	6	25	
Total,	298	66	203	53	

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once within the year,	228	26	161	27
Twice, "	19	4	12	2
Thrice, "	3	2	3	2
4 times "	1	1	1	—
5 " "	—	—	—	1
6 " "	—	2	—	—
9 " "	—	1	—	—
11 " "	—	—	—	1
Total,	251	36	177	33

No. of above committed for first time, 194 22 132 24

Number of Individual Prisoners, exclusive of Debtors, committed in the year 1871, and to the day of inspection in 1872, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, Five times, &c., from their first commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only,	120	18	121	24
Twice,	43	7	37	—
Thrice,	12	1	9	3
4 times,	8	—	4	1
5 "	3	1	2	—
6 " "	1	1	2	—
7 to 11 "	4	3	—	—
12 to 16 "	1	—	—	1
17 to 20 "	—	2	—	—
21 to 30 "	—	1	—	1
31 to 40 "	—	—	—	1
41 to 70 "	—	1	—	—
71 to 80 "	—	—	—	1
121 to 140 "	—	1	—	1
Total No. of Individuals committed,	251	36	177	33

No. of commitments represented in foregoing, 400 329 274 310

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.			From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	25'36	5'20	—	28'92	4'76	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	48		8th June.	56		11th July.
Lowest ditto,	15		22nd Nov.	19		29th Sept.
Highest number of males at any one time,	40		5th June.	49		12th July.
Ditto, of females,	10		10th June.	9		7th Sept.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	13		22nd Nov.	14		30th Sept.
Ditto, of females,	1		3rd Oct.	1		15th April.

NORTH DISTRICT. Downal County Gaol.	Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), in Gaol during each of the previous Seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1872.									
	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
18th January, 1865,	127	119	60	58	6th July, 1869,	48	53	48	56	
18th February, 1866,					3rd May, 1870,					
15th June, 1867,					8th June, 1871,					
27th June, 1868,					11th July, 1872,					

Population last Census, 237,393 inhabitants; area, 1,193,443 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years:—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Convictions,	89	82	92	109	49	57	48
Acquittals,	71	56	87	134	49	52	79
	160	138	179	243	98	109	127

Table showing the comparative number of males and females committed during the abovementioned years:—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Males,	141	107	142	221	86	93	115
Females,	19	31	37	22	12	16	12
	160	138	179	243	98	109	127

Committals of drunkards:—

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.		1872.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the gaol,	32	8	18	19	14	29	19	24	20	44	34	42	14	30	6	35
To the bridewells of the county,	101	13	86	28	55	25	83	17	74	29	58	19	80	18	-	-
	133	21	104	47	70	54	102	41	94	73	92	61	94	48	-	-
	154	140	124	122	167	146	142									

Police return of known thieves and suspected persons at large in the county, in September 1870 and in April 1872:—

	1870.				1872.			
	Under 16 years.		Above 16 years.		Under 16 years.		Above 16 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Receivers of stolen goods, thieves, and other deprecators,	-	-	21	19	-	-	6	6
Suspected persons,	9	2	35	30	1	-	48	19
	9	2	56	49	1	-	54	25
Total, 1870,	{ Males, 65 Females, 51 }						{ Males, 55 Females, 25 }	
Total, 1872,								

Number of houses of receivers of stolen goods, resorts of thieves, and brothels in the county on the above dates:—

In 1870, 63; in 1872, 21.

These tables show that under the operation of the Habitual Criminals Act the number of houses to which offenders resort have diminished from 63 in 1870 to 21 in 1872, and only 1 juvenile under sixteen years of age is reported by the police to be even suspected of being a thief.

I found 16 male and 4 female prisoners of all classes in custody when I made my inspection of this gaol in October, 1872.

The males—5 for trial and 7 convicted prisoners under the following sentences:—

For assaults and manslaughter—7 sentenced for twelve and 2 for one month; 1 sentenced for fourteen days.

For larceny—1 sentenced for twelve months.

For illicit distillation—1 sentenced for twelve months, mitigated to six months.

Unconvicted male prisoners were 3 charged with assaults and 2 with larceny, another prisoner charged with manslaughter had been admitted to bail.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
*Donegal
County
Gaol.*

The female prisoners were—

Two sentenced for larceny of fowl and clothes, and sentenced for three and nine months respectively, and 2 for illicit distillation, sentenced for three and six months; the former sentence mitigated to two, the latter to three months.

Thirty-six individual female prisoners were committed to this gaol in 1871; 10 of these had been more or less frequently committed during the year, 3 five times or upwards, and 3 others three or four times—14 had previously been in prison and have upwards of 300 former committals registered against them on the prison books. One has been in custody between 120 and 140 times, and one between 70 and 80 times.

Habitual offenders are photographed in the gaol by a prison officer at a cost of 10d. for each copy. The results from the supervision over habitual criminals in this county are striking. Known thieves and suspected persons at large in the county have diminished from 116 in September 1870 to 80 in April 1872, and houses of bad repute from 63 in 1870 to 21 in 1872.

By reference to the schedule of offences in a preceding table, it will be seen how very few are against property in this county. Notwithstanding its population of 237,393 inhabitants, no prisoner has been in custody for robbery or burglary in the gaol since 1870, and only one receiver of stolen goods in 1870 and 1871—none in 1872.

The great majority of the crimes in the schedule are those against the person, and I regret to observe, two committals for murder in 1871, and one in 1872, besides two committals for manslaughter in the former, and three in the latter year, besides five committals for grave attempts against life in 1871.

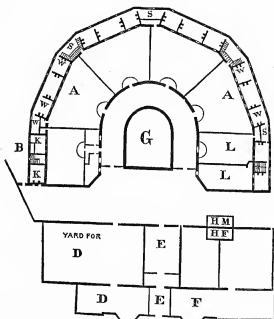
Nine juveniles were committed to this gaol in 1871, and 10 in 1872, all males, and none under fifteen years of age; only one was for larceny of clothes, a youth belonging to Derry, the others were for assaults, breach of the revenue laws, and 2 for offences in the militia. No juvenile was sentenced to a reformatory in 1872; 2 were committed for three, and 3 for two months each, one was for one month, the rest for short periods.

Thirteen males and 15 females were in custody for revenue offences during the year.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	3	Workshops,	4	—
Yards,	8	2	Kitchens,	1	1
Day Rooms,	11	4	Store Rooms,	4	2
Solitary Cells,	3	2	Laundry,	—	1
Single Cells, 8 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	—	—	Drying Room,	—	1
Single Cells of smaller size,	64	19	Lavatories,	11	1
Cells to contain three persons,	2	—	Baths, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	4	1	Privies,	10	2
No. of Beds in each Room,	4	1	Waterclosets,	4	2
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Fumigating apparatus,	1	1
Chapel,	1	—	Reception Rooms or Cells,	1	1
School Room,	1	—	Pump,	1	—
Workshops,	4	—	Crank Pump,	1	—

Plus



G, Governor's House, Chapel, &c. B, Entrance. F, Female Prison. D, Debtors and Board-room. K, Kitchen. SS, Solitary Cells. WW, Workshops. B, Baths. LI, Reception Ward, Cook-house, &c. HH, Hospitals.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.			
			In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.		
Blankets, pairs								
of,	97	42	Shirts,	32	89	Shifts,	8	19
Sheets, pairs of,	102	43	Jackets,	12	86	Jackets,	4	9
Rugs,	82	70	Vests,	12	90	Petticoats,	8	19
Bed-ticks,	88	34	Trowsers,	12	80	Aprons,	8	28
Bedsteads,	106	-	Caps,	12	47	Neckkerchiefs,	8	28
			Stockings, or			Caps,	8	12
			Socks, pairs			Stockings, pairs		
			of,	32	29	of,	8	8
			Shoes, Slippers,			Shoes, Slippers, &		
			& Clogs, pairs of,	12	53	Clogs, pairs of,	4	16

I found the coal when I was in the city.

I found the gael, when I made my inspection, in a very satisfactory condition of order and cleanliness, the buildings in good repair, and carefully looked after. Some cracks in the outer walls, which I remarked in former inspection, have been filled up, and show no appearance to re-open. All minor details are looked after by the Governor in the management of the establishment, and the prisoners appear under an effective discipline as the structural defects of the buildings, and the imperfect classification of prisoners in association under the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, will permit.

I found an abundant supply of good bedding and prison clothing in use and in store; stockings are provided for prisoners of both sexes, and caps, neckerchiefs, and aprons are given to the females. Extra blankets are supplied for the use of prisoners who require them during winter, and every care is taken to have the arrangements as suitable as possible.

Stock is regularly taken by the Local Inspector and Governor twice in the year. There are separate and suitable stores for the prison clothing, and for the private clothes of the prisoners, which latter are tied up in separate bundles and properly labelled on the male side of the gaol. Hitherto the same care has not been taken in the female prison, but I understand that it will be so in future. The Store Books appear to be well kept, and all clothing, bedding, and other articles given out of or returned into the prison store are duly receipted and entered in them. One of the cells has been fitted up as a store for the private clothing of prisoners, and all articles taken from or returned to them when admitted or discharged are entered in a book kept for the purpose, and signed by the prisoner.

Small cells in both male and female prisons have been fitted up with an apparatus to disinfect and cleanse the clothes of prisoners which require it.

The supply of water to this gaol is derived from a reservoir which is nearly a mile distant, and is stated to be sufficient, unless during a very dry season. The water is distributed by pipes into every yard and section of the prison, and by a force pump to the hospital.

A crank-pump in the yard of the reception ward, which is placed over a well-hole twenty-two feet deep, drives water to the top of the female prison, where is a tank capable of holding 600 gallons of water.

There is no sewerage from the male prison. That from the female prison discharges itself into a ditch outside the gaol buildings, where for want of a full the sewerage matter remains until washed away by flashes of the river. In consequence of the very imperfect sewerage in this prison, earth boxes have been introduced as a substitute, and are reported to fully answer the purpose. They are cleansed daily.

Hot and cold water baths are now in both the male and the female prison, and all the inmates are bathed in warm water on admission, and weekly afterwards. Prisoners now take their meals in their cells. The officers' quarters are clean and well kept; a messroom with kitchen has been fitted up in the north side of the building for the use of the unmarried turnkeys.

No gas is manufactured in the town of Lifford, and it is stated that it would cost £800 to lay down pipes to convey gas from Strahane to the gaol. The corridors and passages of the prison are therefore only lighted at night by paraffin lamps. The cells are not lighted.

The lavatories, which are in each yard, are exposed to the weather and are unsuitable. I consider that the suggestion of my colleague, in his report for 1871, to fix basins in some of the day-rooms for the use of the prisoners to wash might be adopted with advantage, so that in winter they would be protected from the weather when making their toilets.

Another matter which requires attention is, that as the prisoners take their meals in their cells, some sort of shelf or table should be provided for them in each cell. A water-closet under the tank on the middle tier of the female prison, could be fixed at a very trifling cost.

One bell has been put up in each division of the female prison, in case any of the inmates should become sick, and a new bath in the reception ward, with hot and cold water.

Unlock is held at 6, A.M., in summer, and at 7, A.M., in winter; the prisoners are looked in their cells at night at 6, P.M., in summer, and at

Neam
District,
Dorset
County
Gaol.

dusk in winter. No toll-tale clock is on the premises to test the vigilance of the night guard, which consists of one turnkey only; the Governor, however, exercises supervision during the night as far as practicable, and can communicate with the officer on guard by a bell which is hung in the guard-room and pulled in the Governor's bedroom. I have already observed that bells are fixed in the female prison to alarm the matron if anything should occur. The Governor occasionally visits the prison at late and unexpected hours, and the keys of the gaol remain in his custody during the night.

Convicted prisoners are allowed to see their friends once in three months on an order from one of the Board or Local Inspector, provided the prisoner's conduct merits this favour; there is now a suitable place between two iron gates through which prisoners can see visitors; unconvicted prisoners can see their friends twice in the week.

No escape was attempted from this prison during the past or the present year.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

By the Governor—	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	21	—	10	—
Other Punishments, . . .	1	—	5	—
Total, . . .	22	—	15	—

Nature of the Punishments included under "Other Punishments, viz.:—Being confined in their sleeping cells on Sunday for a certain number of hours, but on the ordinary diet of the gaol.

Punish-
ments.

These punishments were all inflicted by the Governor, and afterwards approved by the Board. In no case was magisterial interference necessary. I would wish to call the attention of the prison authorities to the 78th section of the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, and the 12th section of the Act 19 & 20 Vict., cap. 68, which define what bedding shall be supplied to each prisoner; no exception is made, and as the deprivation of bedding is not a punishment which the Governor is by law authorized to inflict, he incurs a grave responsibility in depriving prisoners under punishment of the bedding which the law directs. The words of the 78th section of the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, are—"The bedding to be allowed to poor prisoners shall consist of one ticken for straw, and three single blankets for each bed." The Act 19 & 20 Vict., cap. 68, directs, "In addition to the bedding to be allowed to poor prisoners mentioned in the 78th section of the Prisons Act, one pair of sheets shall be allowed to each bed."

Employment on day of Inspection.

<i>Hard Labour.</i>		M.	F.
Breaking stones, . . .		9	—
Washing and scouring, . . .		—	2
Total, . . .		9	2

<i>Industrial Labour.</i>		M.	F.
Breaking stones, . . .		3	—
Knitting, . . .		—	2
Total, . . .		3	2

<i>Summary.</i>		M.	F.
Hard labour, . . .		9	2
Industrial labour, . . .		3	2
Unemployed, . . .		3	—
Cook, . . .		1	—
Total in custody, . . .		16	4

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1869, . £58 10s. 7d. | 1870, . £47 13s. 4d. | 1871, . £61 0s. 10d.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Denagel
County
Gaol.

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour work at stone-breaking from lock-out to lock-up, which is the only hard labour in use in this gaol. A large quantity of stones are broken, and a fairly remunerative sum is realised thereby.

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour are directed to break 12 cwt. of stones during the day, and those not so sentenced 8 cwt. Poor prisoners for trial break 8 cwt. daily.

Skilled artisans are employed at their trades as far as is practicable.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	189	50	127	48
Average daily number of pupils,	15.74	3.92	21.75	8.74
Number of days on which school was held,	233	246	168	202

School-hours.—Males—10 to 3; Females—12 to 1.

The teachers are not trained, but it is stated that the male teacher is a good scholar. The schools are not in connexion with any educational body, or inspected by professional inspectors. The Chaplains inspect the school, and enter observations in the register.

All prisoners, except old men and persons who do not speak English, attend school.

Dietary and Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 8d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s. 9d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s. 9d.; potatoes, per cwt., 5s. 5d.; new milk, per gallon, 10d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 5d.; salt, per cwt., 2s.; coal, per ton, £1 2s. 8d.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 3d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 4s.; whinstone, per ton, 1s. 7½d.; hearth-brooms, per dozen, 2s. 6d.; leather, upper, per lb., 1s. 9d.; leather, sole, per lb., 1s. 5d.

Net average Daily Cost of ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1869, . . 4.42d. | 1870, . . 4.54d. | 1871, . . 5.069d.

The food which was prepared for the prisoners on the day of my visit was of excellent quality, and I observe that the Chaplains only on two occasions during the year faulted the bread, but the milk is stated always to be good. I questioned all the prisoners in charge, no complaint was made by any, they appear to be carefully attended to; at the same time it is evident that discipline is as strict as the imperfect buildings and system will permit.

Net Cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1869, . £1,744 10s. 11d. | 1870, . £1,807 4s. 10d. | 1871, . £1,793 9s. 0d.

Total Cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1869, . £977 15s. 7d. | 1870, . £993 1s. 11d. | 1871, . £929 14s. 2d.

Average Cost of each Prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1869, . £49 11s. 2d. | 1870, . £49 18s. 2d. | 1871, . £55 18s. 5d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners, for the last three years.

1869, . 13s. | 1870, . — | 1871, . £9 9s.

NORTH DISTRICT. Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for Naval Prisoners, for the last three years.

Donegal County Gaol. 1869, . £15 5s. | 1870, . — | 1871, . —

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise Prisoners, for the last three years.

1869, . £38 3s. 9d. | 1870, . £29 17s. 4d. | 1871, . £19 11s. 10d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the Maintenance, &c., of certain classes of Prisoners.

1869, . £81 3s. 9d. | 1870, . £40 13s. 9d. | 1871, . —

Number of Coroner's Inquests held in the Gaol during 1871, and up to day of Inspection in 1872, and at what dates.

None in 1871; one in 1872, date 2nd January, but the death occurred on 30th December, 1871.

Books and Accounts.

All the various books and registries of discipline and finance in this gaol are kept with commendable attention by the clerk, under the instruction and inspection of the Local Inspector and Governor. Some suggestions also made by my colleague have been adopted. All the prescribed books are in use. The Local Inspector and the Governor are most careful in testing the accuracy of the issue and consumption of provisions used in the gaol, and they initial the abstract of Daily Consumption Book after it has been properly checked by them—the Governor twice in the week, and the Local Inspector once. The Chaplains and the Medical Officer keep journals in which they enter the duty performed.

The Governor takes more than ordinary care to enter the different occurrences in the gaol, marking in red ink paragraphs requiring attention. The Local Inspector also enters in his journal any observations which he thinks worthy of notice. Each turnkey, when on duty, makes a separate report, and accounts for his own class. The report of the night guard is entered in the State of the Prison at Locking Book. The Work Ledger is now carefully kept, and likewise the Officers' Conduct Book.

The maintenance of each prisoner confined in the gaol in 1871 averaged £55 18s. 5d. The cost of staff was £929 14s. 2d., while all other expenses of the gaol amounted to £881 15s. 8d. My colleague called attention to the heavy expenses of the staff of this gaol in his report for 1871.

The average number of inmates, debtors included, amounted to 32 (omitting fractions), and, I believe, that a small gaol would meet all the requirements of the county, and if reconstructed on an improved principle would be a great saving to the county.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.			John Browne, Clerk & Store-keeper, and <i>superintends trades.</i>		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Samuel John Crookshank, esq., Local Inspector,	150	0 0	Geo. Walker, Schoolmaster and Turnkey,	49	0 0
Rev. John Saml. McClinton, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0 0	James Baird,	54	0 0
Rev. Wm. A. Russell, Pres- byterian Chaplain,	40	0 0	John Vance, <i>Shoemaker,</i>	44	0 0
Rev. Philip Devlin, D.D., Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0 0	John Scott,	44	0 0
Robert Little, esq., M.D., Physician and Surgeon,	—		William Neely,	39	0 0
James Gillespie, Apothecary,	30	0 0	Robert Keatley,	39	0 0
Resident.			Jane Ashe, Matron,	44	0 0
Samuel Searle, esq., Governor, 228	0	0	Mary Jane Hetherington, Assistant Matron,	29	0 0
			Eliza Baird, Nurse-tender,	15	0 0

Vacancies in the Staff since last Inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Mary Anne Browne, Assistant Matron, resigned, and Mary Jane Hetherington was appointed in her place.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Donegal
County
Gaol.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

None.

On account of the high price of provisions and necessaries the Board increased the salaries of all the intern officers except the nurse, viz., to each £4 per annum, and to the governor £8 per annum.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1871.	From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met for the discharge of business,	12	7
Local Inspector to Gaol,	214	197
Ditto, to each Bridewell,	4	3
Chaplain, Established Church,	193	168
Presbyterian Chaplain,	163	138
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	196	148
Physician and Surgeon,	162	168
Apothecary,	406	283

Warders do not wear side-arms as formerly. This alteration has been made on the suggestion of the Inspectors-General, and found to be satisfactory.

Hospital.

	1869.		1870.		1871.		1872 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	9	4	17	—	19	2	7	1
Average daily number in hospital,	82	21	76	—	60	09	24	08
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	08	44	85	13	117	10	56	22
No. of deaths in the Gaol,	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£3 2s. 8d.		£1 4s. 8d.		15s. 7d.		£1 4s.	
Cost of all extra diet ordered by medical officer,	—		—		15s.		—	

The hospital wards in this gaol are—one for each sex, which is found sufficient for the requirements. They are commodious and well ventilated, with water-closets off each, but have no exercising grounds attached. A bell has been fixed from each ward by which prisoners can communicate with a turnkey, who now sleeps in the hospital. The officers mess-room has been removed from the building.

The surgery also has been removed from the top to the ground floor of the hospital.

The Medical Officer receives no remuneration for his services in the gaol, being also surgeon of the county infirmary he is compelled, under the 86th section of the Act 5 & 7 Wm. IV., cap. 116, to discharge the duties gratuitously in the prison.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir James Stewart, bart.	Wm. H. M. Style, esq.	John Cochrane, esq.
Francis Mansfield, esq.	Robt. G. Montgomery, esq.	William Young, esq.
William Sinclair, esq.	Geo. Spence Fenton, esq.	Robert M'Clintock, esq.
T. W. D. Humphreys, esq.	James G. Grove, esq.	Lt.-Col. John A. Conolly.

The Board meets on the second Tuesday of each month, when liabilities are discharged by separate cheques given to each contractor, unless the accounts are small, when they are included in one cheque in favour of the Local Inspector of the gaol, who then pays them, and the receipts are produced at the next meeting of the Board.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

North
District.Donegal
County.

Bridewells.

	Letterkenny.		Glenties.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	55	13	20	1
Of whom were Drunkards, .	34	7	13	—
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, .	15	3	2	—
Of whom were Drunkards, .	4	2	2	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, .	Fortnightly in Letterkenny, on Wednesdays, and in some other parts of the district; monthly at Newtownnunningham; transmittals direct.		At Glenties on first Friday of the month; at Ardara on second Tuesday; at Dunlow fortnightly, on Thursdays.	
Committals,	Now regular.		Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and order,	In fair repair, except outside wall damp.		In good order and fair repair, except that the yard gates and door-posts of privies unsound.	
Security,	Sufficient with care.		Yard perfectly insecure; it is in front of bridewell, with low walls and sheds.	
Accommodation,	Males, day-room and two cells, with four beds in each; females, day-room and two cells, with two beds in each. Two large exercising yards.		Two small day-rooms and three sleeping cells. There is but one yard for all prisoners.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient and good.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	By pump in female yard, which supplies water to both by pipe.		None; pump out of order; water chalybeate, and unfit to drink.	
Sewerage,	Stated to be sufficient; the rain-water from roof passes through it.		A cesspool behind privies.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well ventilated.		Clean, dry, and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	5d. per day for three meals.		4d. per day; if three meals, 6d.	
Salary of Keeper,	£30; wife as matron, £5.		£30; wife as matron, £5.	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment.	Is court-keeper, salary £4.		Court-keeper, salary £4; and clerk of church.	
Statutable Inspection,	7th October, 1872.		5th October, 1872.	
Remarks,	I found no prisoner in charge.		No prisoner in charge.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

	Buncrana.		Donegal.		NORTH DISTRICT. Donegal County. Bridewells.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of Commitments in past year.	22	4	62	13	
Of whom were Drunkards.	11	2	22	9	
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding Inspection.	9	3	5	6	
Of whom were Drunkards.	3	2	3	—	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Fortnightly at Buncrana; monthly in other parts of the district.		On Wednesdays; every three weeks at Donegal; in other parts of the district, monthly.		
Commitments,	Commitments regular.		Regular.		
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept, but the same name entered on every remand; this multiplies the apparent number of commitments.		
Repairs and order, . .	In good order and repair.		Roof in fair repair, but one door of yard and frames of other doors quite rotten. Painting and whitewashing required.		
Security,	Imperfect.		The yards very small and insecure.		
Accommodation, . .	Two cells and a day-room for prisoners of each sex. The exercising yards very small; one day-room occupied by keeper.		Two small day-rooms, in one of which is a bed; three sleeping cells, one with two beds; two very small exercising yards.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient.		Bedding sufficient, and of good quality; buckets required.		
Water, how supplied, .	None, except from roof.		None, except from roof; pump out of order, but water is brackish. Keeper has to send half a mile for water for prisoners to drink; formerly an allowance was made for water, but withdrawn last three years.		
Sewerage,	Sewers discharge into cess-pool inside.		Stated to be sufficient.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well kept, but damp and dark.		Clean and orderly, but dark and damp; ventilation bad.		
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	6d. per day for all prisoners.		5½d. per day for all prisoners.		
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£20; wife as matron, £5.		£30; wife as matron, £3.		
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment.	Court-keeper, salary £4, and clerk of petty sessions.		Is Court-keeper, salary £4.		
Statutable Inspection, .	23rd August, 1872.		5th October, 1872.		
Remarks,	No prisoner in charge.		No prisoner in custody. One prisoner, charged with horse stealing, escaped from this bridewell in February, 1872, but was retaken.		

JOHN LENTAGNE, Inspector-General.

NORTH
DISTRICT.DOWN COUNTY GAOL, AT DOWNPATRICK.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
28TH SEPTEMBER, 1872.Down
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	3	—	—	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	1	4	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny:—</i>						
To Imprisonment,	3	1	4	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	1	4	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	2	—	2	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	5	3	8	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	3	1	4	1	—	1
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	2	7	9	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	9	1	10	—	—	—
Drunkards,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total in custody,	33	16	49	1	—	1

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of inspection.		From 1st January to day of inspection.		Number in Custody during the year, denoting the number of times each had been committed in any year.
	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	
Convicted at Assizes,	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
„ Summarily,	— —	1 —	— —	8 —	— —
Committed for Trial,	— —	— —	— —	2 1	— —
Total,	— —	1 —	— —	11 1	— —
Committed Once,	— —	1 —	— —	— —	8 1
„ Twice,	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 —
Total,	— —	1 —	— —	— —	11 1
Number sent to Reformatories,	— —	— —	— —	— —	4 —
Included in the preceding—	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —
Workhouse Offenders,	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —
Offenders on leaving Workhouse	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Down
County
Gaol.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	51	25	1871,	39	20
1870,	42	30	1872 (day of Inspection),	33	16

Number of Vagrants in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	3	-	1871,	-	1
1870,	-	-	1872 (day of Inspection),	-	-

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1872.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	2	2	1872 (up to and including day of inspection),	3	3
1870,	-	1	Day of inspection,	-	2
1871,	1	6			

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872 (up to the day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of Inspection.	Corresponding date in previous year.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of Infanticide).	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter.	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Infanticide.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants.	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, and other carnal offences.	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Common assaults.	63	12	60	10	38	6	12	-	3	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm.	5	-	7	-	5	1	2	-	3	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty.	11	1	20	7	11	-	1	-	-	-
Other assaults.	1	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	3	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Robbery.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny.	43	28	58	21	36	13	7	5	10	6
Receiving stolen goods.	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement.	4	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences.	2	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud.	2	-	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
Arson, and attempts to commit arson.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other malicious offences against property.	13	1	6	2	6	4	-	-	1	-
Forgery.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences against the currency.	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perjury & subornation of perjury.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Down
County
Gaol.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year—continued.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872 (up to the day of Inspection).		In custody on			
							Type of offence.		Corresponding date in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Riot, rescue, &c.,	4	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Military offences,	2	—	2	—	3	—	2	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revenue offences,	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences—										
Against the person,	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, with violence,	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, without violence,	7	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	85	109	78	83	45	46	2	9	6	10
Refusing to prosecute, &c.,	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Detaining materials of work, &c.,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leaving service,	3	—	5	2	6	1	—	—	—	—
Total criminal class,	269	157	276	136	164	74	30	15	23	17
Vagrancy,	6	4	8	4	5	3	—	—	—	1
Drunkenness,	42	60	67	75	21	38	—	1	3	1
Debt,	46	4	42	5	26	2	3	—	5	1
Remanded for further examination,	24	5	22	4	20	4	—	—	3	—
Total,	387	230	415	224	236	121	33	16	39	20

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	42	5	26	2
Criminals,	298	140	184	78
Vagrants,	8	4	5	3
Drunkards,	67	75	21	38
Total,	415	224	236	121

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) and number of times each had been Committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once within the year,	299	111	173	60
Twice "	20	14	15	12
Thrice "	4	8	1	4
4 times "	3	4	1	2
5 " "	2	4	—	3
6 " "	—	1	—	—
7 " "	—	2	—	—
Total,	328	144	190	81
Number of above committed for first time,	273	95	141	44

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) committed in the year 1871, and to the day of Inspection in 1872, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
DUBLIN
COUNTY
GAOL.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only,	253	94	137	40
Twice,	26	7	17	8
Thrice,	9	8	7	5
4 times,	4	4	3	4
5 „	10	4	6	3
6 „	4	—	5	3
7 to 11 „	8	8	10	3
12 to 16 „	1	5	3	2
17 to 20 „	1	—	—	1
21 to 30 „	2	7	2	5
31 to 40 „	—	4	—	4
41 to 50 „	—	2	—	2
51 to 60 „	—	1	—	—
61 to 70 „	—	—	—	1
Total Number of Individuals committed, .	328	144	190	81
No. of Commitments represented in fore- going,	574	762	437	608

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.			From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	33·17	18·23	—	34·78	16·36	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	51		15th Nov.	63		17th March.
Lowest ditto,	33		5th Jan.	38		17th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	46		15th Nov.	43		17th March.
Ditto of females,	27		18th April. 23rd May.	22		10th Sept.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	22		5th Jan.	24		17th Jan.
Ditto of females,	11		5th Jan. 22nd June.	12		18th May.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1872.

30th April, 1865,	131	28th February, 1869,	87
17th March, 1866,	137	26th April, 1870,	84
8th April, 1867,	114	28th March, 1871,	87
31st March, 1868,	100	17th March, 1872,	63

Population last census, 299,866 inhabitants; area, 612,495 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions, last seven years:—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Convictions,	104	70	73	105	89	37	32
Acquittals,	64	56	72	27	44	40	51
Total,	168	126	145	132	133	77	103

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Proportion of males and females in the above return:—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Males, .	140	106	115	270	86	66	89
Females, .	23	20	30	22	12	11	14
Total, .	168	126	145	292	98	77	103

Committal of drunkards:—

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.		1872, 9 months	
To the Gaol, .	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the Bridewells of the county, .	25	40	64	28	33	49	76	57	43	50	42	60	67	75	21	24
	68	31	65	45	55	81	65	43	47	57	38	29	13	30	-	-
	106	71	92	71	93	81	141	100	110	99	80	90	110	101		
	177		170		181		241		209		170		211			

Police return of number of known thieves, receivers of stolen goods, and suspected persons at large in the County Down, in the month of September, 1870, and in the month of April, 1872:—

	In September, 1870.				In April, 1872.			
	Under 16 years.		Above 16 years.		Under 16 years.		Above 16 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Known thieves, and re- ceivers of stolen goods, .	14	1	105	83	8	-	36	26
Suspected persons, .	37	7	102	83	21	11	117	43
Total, .	51	8	207	166	29	11	153	69
Total, 1870, { Males, .			208				182	
{ Females, .			174				80	
			432				262	

The houses of receivers of stolen goods, resorts of thieves, brothels, &c., in the county numbered in September, 1870, 152. In April, 1872, they were 131.

The preceding schedule shows a decrease of 170 in the number of known thieves and suspected persons at large in the district during the ten months between the two returns, and a decrease of 21 in the number of houses of bad repute.

When I made my inspection, 33 males and 16 females of all classes were in charge, including 3 debtors (males) on pauper allowance, 2 military offenders, and 3 males and 1 female for trial.

Of the prisoners under sentence, in custody, 6 males and 2 females had been convicted by juries at assizes or quarter sessions, 2 by courts martial, and 19 males and 13 females summarily by magistrates sitting in petty sessions.

The crimes and sentences of the convicted prisoners were:—

The males, 2 youths of 26 and 20 years of age military offenders, convicted, one of disgraceful conduct and sentenced to an imprisonment of 672 days with hard labour. The other who had made a false declaration on his attestation was sentenced for one month. Seven males were under sentence for larceny or assaults with intent to rob, 1 a juvenile 14 years of age sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for two months, the others 1 for one month and 5 for six months each.

Twenty-one offenders (males) were in custody charged with murder, manslaughter, assaults, riot and disorderly conduct. Three for trial, and

18 under sentences of imprisonment, 2 of twelve months, 1 of nine, 3 of six, 1 of two, and 9 of one month each and under.

The females were:—

One for trial for larceny from the person, and 4 others under sentences, 2 of six, 1 of three, and 1 of four months, likewise for larceny; 1 other was for concealment of a birth sentenced for nine months, and 10 for disorderly conduct in the public streets and loitering for prostitution, 2 sentenced for six months, 3 for two months, and 2 for four months, and 4 for fourteen days and under.

Eleven individual males and 1 female under sixteen years of age were in custody in this gaol in 1872, 3 were twice committed, 4 were sentenced to reformatories, 3 were workhouse offenders, or who had absconded from the workhouse, 4 males had been sentenced for periods varying from 1 to 2 months, 5 for fourteen days, and 3 including the female were discharged at petty sessions. In 1871 33 males and 2 females were committed, 1 male was under ten years of age. One was twice, and 1 four times in custody during the year, and four were ordered to be sent to reformatories, one of whom was refused by the managers on medical grounds as scrofulous and was discharged.

The old prison block in which debtors are confined in this gaol is flagged, damp, cold, and unsuitable, but as imprisonment for debt will soon cease I do not counsel that any expense be incurred in remodelling it. Three pauper debtors were in custody when I visited, one of whom was in charge when my colleague visited in 1871.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

DUBLIN
COUNTY
GAOL.

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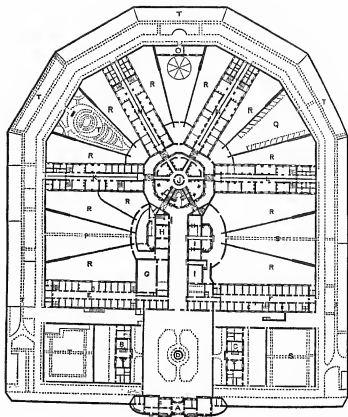
Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	3	Store Rooms,	8	4
Yards,	9	2	Laundry,	—	1
Day Rooms,	7	2	Drying Room,	—	1
Solitary Cells,	16	1	Lavatories,	13	7
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	103	16	Baths, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,	1	1
Cells, heated and furnished with bells,	53	47	Privies,	12	4
Cells to contain three persons,	2	—	Water-closets,	15	13
Hospital Rooms,	4	2	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	—
Chapel,	1	—	Reception Rooms or Cells,	4	4
Workshops,	15	—	Pumps,	1	1
Workshops,	24	—	Capstan-mill,	1	—
Kitchen,	1	—	Other machines for hard labour—		
Bakery,	1	—	Shot, 9 lbs. weight, for shot-drill,	3	—
			Tell-tale Clocks,	3	—

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.			
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.		
Blankets, pairs of	130	61	Shirts,	105 41	Shifts,	63 36
Sheets, pairs of,	153	59	Jackets,	80 36	Jackets,	87 49
Rugs,	139	77	Vests,	56 43	Petticoats,	82 11
Bed-ticks,	163	13	Trowsers,	59 68	Aprons,	67 19
Bedsteads,	247	-	Caps,	55 47	Neckerchiefs,	12 10
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	68 17	Caps,	80 42
					Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	21 14

I found the prison when I made my inspection in a very creditable condition of order and cleanliness. The buildings in use in sound repair except that in one place at the gate, plastering has fallen off from damp.



A, entrance gate; B, female hospital; C, male hospital; D, reservoir for water; E, female wing; F, male wing; G, laundry; H, Governor's house; I, Deputy Governor's house, office, and Board-room; J, Kitchen, &c., ground floor—Governor's house, principal floor—chapel, upper floor; K, half wing occupied; L, master debtors, half wing occupied; M, N, unoccupied; O, capstan-mill; P, laundry yard; Q, stone yard; R, airing yards; S, Deputy Governor's garden; T, Governor's garden; V, stations for tell-tale clocks.

One escape from the gaol was attempted in February, 1871, but none in the present year.

Some improvements have been completed since my last inspection, two water-closets have been put up adjoining the Governor's house, and they appear fully to answer the purpose intended, as the foul smell which I had formerly observed at that spot does not now exist. Metal effluvia traps have been fixed at the openings in the sewers, and the boiler in the cook-house has been reset and put in order, some privies in yards have likewise been converted into water-closets, but other alterations much required have not been made. The chapel is in the same state as formerly, and the females are still compelled to mount to the top of the central building to chapel through long passages and up steep steps (33 steps) on the outside in frosty, and wet, and windy weather, and the flags so slippery from green moss on them as to be dangerous to old and infirm people. Although I am fully sensible of the necessity for the alteration of this apartment and the approaches to it, I do not at present, pending legislation, suggest that the expense of the alterations be incurred until the wishes of Parliament are known.

Fifty-seven cells in the male prison, and forty-nine in that for females, are suitably fitted up for separation with bells, and are heated and lighted by gas. During the short days of winter the gas remains lighting in the cells in the evenings after lock-up, but is not lighted in them in the mornings after unlock.

In both male and female prisons there are sufficient lavatories and water-closets, and in the reception wards at the entrance to each prison are baths and every suitable appliance.

The sewerage of this prison, although expensively constructed, is not satisfactory, and is in the same state as when I previously inspected, except that, as has already been stated, the openings to the sewers are now protected by foul-air traps.

The suggestion of my colleague in his report for 1871, that the cells formerly fitted up for the separation of juveniles, with bells and are heated, be used as punishment cells for male prisoners, has been adopted, and guard-beds have been placed in them; but when I visited I found that the bell which should ring from these cells into the guard-room of the officers was carefully muffled, so that it would be impossible for a prisoner in the punishment cell to make himself heard by the officer. This appeared to me to be a serious dereliction of duty on the part of the warders, which should not be permitted.

Water for prison use is abundant. It is conveyed by a crank pump near the entrance gate, worked by two men on each side, and three relays. It comes from a reservoir outside the precincts of the gaol, about a mile distant, whence it flows into the tank marked D on the plan, and thence into all the cells of the separate prisons, male and female, and into the different yards of the gaol.

The laundry, which is attached to the female prison, is divided into twenty separate stalls for washing, with hot and cold water laid on; a good ironing and folding room and drying closet, with eight horses adjoins.

A photographic room has been erected in the gaol at a cost of about £46, and the prison schoolmaster now takes photographs of prisoners, at a cost of 9½d. for materials for each copy, and 6d. to the officer for the negative.

All classes of inmates, except debtors, those in hospital and who discharge prison duties, are subjected to the discipline of the separate system, under the Act 3 & 4 Vic., cap. 44.

The circuits of the night patrol are tested by three tell-tale clocks, marked at intervals of half an hour—one in guard-room, one in central building, No. 9, and one at the extremity of the male prison. Two are

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protected by padlocks (Hobb's patent), the third in the guard-room has only an ordinary lock.

Two turnkeys patrol at night round the extremity of the prison, one from 9 P.M. to 1.30 A.M., the other from that hour to 6.30 A.M. The intern watch is up to 10 P.M.

Unlook is held at 6.30 A.M. in summer, and 7 A.M. in winter, and the prison cells are locked for the night at 6 P.M. in summer, and 4.30 P.M. in winter.

The supply of bedding and prison clothing in use when I visited was sufficient and generally good, except that some sheets in cells not used were much worn. I found some good new clothing in store. The Governor has opened a book in which is detailed the clothing in use, and when each article of clothing is condemned it is marked off as such.

The Local Inspector and Governor take stock quarterly.

A large iron box on a good plan for fumigating the private clothes of prisoners has been put up in the hospital yard, and I am informed that the necessary precaution to fumigate and disinfect the clothing of all prisoners, male and female, is taken and carefully attended to.

The store for the private clothing is over the gate, that for prison property in No. 12 building, and for females in the female prison.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority,	1	—	1	—
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells,	35	1	38	3
Total,	36	1	39	3

Punish-
ments.

Forty-two punishments were inflicted previously to inspection in 1872, one by magistrates, members of the Board, for a false charge made against an officer; 3 were for eating food previously to inspection.

As already observed the male punishment cells are heated, but those for females are not heated, and have no guard-bed. Prisoners are not, however, kept in them during the night.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan. 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	51	56	15	35
Average daily number of pupils, . .	3.85	6	1.61	6
Number of days on which school was held,	144	288	144	210

School-hours.—Males, 10 A.M. to 12 Noon. Females, 12 Noon to 2 P.M.

School.

The preceding table shows that the average number of males who attended school in this prison in 1871 was (omitting fractions) 3, and 1 in 1872. The averages of females at school were 6 in both years. Only juveniles receive secular instruction in the male prison, hence the small number of pupils in attendance. The schoolmaster warder taught school previously to his appointment as a prison officer. * The assistant matron who gives instruction to the female prisoners never was trained. The schools are not in connexion with any educational public body, or inspected by their officers. There does not appear any remarks by the Chaplains in the school registry; but when the school is confined to one or two prisoners, as is the case in the male prison here, there is not much room for remarks by Chaplains even if they visited.

*Employment on day of Inspection.**Hard Labour.*

Shot-drill, . . . 13 males.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Breaking stones, . . .	3	—	Cleaning prison, . . .	3	2
Breaking freestone, . . .	3	—	Schooling, . . .	1	—
Picking oakum, . . .	1	3	Washing, . . .	—	3
Baking bread, . . .	2	—	Sewing-work, . . .	—	7
Cooking, . . .	2	—	Nursing, . . .	—	1
Smith-work, . . .	1	—			
Attending sick, . . .	1	—	Total, . . .	17	16

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard labour, . . .	13	—
Industrial labour, . . .	15	15
Sick, . . .	1	—
Discharged (before labour hours), . . .	2	—
Other classes of prisoners, viz:—		
Schooling, . . .	1	—
Nursing, . . .	—	1
Attending sick, . . .	1	—
Total in custody, . . .	33	16

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1869, . £17 14s. 0d. | 1870, . £16 2s. 7d. | 1871, . £12 7s. 5d.

Little industrial employment is carried on in this gaol, the labour of the male prisoners being principally of a punitive character—shot-drill, with 9 lb. shot, for three and a half hours, daily, and occasionally by working the capstan-mill; but the mill is not turned to any useful purpose, as I am informed it would require a force of from thirty to forty men to apply it for grinding corn. On the day of my visit 1 prisoner (male) was employed as a smith, 2 others in the bakehouse, and 7 stone-breaking, and picking oakum. The women were 3 in the laundry; others were picking oakum, sewing, and sprigging muslin.

Male prisoners act as cooks and assist in the bakehouse. Two were in the kitchen and 2 in the bakehouse on the day of my visit. One of the greatest defects in the management of this prison is the want of remunerative employment, the entire amount received for produce of prison labour for 1871 only amounted to £12 7s. 5d. during the year.

Artisans when in charge are employed at trades; all the prison clothing is made by prison labour, and a quantity of stonehammers has lately been made by the blacksmith in charge.

Contracts and Dietary.

Bread, white, per 1 lb. loaf, 2½d.; ditto, brown, per 1 lb. loaf, 1½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s. 6d.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s. 2d. (7s. average present price); new milk, per gallon, 8½d.; butter milk, per gallon, 2d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 3d.; coal, per ton, 18s. 6d.; turf, per load, 5s.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 6d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6s. 8d.; candles, per doz. lbs., 5s. 6d. and 7s.; soap, white, per cwt., £1 8s.; ditto, brown, per cwt., £1 6s. Other contracts—Shoes, per pair, 8s. 6d.; clogs, per pair, 4s. 6d.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1869, . 4'77d. | 1870, . 4'22d. | 1871, . 4'1d.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody on the day of my visit, no Provisions. complaint was made to me by any. I tasted the food prepared for the use of the prisoners, it was of good quality; bread is baked in flat cakes.

North
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on the premises, and is excellent; the food is cooked by steam, but the cooking is stated to be very expensive from the large amount of fuel which the cooking apparatus requires. The Chaplains regularly report on the quality of the food supplied, and invariably their reports are favourable.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1869, . £1,934 13s. 4d. | 1870, . £1,848 14s. 7d. | 1871, . £1,736 7s. 6d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1869, . £1,030 4s. 2d. | 1870, . £1,013 13s. 7d. | 1871, . £1,021 17s. 6d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1869, . £26 9s. | 1870, . £29 5s. 1'60d. | 1871, . £29 9s. 1'21d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners for the last three years.

1869, . — | 1870, . £0 10s. 9d. | 1871, . £0 14s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise Prisoners for the last three years.

1869, . — | 1870, . £1 10s. 1d. | 1871, . —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of Prisoners.

1869, . £138 12s. 10d. | 1870, . £176 6s. 3d. | 1871, . £102 9s. 11d.

Number of Coroner's Inquests held in the Gaol during 1871, and up to day of Inspection in 1872, and at what dates?

One on 12th April, 1871; and one on 25th September, 1872.

Books and
Accounts.

The various books and registries of discipline and finance directed by superior authority are in use here, and are carefully kept by the Deputy Governor. They are regularly checked by the Governor, who examines the Dietary Book on the last day of each month and puts his initials to it.

The journals of the Local Inspector and Governor are careful records of any occurrences in the gaol which these officers consider noteworthy. The Local Inspector also makes monthly reports which he reads to the Board. The Officers' Conduct Book is properly kept. The Medical Officers' Report Book is fully kept. The Chaplains enter in their journals the duties which they perform. The Presbyterian Chaplain likewise makes some observations in his journal.

The markings of the tell-tale clocks are entered in the State of the Prison at Lockings Book by the Deputy Governor, whose duty it is to examine the clocks each morning.

Hospital.

	1869.		1870.		1871.		1872 (To day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	20	1	5	4	3	1	10	2
Average daily No. in hospital,	1'71	0'15	0'34	0'31	0'05	0'09	1'08	0'40
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	76	17	32	20	33	14	55	20
No. of deaths in the gaol,	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Cost of medicine,	£7 6s. 7d.		£0 4s. 8d.		£4 0s. 10d.		£5 11s. 4d.	

Hospital.

The hospital buildings are separate, one on each side of the entrance to the gaol. They are much too large for the requirements of the prison. The wards are good and roomy, but without fixed bathtubs or water-closets; they are, however, seldom occupied by prisoners, and earth-closets have been placed in them, one in each. One male was in hospital on the day of my

visit; and another, a pauper debtor, had just died, and his body was awaiting the arrival of the coroner. Sometimes when a female debtor is in custody, she is placed in the hospital for prisoners of that sex.

Insane persons committed as dangerous are sometimes in custody here. On the 4th April, 4 male lunatics were in charge—one who attempted to commit suicide, another deaf and dumb, one an epileptic, and the fourth who will not eat, and has frequently to be fed with the stomach pump. This man spends his time picking off the plaster of the walls of his cell, but is so idiotic that he is not a fit subject for punishment. The wood-work of both hospitals were painted previously to my visit in 1872.

Non-Resident District.

Does County Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>								
	£	s. d.				£	s. d.	
B. N. Johnston, Local Inspector,	100	0 0	Turnkeys	J. C. McCartney, Schoolmaster & Photographer,	35	0 0		
Rev. G. M. Ritchie, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0 0		George Gordon,	35	0 0		
Rev. Wm. White, Presbyterian Chaplain,	40	0 0		Samuel Murray,	35	0 0		
Rev. P. O'Kane, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0 0	<i>Resident.</i>					
John K. Macoskie, Surgeon,	—		Major L. J. Thompson, Governor,			200	0 0	
Dr. R. F. Nelson, Apothecary,	27	12 10	John Waterworth, Deputy Governor,			120	0 0	
Turnkeys	Elisha Jackson, Tailor,	57	16 0	Wm. Gibson, Turnkey, Miller,			35	0 0
	Adam Young, Carpenter,	45	0 0	Eliza Davidson, Matron,			30	0 0
	John Crawford,	35	0 0	Harriet E. Jackson, Assistant Matron,			30	0 0
			Jane Duncan, Hospital Nurse,			18	5 0	

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

No food rations are given; the resident officers are supplied with fuel and gas. The turnkeys are supplied with one suit of clothing yearly.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.	From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met for the discharge of business,	13	9
Local Inspector to Gaol,	178	118
Do. each Bridewell, { Newry,	5	3
Do. each Bridewell, { Newtownards,	4	3
Chaplain, Established Church,	209	179
Presbyterian Chaplain,	209	222
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	201	126
Surgeon,	159	141
Apothecary,	181	173

I observe in the journal of the Local Inspector that a prisoner in July brought a charge against one of the officers, but the man was a person of infamous character, and the Board considered the charge false.

Board of Superintendence.

Rev. John F. Gordon.	Robert Gordon, esq., J.P.	D. S. Ker, esq., J.P.
Andrew Nugent, esq., J.P.	Robert F. Maxwell, esq., J.P.	James Bullic, esq., J.P.
Robert Huron, esq., J.P.	Samuel Murland, esq., J.P.	R. F. Gordon, esq., J.P.
Col. Forde, M.P., J.P.	James Cleland, esq., J.P.	Hon. Capt. S. Ward, J.P.

The Board meets regularly on the last Saturday of each month for the transaction of business, when accounts are examined and liabilities discharged by a draft drawn in the aggregate in favour of the Local Inspector, who pays each creditor, and accounts at the next meeting of the Board for the disbursements which he has made.

In my observations on this gaol, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I am well satisfied with its general management, and I believe that both the Governor and Local Inspector are anxious to have their prison as effective as possible, and to adopt the suggestions of the Inspectors-General where practicable and inexpensive.

North
District.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Down
County.

Bridewells.

	Newtownards.	
	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year, .	39	4
Of whom were Drunkards, .	10	2
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding Inspection, . .	11	1
Of whom were Drunkards, .	1	-
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Petty Sessions fortnightly in this district.	
Commitments, whether regular, .	Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In good order and repair.	
Security,	Sufficient with care.	
Accommodation,	Four cells for each sex below; two large day-rooms above with a lavatory off each of them.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	There is no bed or bedding in one of the cells for each sex; there are ten bedsteads in the Bridewell, one should be removed into each of the empty cells, and supplied with bedding. I found no sheets on the beds on the male side of the Bridewell, as they were being washed. Some extra sheets should be supplied, also blankets and rugs.	
Water, how supplied?	Ample; by force pump to lavatory, off day-room.	
Sewerage,	Effective; a stream of water behind the Bridewell. The overflow from roof runs through the privies.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Dry, clean, and well ventilated; cells boarded.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	Males, 4d.; females, 3½d.; only two meals are given.	
Salary of Keeper,	£40; wife as matron, £5.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper, salary, £8.	
Statutable Inspection,	20th August, 1872.	
Remarks,	One male, a deserter, in charge for last eight days.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

	Newry.		NORTH DISTRICT, Down County, Bridewells.
	M.	F.	
No. of Commitments in past year, . . .	93	36	
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	33	24	
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection, . . .	74	34	
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	13	7	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Petty Sessions weekly, on Wednesdays, and a Borough Court sits on Fridays; transmittals generally on Saturdays.		
Commitments, whether regular, . . .	Some illegal remands for seven days, signed by one Justice, from Banbridge and Rathfril- land Petty Sessions.		
Registry,	Correctly kept.		
Repairs and Order,	In good order and repair; lately painted on the outside.		
Security,	Sufficient with care.		
Accommodation,	Seven cells for each sex, with two large day- rooms and exercising yard. Lavatories, off day-rooms, well supplied with water.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, . . .	Sufficient for the number of prisoners com- mitted to the bridewell.		
Water, how supplied?	Ample; supplied from town main.		
Sewerage,	Effective.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Venti- lation.	Dry, clean, and well ventilated.		
Cost of Dietary per head per day, . . .	For males, 3½d.; for females, 3d.		
Salary of Keeper,	£50; and wife as matron, £2.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		
Statutable Inspection,	11th August, 1872.		
Remarks,	I found six males and three females in custody, four of the males had been inmates of the bridewell since the 13th and 15th of the July previous, and another since the 22nd July. They were charged with murder. Another man and a woman, returned con- victs, were in charge for larceny of money, and two females for loitering for prostitution.		

JOHN LENTAGNE, Inspector-General.

NORTH
DISTRICT.FERMANAGH
County
Gaol.FERMANAGH COUNTY GAOL, AT ENNISKILLEN.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
11TH OCTOBER, 1872.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	1	1	—	1
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny—</i>						
<i>To Imprisonment,</i>	5	—	5	—	—	—
<i>Of Misdemeanors, &c.,</i>	2	—	2	—	—	—
<i>By Court-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	—	2	2	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	9	—	9	—	—	—
Total in custody,	19	2	21	1	—	1

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENCES.	In custody on the day of Inspection.				From 1st January to day of Inspection.				Number in Custody during the year, denoting the number of times each had been Committed in any year.	
	16 years old and under.		Above 16 and not exceeding 16 years.		16 years old and under.		Above 16 and not exceeding 16 years.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted summarily, Committed for trial,	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	5	—
Total,	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	—	7	—
Committed Once,	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	—	7	—
Number sent to Reformatories, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Fermanagh
County
Gaol.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	25	3	1871,	12	6
1870,	13	9	1872 (day of Inspection),	19	2

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1872.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	1	2	1872, up to and including		
1870,	1	—	day of Inspection,	1	2
1871,	1	—	Day of Inspection,	—	—

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872 (up to the day of Inspection).		In custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing date in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infanticide,	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Rape, and other carnal offences, . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common assaults,	20	9	60	14	35	5	7	—	4	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm, Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other assaults,	14	1	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	10	—	4	—	3	—	3	—	1	—
Larceny,	—	—	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Receiving stolen goods,	10	7	6	9	6	6	2	2	4	3
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, . .	—	2	1	1	5	3	2	—	—	—
Other malicious offences against property,	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the Currency, . .	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Military offences,	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Revenue offences,	1	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences:—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Against the person,										
Against property, with violence,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, without vio- lence,	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breach of contract,	—	—	5	9	2	6	—	—	—	—
Disorderly conduct in workhouse, .	7	1	11	1	7	3	—	—	1	—
Other misdemeanors,	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illegal trespass,	4	—	4	—	2	—	1	—	1	—
Total criminal class,	78	22	120	30	61	28	18	2	11	5
Vagrancy,	—	—	4	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Debt,	106	39	84	30	56	32	—	—	—	1
Remanded for further examination,	13	—	7	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
	16	8	12	2	7	4	—	—	1	—
Total,	213	69	327	71	186	62	19	2	12	6

Highest number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1872.

				NORTH DISTRICT.	
				Fermanagh County Gaol.	
8th September, 1865,	47	14th October, 1869,	28		
17th September, 1866,	48	2nd July, 1870,	37		
11th July, 1867,	48	1st May, 1871,	32		
25th January, 1868,	33	5th June, 1872,	30		

Population 105,708 inhabitants; area 457,185 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions last seven years :—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Convictions,	36	39	37	20	25	11	33
Acquittals,	22	45	13	11	19	11	52
Total,	58	84	50	31	44	22	85

Comparative number of males and females for trial during that period :—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Males,	34	61	51	22	37	18	74
Females,	24	23	19	9	7	4	11
Total,	58	84	50	31	44	22	85

Committals of drunkards :—

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.		1872 (9 months).
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
To the gaol,	107	37	104	23	109	32	82	45	61	36	106	39	84	30	56
To the Bridewell at Newtownbutler,	1	—	1	5	—	—	1	2	3	—	2	1	2	—	—
	108	37	105	28	109	32	83	47	64	36	108	40	86	30	—
	145	133	141	141	130	120	148	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Known thieves, receivers of stolen goods, and suspected persons within this county at large in September, 1870, and in April, 1872 :—

	1870.				1872.			
	Under 16 years.		Above 16 years.		Under 16 years.		Above 16 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Thieves and receivers of stolen goods,	1	2	35	25	—	—	6	8
Suspected persons,	2	—	36	32	—	—	48	17
Total,	3	2	71	57	—	—	54	25
Total, 1870, {Males,	74				Total, 1872, {Males,	54		
	39					25		
	133					79		

The houses of receivers of stolen goods, resorts of thieves, and brothels in this county numbered in September, 1870, 74, and in April, 1872, 22, showing that in this district, as elsewhere, recent legislation has had a powerful effect in driving known bad characters from their previous courses.

I found when I made my inspection 19 males of all classes and 2 female inmates of this gaol.

The males were 1 a pauper debtor; 1 a military prisoner, tried by court-martial, and sentenced to imprisonment for 168 days; 1 on re-

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
Fermanagh
County
Gaol.

mand for larceny, and 16 convicted by juries, or summarily, at Petty Sessions.

The debtor, who is an old man, was in hospital, and one of the convicted prisoners, a boy of fourteen years of age from Newtownbutler, sentenced to imprisonment for one month for an assault, was placed with him in the hospital, in order that he might not be corrupted by association with some of the habitual offenders now inmates of the prison. One male was under sentence for two years, convicted of receiving stolen goods, and 2 for one year for sheep stealing and forgery. Four had been sentenced for six months—2 for larceny and 2 for assaults; all the other male prisoners in the gaol had been sentenced for terms of one month and under, 9 for assaults, and 1 for gambling; one man sentenced for an assault on his wife was evidently insane, and is a fitter subject for an asylum than for a gaol.

The only 2 females in custody were pickpockets, sentenced summarily, one for two months for larceny, and one for fourteen days.

Fifty-five females were inmates of this gaol in 1871, 20 of whom had previously been in custody; and I find from the prison books that they have 140 former convictions recorded against them in this gaol district.

Juveniles.

Besides the boy whom I found in charge, 6 males under sixteen years of age were inmates of this gaol previously to my inspection in 1872, and 3 others (1 male and 2 females) who had reached their sixteenth year. Two boys of thirteen and fourteen years of age had been tried for the murder of an infant and acquitted; another of fifteen years, and too old to be sent to an industrial school, had been sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment for being a vagabond; the others had been sentenced for terms of one month and under for assaults and leaving service; 1 boy, eleven and a half years of age, was sent to a reformatory during the year.

Accommodation.

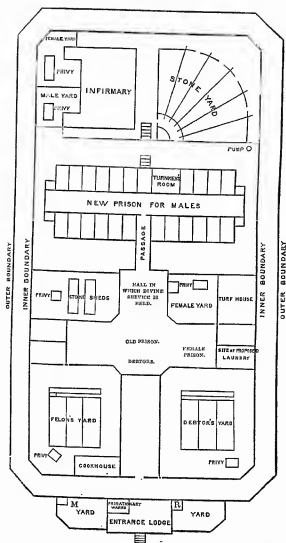
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	7	2	Workshops,	20	—
Yards,	5	3	Kitchen,	One.	—
Day Rooms,	3	1	Store Rooms,	3	1
Solitary Cells,	1	1	Laundry,	—	1
Single Cells, 6 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	68	36	Drying Room,	—	1
Ditto, heated and furnished with bells,	68	36	Lavatory,	—	1
Sleeping Rooms,	5	2	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	4	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	5	2	Privies,	6	2
Hospital Rooms,	4	4	Waterclosets,	14	2
Chapel,	One.	—	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	—
Workshop,	1	—	Reception Rooms or Cells,	1	1
			Pumps,	2	—
			Tell-tale Clock,	One.	—

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	65	26	Shirts,	29	51
Sheets, pairs of,	129	47	Jackets,	16	47
Rugs,	76	19	Vests,	15	34
Bed-ticks,	76	18	Trowsers,	15	42
Bedsteads,	120	-	Caps,	16	34
			Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	18	22
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	15	43
			Shifts,	13	21
			Gowns,	11	24
			Petticoats,	17	20
			Aprons,	10	18
			Caps,	12	19
			Stockings, pairs of,	6	13
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	4	19

Plan.

NORTH
DISTRICT,
Fermanagh
County
Gaol.



NORTH
DISTRICT.
*Fermagh
County
Gaol.*

I found the gaol when I made my inspection very clean and orderly, the building in sound repair, and the inmates carefully attended to. My colleague in his report for 1871 remarks on the anxiety of the Governor of this gaol to discharge the duties of his office to the satisfaction of the authorities, and I am bound to add that I have always found him willing to do so where practicable, and when the appliances at his command will permit. There are, however, various defects in the gaol to which attention has frequently been called and not remedied—above all, the faulty construction of the female prison; few prisoners of that sex, however, find their way into this gaol. There were only 2 on the day of my visit, sometimes only 1 is in custody, and the average number of female inmates during the present year has been (omitting fractions) only 3.

Attention having been called in former reports of Inspectors-General to the faulty construction of the stalled crank-pump by which the gaol was supplied with water, which is on a plan so dangerous that several lives have been lost in other prisons from the use of a similar mechanism; and as the alteration of the crank to render it safe would be attended with considerable expense, the Board has now made arrangements with the Town Commissioners of Enniskillen to be supplied with water for the gaol from the town reservoir, at a cost of 1s. 6d. per 1,000 cubic feet of water.

Gas is supplied to the corridors and passages of the prison, to the officers' quarters and to the hospital, but not to the cells.

The cells of the male prison are imperfectly heated by hot air, and are provided with bells. They are roomy and well ventilated, but flagged and never were certified under the 4th section of the Act 3rd & 4th Vic., cap. 44. As has been observed in former reports of the Inspectors-General, the female prison is so faulty that it would be a waste of money to attempt to improve it.

A good punishment cell has been fitted up since last inspection in the male prison, in the manner pointed out by my colleague, but it is flagged, and I would urge that a wooden guard-bed be put up in it; and that the provisions of the 78th section of the Act 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, 12th section of 19th & 20th Vic., cap. 68, and 31st rule of 109th section of the Prisons Act be carried out in all cases where prisoners are confined for the night in the punishment cells. The statute makes no exception, and the legal forms of punishment are distinctly laid down in the statute.

I found the bedding and prison clothing sufficient for the number of prisoners in charge; some of the blankets were thin, but still fit for use, and new prison clothing, of an excellent description of frieze from the Lishellaw factory, were being made; stockings are given to prisoners of both sexes, and caps to the females, but neckerchiefs are not supplied to prisoners of that sex. They now generally form part of the dress of females in well managed prisons, and are inexpensive.

A fumigating box for cleansing the private clothes of prisoners in store has been provided.

There is one tell-tale clock in the prison, which is kept in the office, and is marked from the outside by the night watchman. The markings are entered in the Governor's journal, and in the report book of the night watchman, but not in the State of Prison at Lockings Book.

Photography has been successfully carried out in this prison for the tracing of habitual criminals. By it four prisoners, convicted at the June quarter sessions previous to my visit, were traced by the Governor of this gaol to have been in the prisons at Armagh, Cavan, Downpatrick, Monaghan, Omagh, and Sligo, and being convicted were sentenced to penal servitude.

Unlock is held at 6, A.M., in summer, and 7, A.M., in winter; and the prisoners are locked for the night at 6, P.M., in summer, and at dark in winter. The Governor, his deputy, and turnkeys in charge of classes attend lockings and unlock. The night watch goes on duty at 9, P.M., and a superior officer makes a final inspection at 10, P.M.

The reception classes for each sex are provided with baths, in which prisoners are washed on admission, and the hospital and female prison have likewise baths, but not the male prison.

Year after year it has been remarked by the Inspectors-General, in their reports on this gaol, that the reception cell for females marked R on the plan is too far apart from the quarters for prisoners of that sex. It opens directly into the yard which forms the common passage of the prison to which all the male officers have access. A bell has, however, latterly been fixed from this cell to the hall opposite the matron's apartment, by which the inmate may, if she desires it, call the matron during the night; but of course supervision is impossible, and abuses might exist without coming under the notice of superior authority.

A laundry with three troughs, which are stilled, has been fitted up in a disused day-room, and a drying-room with a stove and flue across the apartment.

Visitors to prisoners converse with their friends through a grating, which as my colleague remarks in his report, is too close, and it is difficult for the person to be distinguished through it. My colleague suggests an improvement which might be carried out with advantage.

No escape was attempted from the prison during the past or the present year.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

By Governor—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	—	—	9	—
Other Punishments,	10	—	—	—
Total,	10	—	9	—

Nature of the punishments included under "Other Punishments," viz.—
Bread and water diet.

All punishments during the year were inflicted on the sole authority of the Governor, and afterwards received the approval of the Board. The Punishment Book is regularly signed by the chairman at its meetings.

Employment on day of Inspection.

<i>Industrial Labour.</i>				M.	F.
Making mats, . . . . .	.	.	.	1	—
Breaking stones, . . . . .	.	.	.	12	—
Tinsmith, . . . . .	.	.	.	1	—
Coopering, . . . . .	.	.	.	1	—
Quilting, . . . . .	.	.	.	—	1
Sewing, . . . . .	.	.	.	—	1
Total, . . . . .	.	.	.	15	2

Summary.

Industrial labour, . . . . .	.	.	.	15	2
Debtors (unemployed), . . . . .	.	.	.	1	—
Prison duties, . . . . .	.	.	.	3	—
Total in custody, . . . . .	.	.	.	19	2

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1869, . £17 10s. 8d. | 1870, . £16 5s. 0d. | 1871, . £13 8s. 8d.

Normal
District.
Fermagh
County
Gaol.

NORTH
DISTRICT,
—
Farisacough
County
Gaol.

No punitive labour has been enforced in this gaol during the past or present year. The males are employed tailoring, shoemaking, making mats, and coopering. Casks are purchased at 2s. 6d. each, and of the staves a large number of buckets are made. Stone-breaking is also enforced, and the females wash, knit, sew, and sprig muslin. Artisans when in custody are employed at their trades for the benefit of the gaol, but little profit is realized from the work of the prisoners, the amount received being only £13 8s. 8d. during 1871.

Schools.

Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Average daily number of pupils,	125	34	87	29
Number of days on which school was held,	195	39	129	27
School-Accs.—Males—From 9.30 to 11.30, A.M. Females—From 11.30, A.M., to 12.30, P.M.				

School.

There is no schoolroom in this prison. The teacher instructs the prisoners, male and female, individually in their cells, going from one to the other, the impossibility to impart sufficient instruction to persons of the class of prisoners under such circumstances is evident. The teacher was never trained under any public educational body. A matron is present in the cell when he gives instruction to the females.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 6d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s. 6d.; meat, per lb., 10d.; new-milk, per gallon, 10d.; butter-milk, per gallon, 4d.; candles, per lb., 5d.; soap, per cwt., £1 8s. Other contracts—tea, per lb., 2s.; sugar, per lb., 3½d.; coke, per ton, £1 1s.; sweeping chimneys for one year, £1 10s.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1869, . 3-87d. | 1870, . 3-696d. | 1871, . 4-04d.

The food for the prisoners, which I tasted on the day of my visit, was of good quality, and I observe that the Chaplains have reported favourably of the samples submitted for their inspection. I questioned all the prisoners in charge, no complaint was made to me by any.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1869, . £1,051 12s. 3d. | 1870, . £1,027 1s. 5d. | 1871, . £1,049 11s. 5d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, value of Rations, &c.

1869, . £722 6s. 7d. | 1870, . £727 1s. 8d. | 1871, . £734 12s. 3d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1869, . £49 18s. 2d. | 1870, . £49 7s. 6d. | 1871, . £44 15s. 1d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners for the last three years.

1869, . — | 1870, . — | 1871, . £9 13s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise Prisoners for the last three years.

1869, . £6 17s. 8d. | 1870, . — | 1871, . —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the Maintenance, &c., of certain classes of Prisoners.

1869, . £28 14s. 8d. | 1870, . £20 5s. 4d. | 1871, . £78 8s. 6d.

The books and registries of discipline and finance in use here are on the prescribed forms, and are kept by the schoolmaster, who is also clerk, with care and attention. Prisoners on reception enter their names in a book kept for the purpose. This has led to the identification of handwriting, and so procured convictions of offenders. Besides it shows improvement in writing made during imprisonment. All the superior officers have journals. The Local Inspector's journal is regularly kept. The Chaplains and Medical Officer record the duty performed, with occasional observations. The Governor's journal is carefully kept; all important incidents in the gaol are recorded in it.

The Governor checks the Dietary Book every night, and the Local Inspector from time to time; but I would suggest that he does so in future at fixed periods at least once in the week, and that he then marks his initials to the page.

The Officers' Conduct Book is a useful record of the efficiency or otherwise of the subordinate officers of a gaol, but it was not fully written up on the day of my visit. The night watchman keeps a journal which the Governor countersigns. In it are entered the markings of the tell-tale clock, but they should also be entered in the State of Prison at Lockings Book.

A system of passes for subordinate officers passing the gate has been established at the suggestion of my colleague, and found to work well.

Hospital.

	1869.		1870.		1871.		1872 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	7	7	9	4	14	2	7	1
Average daily number in hospital,	30	51	72	70	91	25	74	92
Number of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	15	2	10	3	27	3	11	2
Cost of medicine,	£1 6s. 5d.		£1 10s. 0d.		£2 5s. 0d.		£2 8s. 3d.	
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer,	£2 8s. 11d.		£2 13s. 8d.		£2 16s. 0d.		—	

As has been observed in former reports of the Inspectors-General this Hospital is one of the gaols in which the Medical Officer receives no salary for his attendance on prisoners, yet he is very attentive to his duties in it. The hospital building, which is three stories in height, is unnecessarily large. The wards are good and airy, with water-closets at the top of the building, and separate exercising yards for each sex. There are six wards besides a bath-room, with good bath with hot and cold water laid on, and shower bath. The nurse is locked within the hospital at night, but can communicate with the night watchman by a bell in case of necessity.

The medicine for the use of the sick prisoners is supplied from the County Infirmary; an excellent system, as fresh medicines are always obtained, and no waste occurs, besides it enables great economy to be exercised. This practice should be more generally adopted in gaols.

Situated on the borders of the lake, this prison is very healthy.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Samuel Clarke, esq., Local Inspector,	90	0	0	Hamilton Morrison, Deputy-Governor,	60	0	0
Rev. Samuel Greer, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0	Robert Patterson, Schoolmaster,	36	12	0
Rev. A. C. MacLachy, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30	0	0	Joseph Masterson, Cooper,	37	4	0
Very Rev. James McMeel, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0	John Clarke,	34	4	0
R. P. Walsh, esq., M.B., Surgeon, Resident.	—			William Johnston,	29	0	0
James Jeffers, Governor,	200	0	0	John Gough,	29	0	0
				Margaret Morrison, Matron,	35	0	0
				Catherine Granlisse, Hospital Nurse-tender,	26	4	0

NORTH DISTRICT.	<i>Vacancies in the Staff since last Inspection, how caused, and how filled up, viz. :—</i>
Fermagh County Gaol.	James Brennan, turnkey, superannuated, and was succeeded by William Johnston. William Clegg, turnkey, superannuated, and was succeeded by John Gough.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

None.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.	From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met for the discharge of business, . . .	18	6
Local Inspector to Gaol, . . .	188	130
Do. to each Bridewell, . . .	4	3
Chaplain, Established Church, . . .	201	171
Presbyterian Chaplain, . . .	227	118
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	163	174
Physician, Surgeon, Apothecary, . . .	132	107

All the subordinate male officers, the turnkeys, and schoolmaster take the night watch in rotation.

Board of Superintendence.

Rev. J. G. Porter.	M. H. Sankey, esq.	Sir V. A. Brooke, bart.
The Earl of Eankillen.	Lt.-Col. J. G. Irvine.	William Archdall, esq.
Robert Archdall, esq.	John Brady, esq.	J. D. Brien, esq.
M. C. Maude, esq.	John A. Pomeroy, esq.	John A. Wood, esq.

The Board meets on the first Thursday of each month, when salaries of subordinate officers are paid, and the general business of the establishment is transacted. Contracts and the salaries of superior officers are paid by presentment half-yearly at assizes. Small accounts and the salaries of the subordinate officers are included in one draft drawn in favour of the Governor, who produces receipts at next meeting of the Board. The turnkeys, when they receive their salaries, sign a book with the amount opposite each name.

At each assize a committee of the Grand Jury examine and compare the vouchers and accounts, which they certify, and recommend the amount required to carry on the current expenses during the year. Their report is signed by three members, and countersigned by the Chairman.

[BRIDEWELL.

STATE OF NEWTOWNBUTLER BRIDEWELL.

			NORTH DISTRICT.
			Feenahy & County.
			Bridewell.
No. of Commitments in past year, . . .	M. 21	F. 3	
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	2	-	
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection, . . .	8	-	
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	-	-	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, . . .	Fortnightly in this district. Transmittals regular.		
Commitments, whether regular, . . .	Regular.		
Registry,	Correctly kept.		
Repairs,	House in fair order, but privies in great disrepair, yards untidy and full of weeds; dashing falling from walls of yards; the ironwork and woodwork should be painted.		
Security,	Yards very insecure—see former reports of Inspectors-General.		
Accommodation,	Males, day-room and three cells; females, day-room and two cells. There is, besides, a dark cell not used. The keeper's apartment consists of one kitchen and a small bed-room only. He uses the day-room for females as a sitting-room, in which he keeps books, furniture, and tools.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, . . .	Sheets and blankets sufficient, but rugs much worn; some should be supplied.		
Water, how supplied,	Pump on premises, in order, but pump-stick unsound.		
Sewerage,	None; a cesspool at the back of the privies.		
Cleanliness, Ventilation, and Order, . .	Building clean, but whitewashing much required.		
Cost of Dietary,	6d. per day for all prisoners.		
Salary of Keeper,	£30.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	He is Court-keeper, but without salary; also clerk of petty sessions, for which he receives £30 yearly.		
Date of Inspection,	1st March, 1872.		
Remarks,	No prisoner was in charge when I visited. I found the bridewell very much in the same state as when my colleague visited in the previous September, except that the front of the building had been coloured and made tidy. I am informed that proceedings have at last been taken against the holder of the adjoining premises. I quite agree with my colleague, that this bridewell is not required, and should be closed.		

JOHN LENTAGNE, *Inspector-General.*

North
District
Leitrim
County
Gaol.

LEITRIM COUNTY GAOL, AT CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.—STATUTABLE
INSPECTION, 23RD NOVEMBER, 1872.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	3	—	3	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	—	2	1	—	1
„ further Examination,	—	1	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny:—</i>						
To Imprisonment,	3	2	5	—	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	—	3	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, .	6	—	6	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	8	—	8	—	—	—
Drunkards,	—	2	2	—	—	—
Total,	26	6	32	1	1	2

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of Inspection.		From 1st January to day of Inspection.		Number in Custody during the year, denoting the number of classes each had been committed in any year.	
	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		
Convicted summarily,	M. 1	F. —	M. 5	F. —	M. 6	F. 7
Committed for trial,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total,	1	5	1	7	8	—
Committed once,	1	5	1	7	8	—
Number sent to Reformatories, .	—	—	—	1	—	—

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

1869,	M. 17	F. 2	1871,	M. 11	F. —
1870,	15	1	1872 (day of Inspection),	26	6

Number of Workhouse Offenders in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

1869,	M. —	F. —	1871,	M. —	F. —
1870,	—	—	1872 (day of Inspection),	—	1

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1872.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	-	2	1872 (up to and including		
1870,	1	1	day of Inspection), . . .	1	-
1871,	-	-	Day of Inspection, . . .	-	-

NORTH
DUBLIN.

Leitrim
County
Gaol.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding date in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872 (up to the day of In- spection).		In Custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of Inspection.		Corre- sponding date in pre- vious year.	
Murder (exclusive of Infanticide),	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, and other carnal offences, .	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Common assaults,	31	5	79	2	62	3	7	-	2	-
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	2	-	5	-	10	-	3	-	-	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	9	-	5	-	6	-	1	-	1	-
Other assaults,	4	-	6	2	8	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery,	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	1	-
Larceny,	2	3	7	1	7	4	1	2	2	-
Receiving stolen goods,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences, Fraud, and attempts to defraud, .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences against the currency, . .	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Perjury and subornation of perjury, Bribe, &c.,	52	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Military offences,	1	-	2	-	4	-	1	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	1	3	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-
Revenue offences,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences—										
Against the person,	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Against property with violence,	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Against property without vio- lence,	-	-	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace, . .	5	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	2	-
Having unregistered arms, . . .	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Breach of Fishery Laws,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breach of contract,	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Using threats,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trespass,	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Obstructing the public road, . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Refusing to give evidence, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Damaging the telegraph,	-	-	-	-	6	-	5	-	-	-
Total, criminal class,	130	17	119	10	134	16	23	3	11	-
Drunkenness,	16	16	19	13	23	18	-	2	-	-
Deft,	5	-	2	-	7	-	3	-	-	-
Remanded for further examination,	25	1	19	4	8	2	-	1	-	-
Total,	176	34	159	27	172	36	26	6	11	-

NORTH
DISTRICTLeitrim
County
Gaol.

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	2	—	7	—
Criminals,	138	14	142	18
Drunkards,	19	13	33	18
Total,	159	27	172	36

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and number of times each had been Committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once within the year,	153	14	146	14
Twice,	8	1	6	4
Thrice,	1	1	1	2
4 times,	—	2	1	—
5 „	1	—	—	—
8 „	—	—	—	1
Total,	143	18	154	21

No. of above committed for first time, 107 8 112 10

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) committed in the year 1871, and to the day of Inspection in 1872, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only,	99	8	111	10
Twice,	29	4	25	6
Thrice,	8	1	6	1
4 times,	1	—	1	1
5 „	—	1	—	—
6 „	—	—	2	—
7 to 11 „	6	—	9	2
12 to 16 „	—	1	—	—
21 to 30 „	—	3	—	1
Total No. of Individuals committed,	143	18	154	21

No. of commitments represented in foregoing, 238 112 276 73

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.			From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	14.28	1.03	—	15	3.38	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	28	—	28th Feb.	29	—	23rd Nov.
Lowest ditto,	9	—	23rd July.	6	—	23rd May.
Highest number of males at any one time,	23	—	28th Feb.	27	—	6th Jan.
Ditto, of females,	3	—	28th Feb.	6	—	7th Aug.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	8	—	23rd July.	4	—	23rd May.
Ditto, of females,	—	—	14th March.	—	—	1st Jan.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1872.

NORTH
DISTRICT

Leitrim
County
Gaol.

3rd February, 1865,	27	25th October, 1869,	25
15th April, 1866,	38	4th March, 1870,	67
9th January, 1867,	33	28th February, 1871,	28
17th January, 1868,	44	23rd November, 1872,	29

Population last Census, 104,744 inhabitants; area, 392,363 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions last seven years:—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Convictions,	56	61	48	33	28	70	37
Acquittals,	63	59	38	45	39	40	61
Total,	119	120	86	78	65	110	98

Numbers of each sex sent for trial, as given in the preceding table:—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Males,	101	105	73	63	56	104	89
Females,	18	15	13	15	9	6	9
Total,	119	120	86	78	65	110	98

Committals of drunkards:—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	(104 males.)
To the Gaol,	17 19	10 35	41 23	27 36	35 24	16 18	19 12	23 18
To the Bridewells of the county,	35 5	39 1	37 8	28 1	20 5	37 8	40 5	- -
	52 24	50 36	78 31	55 37	55 29	53 24	59 18	- -
	76	94	109	92	84	77	77	-

Police return of known thieves, receivers of stolen goods, and suspected persons in the county Leitrim in September, 1870 and 1871:—

	1870.				1871.			
	Under 16 years of age.		Adults.		Under 16.		Above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Known thieves and receivers of stolen goods,	-	-	7	1	-	-	6	2
Suspected persons,	2	-	46	12	1	-	32	5
Total,	2	-	53	13	1	-	38	7

Number of houses of receivers of stolen goods, resorts of thieves, and brothels, 17 in 1870, and 10 in 1871.

I found in the gaol when I made my inspection 28 males and 6 females of all classes.

The males, 3 pauper debtors, 2 untried prisoners, and 21 under various sentences of imprisonment; 15 of them summarily convicted, and 6 by jury. Two had been convicted at assizes of a grave assault, and conspiracy to murder.

I observe that all the male convicted prisoners in custody under sentence of hard labour had been guilty of "offences against the person," and sentenced to imprisonment, two for eighteen months, and two for periods of five and six months respectively; two for three, and five for one month; two were for fourteen days; eight others, not sentenced to hard labour, mostly boys, had been sentenced to fines, and in default imprisonment for terms not exceeding two months; one was a small boy ten years of age, for stealing turf, and five (also boys) for damaging telegraph wires; the only two adults of this class in charge were one for desertion from the militia, and one for an assault.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
——
Laltrim
County
Gaol.

Six females were inmates of the gaol when I visited; three convicted of receiving stolen goods, and larcenies, two of whom had been tried, and sentenced to imprisonments, one for two, and one for one year; the third, who had been summarily convicted had been sentenced for six weeks. Two others were in custody for being drunk. The sixth female prisoner in charge was a refractory pauper committed from Mohill, a distance of eleven and a half miles to the gaol on remand, on the 20th October, 1872, charged with insubordination in the workhouse. From a report forwarded to the Prisons Office by the Local Inspector, it appears that on the 29th of the month she was sent from this gaol for trial to the Mohill Petty Sessions, but no magistrate having attended she was again remanded and brought back to the gaol; she was a second time brought to Mohill Petty Sessions on the 22nd November, but on that occasion also no magistrate having attended she was a third time brought to the Mohill Petty Sessions on the 26th of the month when she was tried and sentenced to imprisonment for one week after travelling a distance to and from the gaol, as I am informed of eighty-one miles, at a cost to the ratepayers for the hire of the cars which conveyed her backwards and forwards to and from the gaol of £1 12s. I believe it would be desirable if arrangements could be made to punish refractory paupers without putting the county to so great an expenditure, and the constabulary to the fatigue which the removal to and from the gaol of this female and others of her class must cause sometimes, as on the present occasion, at a most inclement season in the year; on this subject I append an extract from Local Inspector's report to the Board of Superintendence, 7th November, 1872:—

"The police bills for conveyance of prisoners for the month of September amounts to £17 14s. 2d. On looking over them I find a case of this kind:—A prisoner arrives from Mohill, with escort, at seven o'clock in the evening, same prisoner returns to Mohill next morning at 7.30 A.M. Cost to the county for car-hire 20s.

"Signed

JOHN A. PEARO,

"Local Inspector."

I find on looking over the statistical tables for 1871 that only eighteen individual females were inmates of this gaol during that year; four of these were more than once in custody in 1871, ten had been previously convicted, and these ten females have 104 committals recorded on the prison books against them, three had been from twenty to thirty times committed. The average cost of each inmate of the gaol in 1871 was £81 11s. 4d., hence may be judged the great cost these few criminals are on the rates for maintenance. During both the past and present year on several occasions no female was an inmate of the gaol, and for several months only one female was in charge.

No revenue prisoner was in custody in 1871 or 1872.

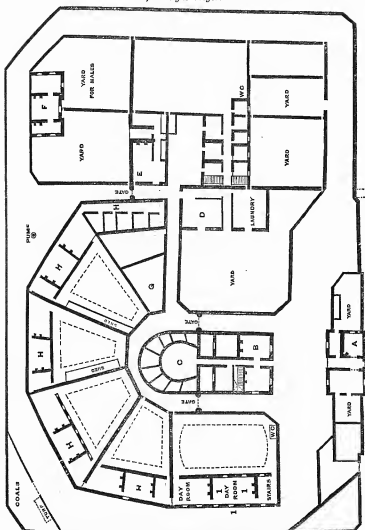
Juveniles.

Eight juveniles, all males, were committed to this prison previously to my inspection in 1872, one was twice committed; five of these were punished for damaging telegraph wires, and three for larceny, one of the latter for leaving the workhouse dressed in the clothes of the union, which he was therefore accused of stealing, but acquitted; one of the others was sentenced to a reformatory.

No female under sixteen years of age was an inmate of this gaol in 1871, or previously to my inspection in 1872.

[PLATE.

*Plan of Leitrim County Gaol, prepared by James Butler Pratt, Esq., A.B.,
C.E., County Surveyor.*



A, guard-room, &c.; officers room above; B, Governor's house, Board-room and Local Inspector's offices above; C, chapel; D, female prison, thirty-one cells, school-room and laundry under, debtors' room, Matron's room, day-room above; E, kitchen and stores; F, hospital; G, treadmill, tank, bath; H, male prison, fifty-six cells, ten day-rooms, &c.; I, marshals, two day-rooms under and twelve cells above.

M 2

not stockings, caps, or neckerchiefs. The Act 7th Geo. IV. cap. 74, directs that female prisoners shall be suitably clothed, and it is considered that these articles of dress are suitable for female prisoners under such circumstances. The female prisoners might be usefully employed in knitting the stockings, and making caps for their own use.

Some prisoners complained to me of the difficulty of standing on the treadwheel, which since it has been repaired works too fast, and they say that they cannot keep up with it. I suspect that the fault is caused by the fan at the top of the mill having lost its wings, and there is therefore no resistance from the wind when at quick work, and the full complement of prisoners on it. The fan should be repaired, and if necessary the machinery tightened.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Leitrim
County
Gaol.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority, . . .	1	—	—	—
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	6	—	—	2
Total, . . .	7	—	—	2

The only punishments inflicted in 1872 previously to inspection in November was on a female refractory pauper in custody when I visited. Punish-
ments.

The record of punishments in the gaol are regularly submitted, to the Board when it meets. The punishment cells are flagged and not heated, but have been properly ventilated since last inspection.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

	M.	F.
Treadwheel,	9	—

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Stonebreaking,	8	—
Wardsmen,	2	—
Shoemaking,	1	—
Tailors' work,	1	—
Sewing,	—	4
Wardswoman,	—	1
Total,	12	5

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	9	—
Industrial labour,	12	5
Sick,	1	1
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	—
Debtors (unemployed),	3	—
Total in custody,	26	6

Amount received for Produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1869, . . . — | 1870, . . . — | 1871, . . . 8s.

A shoemaker and tailor (prisoners) were at work on the day of my visit, Labour, and eight males employed at stonebreaking. Stonebreaking is the only remunerative labour in the prison, and only 8s. is reported to have been received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol in

NORTH
DISTRICT
*Leitrim
County
Gaol.*

1872, and nothing was received on that head during the two previous years. Punitive labour is reported to be maintained in the gaol by tread-wheel and the water wheel, in summer for five and a half hours, and in winter for four and a half hours daily, with a rest of five minutes after every ten on the wheel. Prisoners not sentenced to hard labour break stones, yet no account is kept of their work. I am informed that 8d. per ton is now paid for breaking stones, formerly it was 4d. and 6d. per ton. The 107th section of the Prisons Act directs that an account shall be kept by the keeper of the prison of any profits which may arise from the prisoners' work therein, and one-third of such profits shall be for their use, the other two-thirds for the several necessities supplied to them. I would suggest that wire guards be worn by prisoners over their eyes when breaking stones.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	106	3	123	8
Average daily number of pupils,	9.26	1	10.26	1.90
Number of days on which school was held,	225	27	254	188

School-hours.—Males, 10 A.M. to 11 A.M.; females, 10 A.M. to 11 A.M.

Schools.

The male school is taught by the Deputy Governor and turnkeys; the females by the matron, when prisoners are in charge who will benefit by her instruction. The Protestant Chaplain visits the school; the Roman Catholic Chaplain was in bad health, and has since died. His successor had not been appointed when I visited.

The books belonging to the National schools are read, but the school is not in connexion with the Education Commissioners. Some books are required.

Dietary and Contracts.

Bread, white, per lb., 1½d.; bread, brown, per lb., 1½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s. 9d.; potatoes, per cwt., 3s. 4d.; meat, per lb., 8d.; new milk, per gallon, 10d.; coal, per ton, 17s.; turf, per box, 1s. 6d.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 4d.

Net average daily Cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1869, . 3.92d. | 1870, . 4.27d. | 1871, . 4.44d.

Provisions.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody. No complaint was made to me by any. The food prepared for the use of the prisoners on the day of my visit was of a very good description, and the chaplains report favourably of the provisions submitted for their inspection, but I observe from the gaol records that the milk supplied is sometimes faulty, and the Board in January, 1872, fined the contractor for that article £4 for the very inferior milk which he sent. It appears that the milk was analyzed and found to be one part water to two of milk. On my last inspection in 1870 the milk contractor had likewise been fined by the Board.

Books and Accounts.

Net Cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1869, . £1,127 16s. 8d. | 1870, . £1,280 11s. 6d. | 1871, . £1,264 8s. 6d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1869, . £800 6s. 2d. | 1870, . £813 10s. 6d. | 1871, . £797 9s. 9d.

Average Cost of each Prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1869, . £33 8s. 4 3/4d. | 1870, . £74 9s. 0 1/2d. | 1871, . £81 11s. 4 1/2d.

NORTH
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Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners for the last three years.

1869, . — | 1870, . 15s. | 1871, . —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the Maintenance, &c., of certain classes of Prisoners.

1869, . £40 19s. 6d. | 1870, . £61 17s. 7d. | 1871, . £48 8s. 0d.

The books and registries of discipline and finance in this gaol are duly kept, and the Deputy Governor, who is also clerk, appears to bestow much care on them. He was appointed Deputy Governor in June, 1872. He likewise takes the photographs of habitual criminals, for which services his salary has been increased from £40 to £50 per annum. The journal of the Local Inspector is kept with very great care and attention. In it he enters all matters connected with the prison which come under his notice. I regretted that his unavoidable absence prevented me from meeting him when I made my inspection, but I obtained much information from his journal.

Books and
Accounts.

I observe that the Officers are not kept strictly to their duties; this may arise from the frequent illnesses of the Governor. The Local Inspector in his journal refers to one case of neglect of duty by the turnkeys on the 23rd October last. On that morning the Governor was ill and unable to attend to the prison. The turnkeys were found sitting in the guard-room, and the hard labour prisoners, eleven in number, sitting or lying before the fire when they should have been at exercise. The Local Inspector states that he was informed that the mill had not been worked on that morning. Again, in August last, a male prisoner was at work in the yard attached to the Female Hospital, without a turnkey in charge. In July the Local Inspector found a prisoner with a pipe and tobacco in a cell which he believes the prisoner obtained in the court-house, not having been properly searched on his return to the gaol.

I find by the journal of the Governor that on some of these occasions he was very ill. On the 23rd October he could not go round the prison in the morning, being very unwell, and until the 3rd of November he was still so ill as to be compelled to remain in bed. I remark that on other occasions the Governor has been absent from duty through illness, and I beg to suggest that arrangements be made during the temporary illnesses of the Governor that the Deputy Governor take his place and be responsible for the discipline of the prison; but that officer should be placed in a position to command respect. He should have separate apartments, and his rank in the gaol recognised. He is now lodged in a room with two turnkeys which must lower his status in their eyes. An officer in charge even temporarily of an institution should not consort with the subordinates he is to command, and over whom he should exercise strict discipline. The Medical Officer's journal is regularly kept in full. The Chaplains also have journals.

I remark it stated in the journal of the Governor that on the 21st June the milk supplied by the contractor was bad and tea was substituted for it, on that day the provisions were not inspected by the Chaplains.

If the suggestions I now make relative to the Deputy Governor be carried out in future, the great irregularities in the observance of the rules of which the Local Inspector complains, will I trust cease.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Officers and Salaries.

DISTRICT.		New-Resident.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.	
Leitrim County. Gaol.	John A. Percy, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0	0	Turnkeys.	Francis J. M'Kenna, Deputy Governor and Clerk,	50	0	0
	Rev. S. H. Lewis, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0		Martin McGuire, Porter,	38	0	0
	Robert Bradshaw, esq., surgeon, ex-officio,	—				Hugh Tonyelliff,	38	0	0
	A. C. Swayne, esq., M.D., Physician,	40	0	0		William Quinn, can teach carpenter work,	38	0	0
	Mr. Wm. Heally, Apothecary, Resident,	20	0	0		John Irwin, Shoemaker,	38	0	0
	Hyacinth Dickson, esq., Governor,	200	0	0		Robert M'Carduck, employed in schooling,	38	0	0
						Mary A. Bourns, Matron,	33	0	0
						Bridget Farrelly, Nurse-tender,	20	0	0

Vacancies in the Staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

William Douglas, turnkey, superannuated; vacancy not filled. Rev. P. Dawson, D.D., Roman Catholic Chaplain, died; vacancy not yet filled; Curate noting post.

Officer on Gaol Allowance.
Bridget Farrelly, nurse-tender.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.	From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met for the discharge of business,	13	11
Local Inspector to Gaol,	192	183
Do. each Bridewell,	4	3
Chaplain, Established Church,	143	136
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	129	107
Physician,	226	225
Apothecary,	96	91

One of the turnkeys on the part of the others asked me to call the attention of the Board to the inadequacy of their salaries. They now receive £38 a year without rations. I consider that these officers should be sufficiently paid, but at the same time they should be compelled to discharge the duties of their office, and a strict discipline should be enforced over them.

Hospitals.

	1869.		1870.		1871.		1872 (to day of Inspection).	
No. of prisoners in hospital,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Average daily number in hospital,	17	1	25	3	27	4	29	6
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	04	—	1	—	08	01	08	01
Cost of medicine,	65	17	86	13	107	6	115	35
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer,	£6 2s. 4d.		£13 1s. 6d.		£10 1s. 1d.		—	
	7s. 4d.		£1 1s. 6d.		£1 9s.		£2 10s. 6d.	

Hospital.

The hospital accommodation in this gaol is sufficient; the wards, one for each sex, are well ventilated, but there are not water-closets in connexion with them, only privies in the yards; perhaps earth closets might be used.

The hospital matron has an apartment in the hospital where she sleeps, and bells have been fixed from the hospital, as suggested by my colleague. There is a bath in hospital with boiler adjoining. One man infected with itch was the only occupant of the male hospital; one female was in the ward for prisoners of her sex.

Board of Superintendence.

Major-Gen. Pottinger, C.M.	A. L. Tottenham, esq.	William Lawder, esq.
John J. Byrne, esq.	William Peyton, esq.	Major Birchall.
W.R. Ormsby Gore, esq. M.P.	H. L. Montgomery, esq.	Hugh O'Sheara, esq.
J. de A. La Touche, esq.	Francis La Touche, esq.	John R. Dickson, esq.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
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Gaol.

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of business, when accounts are examined and settled by draft in favour of the Local Inspector, who pays each creditor and produces vouchers at the next meeting of the Board. All officers, except the physician, receive their salaries monthly. He is paid half-yearly at assizes. Previously to each assize the Board audits the accounts, which are again examined by a committee of the Grand Jury.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Bridewells.

	Manorhamilton.		Ballinacora.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	37	9	52	1
Of whom were Drunkards, .	17	5	23	—
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, .	12	—	11	—
Of whom were Drunkards, .	6	—	3	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly at Manorhamilton, but in some parts of the district monthly.		At Ballinacora fortnightly, on every second Saturday.	
Committals, whether regular, .	Regular.		Some illegal remands for more than three days, signed by one Justice.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	In good repair and order.		In fair repair and order, but some painting required.	
Security,	Sufficient.		Yards quite insecure, walls very low.	
Accommodation,	Males: day-room, with cells containing four beds, above are two cells with three and four beds. Females: day-room, with cell containing five beds. Large exercising yards. A board for seat of male privy required.		Males: day-room, yard, and two cells, with two beds in each for males. Females: day-room, and cell with one bed; yard for exercise. The window of one of the cells for males looks into the yard where the females exercise.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied? . . .	By pump, in good order; and a pipe from cistern to yard. Effective, to river.		Pump in order.	
Sewerage,	Clean, and well kept; ventilation sufficient.		Stated to be effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	4d. for males; 3½d. for females.		Clean, dry, and ventilation sufficient.	
Cost of dietary per head per day,	£40, and uniform.		3½d. for females; 4d. for males.	
Salary of Keeper,	Court-keeper, without salary.		£40, and uniform.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	4th October, 1872.		Court-keeper, without salary.	
Statutable Inspection, . . .	14th July, 1872.		14th July, 1872.	
Remarks,	No prisoner was in charge at the time of my visit.		Two males in charge at the time of my visit.	

JOHN LENTAGNE, Inspector-General.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Londonderry,
County
Gaol,LONDONDERRY COUNTY GAOL, AT LONDONDERRY.—STATUTABLE
INSPECTION, 7TH OCTOBER, 1872.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ farther Examination,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	6	—	6	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military and Naval Offenders,	5	—	5	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	1	2	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	9	3	12	—	1	1
Drunkards,	4	10	14	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	33	14	47	—	1	1

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In Custody on the day of Inspection.				From 1st January to day of Inspection.				Number in Custody during the year, denoting the Number of times each had been Committed in any year.	
	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		M.	F.
Convicted at Quarter Sessions,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
„ Summarily,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Committed for Trial,	—	—	2	—	1	—	15	2	15	2
„ „	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Total,	—	—	2	—	1	—	19	2	19	2
Committed once,	—	—	2	—	1	—	17	2	15	2
„ twice,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3*	—
Total,	—	—	2	—	1	—	18	2	18	2
Number sent to Reformatories,	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—

Number of Returned Convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1872.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	—	2	1872 (up to and including day of Inspection),	1	3
1870,	1	3	Day of Inspection,	—	—
1871,	2	2			

* Includes 2 juveniles committed once each in previous years.

Number of Prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	42	11	1871,	41	15
1870,	35	13	1872 (day of Inspection),	33	14

NORTH
DISTRICT,
London-
derry
County
Gaol.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872 (up to the day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing date in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	5	-	2	-	4	-	3	-	4	-
Manslaughter,	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1
Concealing birth of infants,	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children, . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, and other carnal offences, . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Common assaults,	121	16	115	24	56	13	6	2	4	5
Assaults occasioning bodily harm, .	8	1	24	1	2	-	1	-	5	-
Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers on Duty,	37	2	36	6	51	3	3	-	7	1
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., . . .	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Robbery,	2	3	4	-	4	5	1	-	3	-
Taking and holding forcible pos- session,	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	-	3	2	2	1	1	-	1	-
Larceny,	25	8	29	17	20	19	2	1	2	1
Receiving stolen goods,	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement,	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Obtaining money by false pretences, Fraud, and attempts to defraud, . .	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Arson, & attempts to commit arson, .	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other malicious offences against property,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perjury and subornation of perjury, Riot, rescue, &c.,	4	1	16	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
Military offences,	5	-	9	-	4	-	2	-	1	-
Naval offences,	-	-	2	-	3	-	3	-	4	-
Under Poor Law Act,	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue offences,	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contempt of Court,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cruelty to animals,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences—										
Against property, with violence,	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Against property, without vio- lence,	9	3	3	2	6	-	-	-	-	1
Affecting the public peace,	30	3	23	23	8	10	1	1	1	3
Trespass, and stealing fruit,	2	-	2	-	4	-	2	-	-	-
Leaving service,	5	-	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Detaining stolen yarn,	7	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Trespass in pursuit of game,	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Arms in a proclaimed district, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total criminal class,	285	46	285	88	183	55	26	4	36	13
Vagrancy,	3	5	7	4	2	2	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness,	167	168	284	320	164	243	4	10	4	2
Debt,	29	1	13	1	15	-	2	-	1	-
Remanded for further examination,	46	8	25	7	25	8	1	-	-	-
Total,	530	228	614	418	387	308	33	14	41	15

NORTH
DISTRICT.Lond-
derry
County
Guac.

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	13	1	15	—
Criminals,	310	93	206	63
Vagrants,	7	4	2	2
Drunkards,	284	320	164	243
Total,	614	418	387	308

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been Committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once within the year,	378	97	194	38
Twice,	45	10	32	14
Thrice,	16	6	10	8
4 times,	6	8	6	9
5 " " " " " " " " " " " "	2	2	3	3
6 " " " " " " " " " " " "	3	—	2	4
7 " " " " " " " " " " " "	3	5	—	2
8 " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	2	—	—
9 " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	1	2	2
10 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1	3	—	1
12 " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	1	1	1
15 " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	3	—	1
20 " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	2	—	1
23 " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	1	—	1
30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	1	—	1
Total,	455	142	250	87
No. of above committed for first time,	301	69	163	38

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) committed in the year 1871, and to the day of Inspection in 1872, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only,	238	47	137	19
Twice,	60	27	45	9
Thrice,	62	14	18	9
4 times,	23	8	8	3
5 " " " " " " " " " " " "	12	4	5	3
6 " " " " " " " " " " " "	10	10	7	1
7 to 11 " " " " " " " " " " " "	21	10	13	10
12 to 16 " " " " " " " " " " " "	9	4	4	4
17 to 20 " " " " " " " " " " " "	4	2	4	5
21 to 25 " " " " " " " " " " " "	9	8	7	9
26 to 30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	6	—	1	1
31 to 35 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1	3	—	4
36 to 40 " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	2
41 to 45 " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	2	—	5
46 to 50 " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	1	—	—
51 to 55 " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	1	—	—
56 to 60 " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	2
61 to 65 " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	1	—	1
66 to 70 " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	—
71 to 75 " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	—
76 to 80 " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	—
81 to 85 " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	—
86 to 90 " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	—
91 to 95 " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	—
96 to 100 " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	—
101 to 105 " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	—
106 to 110 " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	—
111 to 115 " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	—
116 to 120 " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	—
121 to 125 " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	—
126 to 130 " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	—
131 to 135 " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	—
136 to 140 " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	—
141 to 145 " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	—
146 to 150 " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	—
151 to 155 " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	—
156 to 160 " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	—
Total No. of Individuals Com- mitted,	455	142	250	87
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing,	1,614	1,345	868	1,588

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.			From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody.	40.41	14.10	—	32.49	16.02	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time.	77		27th Sept.	62		31st Jan.
Lowest ditto.	30		23rd Jan.	33		19th Aug.
Highest number of males at any one time.	56		27th Sept.	42		10th April.
Ditto of females.	22		20th Sept.	25		31st Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time.	19		23rd Jan.	22		19th Aug.
Ditto of females.	6		28th Dec.	7		16th Sept.

NORTH DISTRICT
London-derry County Gaol.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1872.

29th April, 1865.	97	20th March, 1869.	68
8th March, 1866.	100	5th July, 1870.	67
18th February, 1867.	66	27th September, 1871.	77
24th November, 1868.	58	31st January, 1872.	62

Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement by order of Court.

Solitary Confinement.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
	5	—	3	—

Population, 173,932 inhabitants; area, 523,350 acres, of which 10,327 are under water.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years:—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Convictions.	68	76	52	56	95	83	77
Acquittals.	37	45	37	22	41	33	54
Total.	103	121	89	78	136	116	131

Comparative table showing the proportion of males and females committed for trial given in the above table.

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Males.	75	100	77	63	124	102	116
Females.	28	21	12	15	12	16	15
Total.	103	121	89	78	136	118	131

Committals of drunkards:—

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.		1872.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	(9 months.)
To the gaol.	108	189	72	48	86	170	95	194	95	195	137	165	284	320	164
To the bridewells of the county.	59	38	58	67	60	49	67	38	61	55	51	48	64	53	—
	167	229	130	115	146	219	162	232	156	150	188	213	348	373	—
	267	260	245	374	350	465	721	—							

Police return of known thieves, receivers of stolen goods, and suspected persons at large in the county on the 14th September, 1870 and 1871:—

	1870.				1871.			
	Under 16 years of age.		Above 16 years of age.		Under 16 years of age.		Above 16 years of age.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Known thieves, receivers of stolen goods, &c.	8	2	31	20	3	—	5	6
Suspected persons.	—	—	46	17	3	1	47	22
	8	2	77	37	6	1	52	30
Total, 1870.	{Males, 85; Females, 39} 124				{Males, 58; Females, 31} 89			

NORTH
DISTRICT.* London-
derry
County
Gaol.

Houses of receivers of stolen goods, resorts of thieves, brothels, &c., numbered 30 in the county in 1870, and 29 in 1871; and in the city 36 in 1870, and 19 in the year 1871. Total number of houses of ill-repute in county and city in 1870, 66, and 48 in 1871.

I found when I made my inspection of this gaol, 33 males and 14 females of all classes, including 2 debtors (males) in charge. The male prisoners under criminal committals were 5 naval and military offenders, sentenced by courts-martial to imprisonment for periods ranging from four months to six weeks, the latter with alternate weeks of solitary confinement and hard labour. One male was for trial for stabbing, and 1 sentenced to imprisonment for six months in default of bail. The other criminal prisoners in charge were—males—

Five for sheep stealing, larceny, and obtaining money under false pretences; 2 sentenced to an imprisonment of twelve months each, 1 for nine, 1 for two, and 1 for one month.

Two others were for malicious trespass, 1 sentenced for two months, and 1 for fourteen days.

All the remaining male prisoners in charge had been convicted of assaults, stabbing, and being drunk, and sentenced respectively—1 to be imprisoned for eighteen months, 1 for nine, 1 for five, and 1 for four months, the rest for terms varying from two months to fourteen days each.

Two male young offenders, sixteen years of age, were in charge for assaults, sentenced for one month and fourteen days respectively.

The female prisoners were for the most part prostitutes, 1 convicted of larceny, sentenced to an imprisonment of three months; the remainder, 3 for assaults and 11 for being drunk, 1 sentenced for seven months, the others for terms in no case exceeding one month.

Notwithstanding that offences against property in this county are not very numerous considering the extent and population of the district, yet frequent assaults, stabbing, and other crimes against the person, swell the calendar, which contrasts most unfavourably with those of the adjoining counties of Leitrim, Donegal, and Fermanagh. The committals of females to Londonderry gaol in 1871 numbered 142. In Leitrim only eighteen were committed during the year. In Donegal 36 and in Fermanagh 55. It is, however, satisfactory to observe that the workings of the Crimes Prevention Act appears to have produced a most salutary effect on the city of Londonderry. The number of houses kept by receivers of stolen goods, and to which thieves and prostitutes resort in the city, have diminished from 36 in 1870 to 19 in 1871.

Juveniles.

Nineteen male and 2 female young offenders, sixteen years of age and under (one under ten), were committed to this gaol during the nine months which preceded my inspection in 1872, 1 was twice committed. Thirteen males and 3 females were committed in 1871; no young offender was sent to a reformatory from this county in 1871, but 4 males were so sent in 1872.

No revenue prisoner was in custody previously to my visit in 1872.

Fifteen male debtors were inmates of the gaol in 1872, and 13 males and 1 female in the previous year.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs			Shirts, . . .	46
of, . . .	173	61	Jackets, . . .	48
Sheets, pairs of, . . .	124	61	Gowns, . . .	48
Rugs, . . .	17	1	Petticoats, . . .	67
Hammocks or			Aprons, . . .	72
Cots, . . .	40	18	Neckerchiefs, . . .	111
Bed-ticks, . . .	77	124	Caps, . . .	102
Bedsteads, . . .	86	84	Stockings, pairs of, . . .	29
			Shoes, Slippers, &	
			Clogs, pairs of, . . .	22
				26

NORTH DISTRICT.		Accommodation.					
		M.	F.			M.	F.
London- derry County Gaol.	Wards,	11	—	Store Rooms,		4	2
	Yards,	13	2	Laundry,		—	1
	Day Rooms,	5	—	Drying Room,		—	1
	Solitary Cells,	10	2	Lavatories,		2	8
	Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet, 136	34		Baths, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,		3	1
	Do., heated and furnished with bells,	57	34	Privies,		5	—
	Sleeping Rooms,	5	2	Water-closets,		16	7
	No. of Beds in such Rooms,	16	4	Fumigating Apparatus,		1	1
	Hospital Rooms,	3	3	Reception Rooms or Cells,		1	1
	Chapel,	1	—	Pump,		1	—
	School Rooms,	1	1	Well,		1	—
	Workshops,	2	—	Other Machines for Hard Labour, viz.—			
	Workshops,	49	—	Heavy Looms for Weaving Mats and Matting,		8	—
	Kitchen,	—	1	Tell-tale Clocks,		3	—

On my inspection I found the buildings in sound repair, very clean and orderly, the prisoners apparently well cared, and all suitably dressed. Stockings form part of the prison dress for both males and females, and the females wear caps which are not given in some prisons. I found an abundant supply of bedding in store and in use, and good store-rooms have been fitted up for the prison clothing and bedding. Some of the blankets in use were rather thin; but I am informed that where the blankets are light an extra blanket is given. A separate store has been provided for the private clothing of prisoners, which after being properly cleansed and disinfected is put up in bags and duly labelled. The old fumigating-box has been removed to the female prison, and a new apparatus put up in the male prison which has been found to answer well.

A sufficient number of cells are furnished with bells, heated by hot water pipes and lighted by gas; five of these have extra locks of a superior description for important prisoners; and there are baths, water-closets, and lavatories on each corridor in both male and female prisons. Prisoners are bathed on reception, and weekly afterwards. Two good baths have lately been put up in a disused day-room for their use.

The chapel has been lately altered. The work is well done, and the apartment is very suitable for Divine worship in a prison.

Gas is lighted in the cells for half an hour in the evenings after lock-up, and in the mornings from 7, A.M., until 8 during the short days of winter. Gas is burned in the corridors of the prison during the night. The rules are hung up on one side, and the dietary table on the other, in every cell, so that no prisoner can plead ignorance of his obligations, and is informed of the treatment which he will receive.

During ordinary years there is an abundant supply of water from a well, 80 feet deep, in No. 10 yard, in the prison grounds, from which the water is pumped into the general cistern, marked O on the ground plan of the gaol, a further supply is obtained from the town water-works.

A new cistern has lately been put up adjoining that long in use. From both cisterns water goes by its own pressure to every part of the gaol, except to the water-closets in the female prison, which are supplied directly from the town reservoir. A rent of £30 a year is paid to the Corporation for the water, and the additional tank will insure an unfailing supply during the dry season.

There is an excellent laundry, divided into three stalls in this gaol, and a small drying-room, of three horses, which is quite sufficient for the establishment, and is economically heated. There is also a good wringing machine in the laundry. Steam from the laundry is brought to the kitchen, and is used for cooking the provisions for the prisoners, from

which whatever food is required for the male prison is removed to the small room marked S on the plan, and afterwards taken into the prison for males. The reception rooms for females have hot and cold baths.

There are three tell-tale clocks in the prison, all well protected from being tampered with—one in the prison corridor, one in the office at front gate, and one in the office at the Governor's house; one night guard patrols the outside of the prison cells from 10, P.M., to 6, A.M., in summer and 7, A.M., in winter.

Three turnkeys do duty at night within the separate prison, being locked in.

All keys, including those of the front gate and hospital, are locked by the Governor in a safe in his bedroom after 10, P.M.; an alarm bell rings from the hospital to the guardroom where the night patrol is supposed to be on duty.

A forge has been lately put up in the gaol, in which the prison keys are repaired to prevent the possibility of their being tampered with outside.

The prisoners labour for eight hours in summer and seven in winter; three hours are devoted to meals and exercise, and one to school instruction. Unlock is held at 6, A.M., in summer, at 7, A.M., in winter. The prisoners are locked for the night at 6, P.M., on week days, and at 4, P.M., on Sundays. I do not approve of the custom of leaving prisoners locked in their cells from 4, P.M., on Sundays until the following morning without books or occupation.

Prisoners are employed in the garden of the Governor, by permission of the Board of Superintendence.

A visiting-room with two grated doors, six feet apart, has been provided, where prisoners see their friends; an officer remains between the doors. Visits to convicted prisoners are, by authority of the Board of Superintendence, once in the three months.

This prison contains 34 cells for female prisoners, all artificially heated, lighted, and furnished with suitable fittings. There are 136 cells for males, of these 79 are heated and fitted up for separation.

The prisoners exercise for one hour daily in the open air, this is insufficient; two hours are generally allowed for exercise in prisons managed under the separate system.

There are sufficient lavatories and water-closets in the prison, and the sewerage is effective.

In 1868 the Local Inspector called the attention of the Board of Superintendence to the condition of the outer wall of this prison, which is extremely insecure on the north and north-east sides by reason of sheds and walls placed against it, between the Governor's garden and the city police office, so as to afford easy access from the outside to the top of the wall; and he suggested that a piece of ground, twenty feet wide, be purchased on the north-east side of the gaol from Bishop-street to Bennett-street, to isolate and surround by an outer wall, thirty feet high, the present building, and to leave a small space belonging to the gaol outside the wall, on which no building would be erected. The purchase of the ground would cost about £1,000, and the building of walls, &c., about £1,250 more. Pending legislation on the subject of prisons in Ireland my colleague and I do not recommend any considerable expense to be incurred, but the matter should not be lost sight of.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells,	80	12	19	4
Stoppage of Diet,				

N

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
London-
derry
County
Gaol.
—
Punish-
ments.

The record of the punishments, which during the past and present year were awarded by the Governor (no necessity for magisterial intervention having arisen), has been regularly submitted to the Board, and signed by the chairman at its meetings.

There are 10 punishment cells for males on the basement of the prison, but only 3 are in use, they are heated and have bells on the spiral spring principle. I am informed that bedding is not always given to prisoners under punishment at night, and beg to call the attention of the prison authorities to the 78th section of the Prisons Act, and the 12th section of Act 19 and 20 Viet., cap. 68, which direct that all prisoners shall have the bedding mentioned in the above sections of the statutes.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Weaving mats and matting,	5	—
Matmaking,	15	—
Picking oakum,	2	6
Gaol duties,	2	—
Tailoring,	3	—
Cooking,	—	1
Washing,	—	3
Knitting,	—	2
Sewing,	—	1
Total,	27	13

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	27	13
Sick,	—	1
Discharged (before labour hours),	4	—
Debtors (unemployed),	2	—
Total in custody,	33	14

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years.

1869, . £156 7s. 3d. | 1870, . £173 1s. 9d. | 1871, . £191 11s. 4d.

Labour.

The large receipts from the industrial employment of the prisoners in this gaol show that their labour is not wasted, but turned to useful account to lighten the burden on the ratepayers. One turnkey, who is skilled in matmaking, instructs the prisoners in the work, and mats of a very superior description, which command the highest price in the market, water brushes for grooms, and other remunerative works are carried on. Prisoners sentenced to hard labour work at stone-breaking and the weaving of heavy mats in large mat looms. They also pick oakum.

The females are employed in the cooking of the food for both male and female prisoners, in the laundry, and at knitting and sewing.

The skill of artisans when in custody is turned to the best account.

No tread-wheel, shot-drill, or crank-wheel, has been provided in this prison for offenders sentenced to hard labour, as it is considered that human labour should not be wasted, but males so sentenced are compelled to do a certain fixed amount of work daily, to break half a ton of stones and to pick 4 lbs. of loose oakum. Females so sentenced pick 3½ lbs. of oakum when not employed in the laundry.

There are good separate cells for prisoners employed in breaking stones.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	425	25	220	33
Average daily number of pupils,	35.19	5.63	26	7.4
Number of days on which school was held,	244	274	165	183

School-hours.—Males—11½ to 12½. Females—10½ to 11½.

NORTH DISTRICT.
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London-
derry
County
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I found 21 prisoners at school on the day of my visit.

School.

The male teacher gives instructions to prisoners of both sexes, a matron being present when the females are at school.

The present teacher was never trained under any educational body, but formerly taught in a school on the property of the Marquis of Waterford. The turnkeys assist him. All the Chaplains visit the schools, and enter their observations in a book kept for the purpose. The Episcopalian Chaplain visited the male school 14 times and the female school twice during the year. The Presbyterian Chaplain visited the male school 13 times and the female school 4 times, and the Roman Catholic Chaplain made 24 inspections.

The school fittings are on an excellent plan, and here was first established the separation of the pupils during school hours on a system which has been adopted in other prison schools with advantage.

Dietary and Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 8d.; brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 7½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s.; new milk, per gallon, 9½d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2d.; coal, per ton, £1 10s.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5s. 10d.; soap, per cwt., £1 12s.; black soap, per cwt., £1 10s.; white paint, per cwt., £1 8s.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1869, . 5½d. | 1870, . 4½d. | 1871, . 4½d.

The food provided for the prisoners on the day of my visit, which I tasted, was of good quality; and I observe from the reports of the Chaplains, which are in the tabular form recommended for their use, that the provisions supplied to the gaol during the year met their approval, except that on two or three occasions the milk was found faulty. I questioned the prisoners in custody; no complaint against their treatment in the gaol was made to me by any. The clerk has charge of the provisions and he issues the supply required daily. The prescribed dietary is in use.

All provisions are obtained by contract.

This is one of the few prisons in Ireland in which female prisoners cook for the inmates.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1869, . £1,883 16s. 1d. | 1870, . £1,884 1s. 8d. | 1871, . £2,117 14s. 10d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, value of Rations, &c.

1869, . £1,058 5s. 6d. | 1870, . £1,055 3s. 7½d. | 1871, . £1,096 10s. 8d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1869, . £37 9s. 0½d. | 1870, . £39 2s. 3d. | 1871, . £37 17s. 1½d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners for the last three years.

1869, . . 12s. | 1870, . . £9 7s. | 1871, . . —

N 2

NORTH
DISTRICT.*Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for Naval Prisoners for the last three years.*London-
derry
County
Gaol.

1869, . . . £41 2s. | 1870, . . . — | 1871, . . . —

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise Prisoners for the last three years.

1869, . . . £4 6s. 3d. | 1870, . . . — | 1871, . . . £3 10s. 8d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.

1869, . . . £172 14s. 8d. | 1870, . . . £147 15s. 5d. | 1871, . . . £154 2s. 8d.

Books and
Accounts.

The various registries of discipline, statistics, and finance appear here to be kept with care and attention, but some as my colleague remarked in his report for 1871, are not on the most approved forms. They are however all carefully examined by the Local Inspector, who devotes much time to the management of the gaol, and looks particularly after this branch of his duties. The issue of provisions and of stores are checked daily by the Governor, and the Local Inspector tests monthly the accuracy of all accounts before being submitted to the Board for payment. All the prison books are submitted to the Board at its meetings, and marked as read by the chairman.

The Local Inspector and Governor both keep their journals in a very satisfactory manner, and record the various occurrences of the gaol therein. The Medical Officer and Chaplains also keep journals in which they enter observations and the duty which they perform. The Chaplains when they visit the schools, set down their remarks in the book kept for the purpose. The markings of the tell-tale clocks are regularly entered in the state of prison at lockings book, but my colleague truly remarked in his report on this gaol for 1871, that any neglect in this particular should be entered also in the officers' conduct book, in order that it might be a perfect record of the good conduct, as well as neglect in the discharge of their duties of members of the subordinate staff, and would be a guide to the Board when making promotions, and act as an incentive to the officers to be vigilant and attentive.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Thos. Chambers, esq., Local Inspector, . . .	110	0	0		Marcus Mooney, Clerk, . . .	69	0	0	
Rev. Charles Boyton, Episcopalian Chaplain, . . .	46	3	1		James Boyle, Schoolmaster, . . .	44	0	0	
Rev. William McClure, Presbyterian Chaplain, . . .	46	3	1		Benjamin Wilson, Hospital				
Rev. Michael Treacey, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	46	3	1		Warder, teaches Mat-				
William Miller, esq., Surgeon, . . .	—				making and weaving, . . .	44	0	0	
					Turnkeys { Robert Cusack, . . .	34	0	0	
						Robert Mortimer, . . .	42	0	0
						Alexander Foster, . . .	42	0	0
						Thomas Browne, . . .	34	0	0
					Thos. Wilson, Night Watch-				
					man, . . .	34	0	0	
					Miss M. Stirling, Matron, . . .	46	0	0	
					Miss M. Barbour, Assistant-				
					Matron, . . .	42	0	0	
					Mrs. Letitia Wilson, Hospital				
					Nurse, . . .	20	0	0	

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Rev. T. L. Scott, Episcopalian Chaplain, resigned; Rev. Edward Newland appointed. Rev. Edward Newland resigned; Rev. Charles Boyton appointed. Captain Conolly Skipton, Governor, died; Captain Stewart Hervey Bruce appointed. George Ewing, Schoolmaster, resigned; James Boyle appointed. Joseph McElvenny, Turnkey, resigned; Thomas Browne, Night Watchman, appointed. John Davis appointed Night Watchman, vice Browne. This man only remained seven days when he tendered his resignation. Thomas Wilson was then appointed Night Watchman.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The subordinate intern officers are supplied with uniforms, coal, and gas, but no ration allowance.

NORTH
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derry
County
Gaol.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.	From 1st Jan., 1872 to day of inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met for the discharge of business, . . .	12	9
Local Inspector to Gaol, . . .	241	183
Do., to Bridewells, { Magherafelt, . . .	5	7
{ Coleraine, . . .	6	3
{ Newtownlimavady, . . .	4	5
Chaplain, Established Church, . . .	103	120
Presbyterian Chaplain, . . .	184	141
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	112	102
Physician, Surgeon, Apothecary, . . .	289	189

The Governor, Deputy-Governor and hospital warder reside with their families within the precincts of the gaol. The warders all sleep in the prison, but not in that portion occupied by prisoners; one takes all his meals outside, five others their dinners only. The officers have a mess-room and their apartments are regularly inspected.

Hospital.

	1869.		1870.		1871.		1872.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital, . . .	4	6	9	3	15	14	9	14
Average daily number in hospital, . . .	11	26	36	10	36	51	26	61
Number of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital, . . .	120	35	60	24	65	32	63	22
Number of deaths in the gaol, . . .			1					
Cost of medicine, . . .	£33 13s. 3d.		£23 10s.		£22 6s. 4d.		£20 15s. 2d.	

Both the hospitals for the different sexes are under the same roof, but with separate entrances and stairs to the wards, for each sex. The wards are well ventilated and commodious. I found them clean and well kept. They have water-closets off each. There are good baths adjoining the lower wards. The exercising yards for convalescent patients are small. One of the warders and his wife, who is hospital nurse, sleep in the hospital.

One prisoner, a female, was in hospital on the day of my visit. The Governor keeps the keys of the hospital. An alarm bell has been put up to enable the officer in charge to communicate with the night patrol.

Board of Superintendence.

The Mayor of Derry for time being, . . .	John B. Beresford, esq.	Walter Green, esq.
Sir H. E. Bruce, bart., M.P.	George Skipton, esq.	S. M. Alexander, esq.
Sir F.W. Heygate, bart., M.P.	Conolly T.M. Causland, esq.	Capt. William E. Scott.
	William C. Gage, esq.	Major Alex. Sheldham.

The Board meets regularly on the third Wednesday of each month for the transaction of business, when small accounts and the salaries of the subordinate officers are paid. The Governor receives his salary quarterly, and the externs half-yearly, at assizes. Creditors are paid by separate cheques drawn in favour of each.

I cannot conclude my report on this gaol without a strong expression of regret for the loss of the late Governor, Captain Skipton, whose death is deeply deplored by every person who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

*Police Lock-up.*NORTH
DISTRICT.London-
derry
County
Gaol.

The Corporation of Londonderry having called the attention of the Executive to the condition of the lock-up of their city, I was directed to report thereon. I accordingly visited it, accompanied by the Local Inspector, and find that the premises consist of two flagged dungeon rooms, with a long wooden guard hed and stone privy seat in each. These rooms are partially lighted by long grated apertures in the walls without glass, but so narrow that even at noon-day they are dark, and the ventilation is so imperfect that although there was only one person in charge when I visited, the effluvia from the place was very offensive.

As there are but two apartments for all classes in the lock-up, one for each sex, when a number of prisoners and with drink are placed together in them frightful riotings occur, and sometimes serious injuries are inflicted. On my previous visit to the gaol I found a prisoner in bed suffering from a wound which he had received in this lock-up, and within the past and present years 9 prisoners suffered additional imprisonments in the gaol for periods in some instances of one and two months for assaults committed on fellow-prisoners when in the lock-up, besides others paid fines imposed on them for doing so. There is sufficient space to erect a proper police lock-up on these premises, but the prison authorities object to drunken men and women being confined close to their gaol; they state that the shouting and bad language of the inmates of the present lock-up frequently disturb the prison, and interfere with discipline. I believe however that a properly constructed building might be erected for the purpose which would not be as great an annoyance as the Board of Superintendence imagine.

I learn from the Local Inspector of this gaol that these premises were originally part of the gaol, and used for the military guard which then guarded the prison, but about the year 1848, the military guard having been discontinued they were let to the Corporation of Londonderry at a nominal rent of 1*s.* a year, which, however, was never paid, and the Corporation of the city have since held adverse possession of the place.

A joint committee of members of the Town Council and of the Board of Superintendence having been lately formed, they passed a resolution that the Corporation should give up possession of the premises to the prison authorities for a sum to be named, but when they met to decide on the terms of the surrender, they disagreed as to the price to be paid for it, the Corporation claiming £250, and the Board of Superintendence refuse to give more than £150.

It is very much for the interest of order that this lock-up as at present constituted should be discontinued. A properly constructed lock-up is much required in this populous city. All classes are concerned, that some arrangement be made to have this desirable object carried out, which will be for the general good, conducive to the due administration of the law, and the maintenance of order in the city.

[STATE OF BRIDEWELL.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Coleraine.		Magherafelt.		NORTH DISTRICT. London- derry County. Bridewells.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	52	31	76	29	
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	30	24	32	28	
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . . .	32	14	17	2	
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	23	11	4	1	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly, on Fridays.		Magherafelt fortnightly on Wednesdays, Maghera on the last Saturday of the month.		
Committals, whether regular?	Now regular.		Now regular.		
Registry, . . .	Very well kept.		Correctly kept.		
Repairs and Order, . . .	In excellent order and repair.		In good repair and order; gas in day-rooms, passages, and cells.		
Security, . . .	The walls of the exercising yards are of sufficient height for security, but the roof of the privies, which are built against the boundary wall, interfere with the security of the prison.		Insufficient, more especially in the exercising yard for males. Structurally very defective.		
Accommodation, . . .	Two day-rooms and eight cells, each with one bed; those on the ground floor damp.		Males, day-room and two cells with one bed in each, besides a room with three beds on the ground floor; day-room up stairs with one small cell off it; one cell below badly ventilated and unhealthy; the keeper's apartment insufficient.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Very good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.		
Water, how supplied?	A pump in each yard, and force-pump to fill tank of water-closets.		By pump; one in each yard, and water from roof.		
Sewerage, . . .	There is a water-closet in each yard, and three in the house.		Bad, in consequence of defective drainage of the town of Magherafelt.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well ventilated; lower cells damp.		Clean and orderly, but damp and dark.		
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	6d. for each prisoner; only two meals are given.		3d. for each prisoner; only two meals given.		
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£25; wife as matron, £5; keeper is given a suit of clothes. An allowance of £3 has been made by the Board to the keeper in consequence of the high price of coals.		£25; wife matron, £5; a suit of uniform given. An allowance has been made to the keeper of £3 in consequence of the high price of coals.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper; salary £4.		Court-keeper; salary £4.		
Statutable Inspection, Remarks, . . .	22nd August, 1872. I found no prisoner in custody.		21st August, 1872. One male in charge for assault, on remand. A presentment for a new bridewell on an improved plan, and a court-house, has passed the Grand Jury. The plans are executed with much care, and the buildings will be a great advantage to the district.		

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

NORTH DISTRICT. London-derry County.		Newtownlimavady.	
		M.	F.
Bridewells.	No. of Committals in past year, .	14	7
	Of whom were Drunkards, .	2	1
	No. of Committals in the Quarter preceding Inspection, . . .	9	4
	Of whom were Drunkards, .	3	2
	Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly at Newtownlimavady; monthly at Dungiven.	
	Committals, whether regular? .	Some illegal.	
	Registry,	Correctly kept.	
	Repairs and Order,	In good repair and order; walls of yards being freshly cemented.	
	Security,	Fair with care; walls high.	
	Accommodation,	Males, day-room and three cells. Females, day-room and two cells. Apartment of keeper too limited.	
	Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good and sufficient.	
	Water, how supplied? . . .	Ample from the town main.	
	Sewerage,	Effective.	
	Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, dry, and well ventilated.	
	Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	5d. per day.	
	Salary of Keeper,	£25 per annum; matron, £5 per annum. An allowance of £3 has been made to the keeper in consequence of the high price of coals.	
	Whether Keeper follows any other employment?	Courthouse-keeper, at £4 per annum.	
	Statutable Inspection, . . .	22nd August, 1872.	
	Remarks,	I found no prisoner in charge.	

JOHN LINTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

LONGFORD COUNTY GAOL, AT LONGFORD.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
7TH DECEMBER, 1872.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
Longford
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	—	2	—	—	—
" Larceny,	2	1	3	—	—	—
" further Examination, . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	5	—	5	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, .	2	1	3	1	—	1
Other Misdemeanors,	8	1	9	1	—	1
Drunkards,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	23	3	26	2	—	2

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In Custody on the day of Inspection.				From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.				Number in Custody during the year, denoting the Number of times each had been Committed in any year.	
	19 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		19 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Quarter Sessions, . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
„ Summarily,	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	5	—
Committed for Trial,	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—
Total,	—	—	2	—	—	—	9	—	9	—
Committed Once,	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	—	7	—
„ Twice,	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Total,	—	—	2	—	—	—	9	—	9	—

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	6	4	1871,	31	4
1870,	21	3	1872 (day of Inspection), 23	3	

NORTH
DISTRICT.Longford
County
Gaol.

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1872.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	1	2	1872 (up to and including		
1870,	7	2	day of inspection),	2	
1871,	1	1	Day of inspection,		

Number of Prisoners in Custody during the year known to have been in Reformatories.

Up to and including day of inspection, 1 male. | Day of inspection, 1 male.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872; also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the 7th December, 1872, and on the corresponding date in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872.		In custody on			
							Day of inspection.		Corresponding date in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending letters, threatening life, property, &c.,	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Manslaughter,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Bigamy,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Common Assaults,	62	15	62	19	65	21	2	1	7	-
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	7	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	20	-	19	1	19	-	3	-	2	-
Other Assaults,	15	-	24	3	9	-	1	-	10	-
Burglary, Housebreaking, &c.,	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery,	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Taking & holding forcible possession,	2	-	3	1	6	1	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	-	5	1	2	-	2	-	1	-
Larceny,	10	2	8	3	12	5	3	1	2	1
Receiving stolen goods,	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences,	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Fraud and attempts to defraud,	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Other Malicious offences against property,	-	-	3	-	3	-	2	-	-	-
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	2	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Military offences,	1	-	30	-	23	-	-	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	1	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue offences,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences—										
Against property with violence,	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Against property, without violence,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace,	10	10	11	6	10	7	-	1	-	-
Loitering for prostitution,	-	8	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-
Threatening language,	3	2	8	1	4	7	-	-	2	-
Other misdemeanors,	12	1	10	4	16	3	3	-	1	-
Whiteboy attack on dwelling-house,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trespass in pursuit of game,	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Total criminal class,	171	44	215	45	182	46	20	3	28	2
Vagrancy,	7	-	15	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness,	80	26	97	31	86	25	2	-	1	1
Debt,	6	-	6	2	4	-	1	-	-	-
Remanded for further examination,	49	3	34	6	26	3	-	-	2	1
Total,	313	73	367	84	314	74	23	3	31	4

Commitments.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Longford
County
Gaol.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	6	2	4	—
Criminals,	249	51	208	49
Vagrants,	15	—	18	—
Drunkards,	97	31	86	25
Total,	367	84	314	74

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and number of times each had been Committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once within the year,	238	44	203	42
Twice,	24	7	24	3
Thrice,	10	1	5	1
4 times,	4	2	4	1
5 " " " "	2	1	2	1
6 " " " "	2	—	2	—
7 " " " "	1	—	—	2
8 " " " "	—	1	—	—
Total,	281	56	246	50
No. of above committed for first time,	187	34	143	28

Number of Individual Prisoners, exclusive of Debtors, committed in the year 1871, and to the day of Inspection in 1872, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, Five times, &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only,	172	31	137	26
Twice,	45	8	45	6
Thrice,	17	6	19	8
4 times,	14	3	6	1
5 " " " "	7	2	10	3
6 " " " "	5	—	3	—
7 to 11 " " " "	12	—	14	1
12 to 16 " " " "	4	4	7	3
17 to 20 " " " "	1	—	1	—
21 to 30 " " " "	1	2	1	2
31 to 40 " " " "	2	—	—	—
41 to 50 " " " "	1	—	3	—
Total No. of Individuals committed,	281	56	246	50
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing,	741	189	770	191

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1872.

11th June, 1865,	47	20th and 22nd April, 1869,	52
26th February, 1866,	41	6th May and 4th July, 1870,	41
19th May, 1867,	33	23rd June, 1871,	43
16th July, 1868,	49	4th November, 1872,	36

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	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.			From 1st January, 1872, to 31st December, 1872.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	22.45	3.53	—	17.95	2.98	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	47		27th Oct.	36		4th Nov.
Lowest ditto,	14		10th March. 16th April.	8		7th June.
Highest number of males at any one time,	44		27th Oct.	34		4th Nov.
Ditto of females,	9		21st August.	8		4th Sept.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	12		8th March.	8		7th June.
Ditto of females,	—		15th April, & 5 times between 15th and 27th April.	—		17th Feb., & 29th May to 11th June.

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement by order of Court-martial.

None in 1871; 1 male in 1872.

Population, 71,694 inhabitants; area, 269,409 acres.

Convictions and acquittals during last seven years:—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Convictions, . . .	43	20	41	59	60	68	55
Acquittals, . . .	22	15	26	36	25	40	24
Total, . . .	65	35	67	95	85	108	83

Comparative table, showing the number of prisoners of each sex sent for trial in the above-mentioned years:—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Males,	59	27	54	81	71	50	66
Females,	6	8	13	14	14	18	17
Total,	65	35	67	95	85	108	83

Committals for drunkenness:—

1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.		1871 (11 months).
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
33	6	30	6	30	4	55	18	69	20	80	26	97	31	80

The committals of females for drunkenness were, I understand, solely of prostitutes in the town, and for the most part the same individuals.

Police return of known thieves, receivers of stolen goods, and suspected persons at large in the county on the 14th September, 1870, and in April, 1872.

	1870.				1872.			
	Under 16 years of age.		Above 16 years of age.		Under 16 years of age.		Above 16 years of age.	
Known thieves and receivers of stolen goods,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Suspected persons,	5	5	16	9	3	1	12	10
	25	14	36	28	1	—	53	26
	30	19	52	37	4	1	64	36
Total, Males,	82		132		58		105	
„ Females,	50		—		—		—	

Number of houses of receivers of stolen goods, haunts of thieves, and brothels in the county in September, 1870, 31.

Number in April, 1872, 26.

These statistics are valuable as showing the satisfactory working of the Crimes Prevention Act to which in part at least we must ascribe the reduction of the criminal population at large in the county during 18 months, from 133 to 107, and of houses of ill-repute from 31 to 26. I found when I made my inspection of this gaol on the 7th December, 23 prisoners, including 20 males and 3 females, of all classes in custody. The 23 males in custody were 1 debtor, 4 for trial, and 18 criminally convicted. Two for larceny, sentenced to an imprisonment—1 of nine, for picking pockets, and 1 of twelve months for stealing a calf. Two youths were also under sentences of three and four months—1 for maliciously killing an ass, his brother for stealing the skin. The 11 other male convicted prisoners were 1 for bigamy, sentenced for six months; and a militiaman for being absent from drill, sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Three others were for killing rabbits and game, sentenced for one month each. The other convicted male prisoners in the gaol were for assaults and drunkenness, sentenced respectively, 1 for six months, 1 for three, 3 for two, and 3 for one month each, besides 1 male sentenced for fourteen days. The females were two prostitutes belonging to the town of Longford, sentenced to fourteen days for being drunk and disorderly, 1 female for trial for larceny; 1 of the male prisoners for trial was for rape, 1 for cattle-stealing, and 1 for embezzlement.

Fifty-six female prisoners were committed to this gaol in 1871, 2 of whom have been in custody from twenty to thirty times, 4 from twelve to sixteen times and nineteen, others have been more or less frequently recommitted. They have altogether 189 committals and recommitments recorded against them. In 1872 50 females were in charge, and many habitual offenders previously recommitted were inmates of the gaol. Their committals reached 191; 246 males were committed up to the day of inspection whose re-committals numbered 770—three of these having already been in the gaol between forty and fifty times.

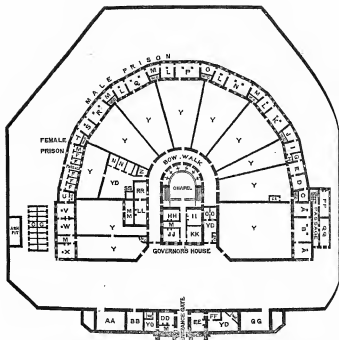
Two young offenders (males) were in custody on the day of my visit; 1 had been previously in custody, altogether 9 (males) were committed during the year, 2 were twice committed, but principally for assaults, killing game, and misdemeanours, 2 for killing an ass and stealing the skin, and 1 for larceny; none were sent to reformatories; no female young offender under sixteen years was in custody during the year.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	1	Workshops,	5	—
Yards,	8	3	Workshops,	16	—
Day Rooms,	8	—	Kitchen,	One.	—
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Store Rooms,	4	1
Single Cells, 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	—	—	Laundry,	—	1
Single Cells of larger size,	—	4	Drying-Room,	—	1
Ditto, heated and furnished with bells,	—	4	Lavatories,	5	5
Single Cells of smaller size,	48	12	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	1	1
Ditto, heated and furnished with bells,	—	12	Ditto, movable,	1	1
Cells to contain three persons,	2	—	Privies,	8	2
Sleeping Rooms,	6	2	Water-closets,	5	4
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	5	—	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	—
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Reception Rooms, or Cells,	1	1
Chapel,	One.	—	Pumps,	1	1
School Rooms,	1	1	Well,	1	—
			Tread-wheel,	1	—
			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	—

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*Appendix to Fifty-first Report of
Ground Plan of Longford Gaol.*



A, G G, Q Q, and R R, stores; B, pauper debtors' day-room; C, dead-house; D, hospital day-room; E and M, stairs; F, female prison; G, S, and T, bath; H, I, and J, reception wards for males; K and N, for untried males; L, turnkey's rooms; O, dark cell; P, Q, and R, for convicted males; U, lavatory for females; V, furnace room; W, female reception ward; X, mistress debtors' room; Y, exercising yards; Z, well. A A, forge; B B, mill; C C, cells for stonebreakers; D D and K K, Deputy-Governors' apartments; E E and F F, Gate-keeper's apartments; H H and I I, Governor's apartments; J J, prison office; L L, prison kitchen; M M, laundry; N N, treadwheel; O O, pantry; P P, carpenter's shop; S S, oven; Y D, small yards.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	Male Clothing.				Female Clothing.			
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	110	12	Shirts, . . .	68	55	Shifts, . . .	3	42
Sheets, pairs of, .	130	384	Jackets, . . .	44	12	Jackets, . . .	3	59
Rugs, . . .	101	18	Vests, . . .	39	11	Potticoats, . . .	3	44
Hammocks or Cots,	47	17	Trowsers, . . .	38	13	Aprons, . . .	3	44
Bed-ticks, . . .	85	20	Caps, . . .	45	16	Neckerchiefs, . . .	3	34
Bedsteads, . . .	33	-	Clogs, pairs of,	40	105	Stockings, pairs of,	3	7
Pillows, . . .	89	27	Boys' Coats, . . .	-	2	Shoes, pairs of,	3	15
						Girls' Cloaks, . . .	-	2

I found the gaol when I made my inspection in a creditable condition of order and discipline; the buildings in sound repair, clean, and well

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ventilated. Since my last inspection several improvements have been made, gas has been introduced into the gaol premises, the passages, day-rooms, and twenty-six cells of the male prison are now lighted by it, as likewise the apartments of the Governor and Deputy-Governor, and the exterior of the buildings.

The gas remains lighting in the cells occupied by prisoners, from dusk in winter until seven P.M., but is not lighted in the cells after unlock in the morning; unlock is held at half-past six, A.M., in summer, and seven, A.M., in winter, and the prisoners are locked in their cells at six, P.M., at all seasons of the year.

The bells and fittings of the cells of the female prison are in good order, and the heating apparatus works satisfactorily.

There is a sufficient supply of good bedding, blankets, sheets, pillows, and prison clothing in use and in store to meet the requirements of the establishment; but hitherto stockings have not been supplied to the male prisoners, and the number for the use of the females was insufficient, but on my suggestion that stockings be given to prisoners of both sexes in future the Board of Superintendence at its next meeting passed a resolution to do so, and also that caps be supplied to the female prisoners who are now suitably dressed as the law directs; other suggestions which I made have been adopted. The private clothes of prisoners are fumigated and disinfected in all cases. Separate stores have been filled up, and the clothes are properly labelled; indeed the Board evinces an anxiety to have the prison as satisfactory as circumstances will permit. The laundry is divided into three compartments. The tread-wheel is partitioned, and improvements have been made in the tread-wheel yard as suggested.

There are now baths in both male and female prison, and all prisoners are lathed on their committal; the bath in the reception ward of the male prison has not hot water laid on, but the boiler will be repaired and arrangements made for heating the bath in future. Lavatories have been put up in the yards of five compartments of the male prison, and there are good lavatories and water-closets in the female prison, which prison, however, is only lighted by lamps, gas not having been introduced into the building.

There are two tell-tale clocks at the end of the corridors of the male prison, one on the north the other on the south side; they are well protected from tampering by locks of Chubb's make, and are marked one each hour, the other at the half hour by the watch during the night.

I found 3 females in custody, and the average number of inmates of that sex has been only 2 (omitting fractions) during the year 1872, and 3 in 1871; my colleague found but 2 female prisoners in the gaol on his inspection in 1871. During periods of both years—1870 and 1871—no female was in custody, and sometimes only one; yet for those few prisoners the entire female prison, which consists of 16 cells, must be heated; and I would suggest that the heating apparatus be altered so that the heating be confined to the part of the prison occupied by prisoners, which would be attended with a considerable saving of fuel, and could be done without difficulty.

The management of the gaol is, I believe, as economical as the structural defects of the buildings will permit, yet each prisoner costs during the past year (1871) an average of £00 7s. 4d. for maintenance, including establishment charges to carry out an imperfect system. The cost of the staff amounting to £881 9s. 1d. in the year, while all the other outlay for the gaol, including the maintenance of prisoners, was only £794 1s. 1d. Experience has satisfied me that prisons composed of large straggling buildings are a mistake, and that in districts where there are few prisoners the premises should be commensurate, and have facilities for a

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proportionally small staff, somewhat on the plan of the Drogheda gaol, which, however, is still faulty in some particulars.

The supply of water to this gaol is ample. It is taken from a well-hole marked Z on the ground plan of the gaol, and is raised by the power of the tread-wheel into a large tank over it, whence it is distributed to the different yards and sections of the establishment.

Since my last inspection the privies in the male prison have been covered with boarded seats, and those in the yard of the female prison will now be put in order. Stink-traps will also be put to the openings in the sewers where necessary.

The chapel has been lately painted.

The keys of the prison, which remain in the custody of the Governor during the night, are kept in an iron safe, and further regulations for the safe custody of the prison have been made by the Board of Superintendence.

The male prison is managed under the provisions of the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, but the male prisoners sleep singly, and during the summer months take their meals in their cells.

Cellular separation is carried out in the prison for females in 16 cells, heated and fitted up with bells and appliances for the purpose; but the cells are scattered and not under proper supervision, owing to the faulty construction of the building.

No escape was attempted from this gaol in 1871 or 1872.

There is no more room for officers in this prison.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.
	M. F.	M. F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	12 —	21 —

Punish-
ments.

These punishments were inflicted by the Governor, and it was not found necessary to resort to magisterial interference to enforce more severe punishments. The record of punishment is regularly submitted to the Board at its meetings.

The punishment cells for males are flagged, have not bells, and are not heated. The punishment cells for females are heated and have bells.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

	M.	F.
In custody sentenced to hard labour, . . .	15	2
Of—		
Exempt by Medical Officer, . . .	6	1
Cooking, . . .	1	—
Nursing, . . .	—	1
	7	2
	8	—

Industrial Labour.

MALES.	FEMALES.
Cooking, . . .	Prison Duties, . . .
Stonebreaking, . . .	Knitting, . . .
Cleaning Prison, Yards, &c., . . .	
Breaking Sand, . . .	
Prison Duties, . . .	
Total, . . .	Total, . . .

Summary.

	M.	F.	NORTH DISTRICT.
Hard labour,	8	—	<i>Longford County Gaol.</i>
Industrial labour,	19	3	
Sick in hospital,	2	—	
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	—	
Debtors (unemployed),	1	—	
Total in Custody,	23	3	

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1869, . £3 13s. 11d. | 1870, . £10 4s. 7½d. | 1871, . £0 16s. 3d.

The tread-wheel which pumps water for the use of the gaol is partitioned, and a shed for the protection of the warder on duty in the mill yard has been provided, but it is too cold; and I called the attention of the Local Inspector and Governor to other defects which I observed in it.

Prisoners condemned to hard labour work for ten minutes on the wheel and five off.

The prisoners break stones in a building provided for the purpose, and divided into 12 separate compartments, with a passage in the centre for the officer on duty. Some additional stalls will now be provided.

I have suggested that a wire-guard be provided for the eyes of the prisoners employed in breaking stones. Within the present year a prisoner in another gaol lost his eye from the splinter of a stone which struck his face when at work.

There are good workshops in this prison, but little industrial work is carried on, and the profits from prison labour sold outside are very trifling, being but 16s. 3d. during the year 1871.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	117	20	135	16
Average daily number of pupils,	10.5	3.7	8.94	2.154
Number of days on which school was held,	214	56	188	52

School-hours.—Males, 9.30 to 11 A.M.; females, 9.30 to 11 A.M.

Neither of the school rooms in the male and female prisons are stalled, but they are lighted by gas. They adjoin, but the door between them has been very properly built up. The male teacher was trained under the National Board, and was for six years in the service of the Commissioners. He is also clerk in the office of the Governor. Reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography are taught; there is a good supply of books in the school. The schools are not as yet in connexion with or inspected by the officers of any public educational body. The Board are now making arrangements to place the schools in connexion with the National Board.

The matron teaches the females, and when prostitutes are in custody they are taught at different hours from the others.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 1-lb. loaf, 2d.; brown, per 1-lb. loaf, 1½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 10s.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 9s. 2d.; candles, mould, per lb., 7d.; candles, dipst, 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £3 7s. 6d.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1869, . . . 4.10d. | 1870, . . . 3.94d. | 1871, . . . 4.07d.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody; the only complaint made to me was of the potatoes, which I found not good, and I suggested that the

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substitute laid down in the circular No. 267 lately issued be adopted until good potatoes can be procured. The Chaplains generally report favourably of the provisions submitted for inspection; occasionally the milk is reported as thin, and the bread not well baked. With the exception of the potatoes, the food for the use of the prisoners was on the day of my visit of a good description. In this gaol delf is provided for the use of the prisoners at their meals. It is found to be very suitable, and seldom any breakage occurs. It is far more cleanly than tin mugs, besides there is less danger of infection from its use, and prisoners cannot make false keys of the wire used in the ordinary tinware, as has sometimes been done.

Extra diet is seldom ordered, unless a change from brown to white bread. The inspection of provisions by the Chaplains is made by each in rotation on alternate weeks, which they find more convenient, and which is in accordance with the provisions of the 69th section of the Prisons Act.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		Mr Geo. Robinson, Deputy Governor,	£	s.	d.
<i>Non-Resident.</i>						68	0	0
James Henry Dopping, esq., Local Inspector,	75	0	0		Patk. M'Grath, Schoolmaster,	38	0	0
Rev. Thomas A. Clarke, Protestant Chaplain,	36	18	6		Robert M'Nally, Gatekeeper,	44	0	0
Rev. Samuel M'Cutcheon, Presbyterian Chaplain,	36	18	6		John M'Creddon,	36	0	0
Rev. John O'Farrell, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	18	8		John Bruen,	33	0	0
Henry Edgeworth, esq., Surgeon, County Infirmary,	—				Robert Palmer,	33	0	0
<i>Resident.</i>					John O'Neill, Carpenter,	40	0	0
Thomas Lucas Murphy, esq., Governor,	200	0	0		Vacant—Night Watchman,	30	0	0
					Miss Elizabeth Robinson, Matron,	40	0	0
					Miss Anna M. Fife, Assistant Matron,	27	0	0

Vacancies in the Staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Rev. Frederick Foster, Protestant Chaplain, resigned; Rev. Thomas A. Clarke appointed. Rev. Francis O'Farrell, Roman Catholic Chaplain, resigned; Rev. John O'Reilly appointed. Warder Robert W. Palmer resigned; Francis Goff appointed. Warder Francis Goff resigned; Robert Connor appointed. Warder Robert Connor resigned; J. B. Browne (Night Watchman), appointed. J. B. Browne, Night Watchman, resigned; remains vacant.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Resident officers receive fuel and light only.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.	From 1st Jan., 1872, to 31st December, 1872.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met for the discharge of business,	11	12
Local Inspector,	123	156
Chaplain, Established Church,	220	172
Presbyterian Chaplain,	184	178
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	241	234
Surgeon,	238	226

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.
1869, . £1,384 8s. 11d. | 1870, . £1,529 0s. 3d. | 1871, . £1,674 13s. 11d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.
1869, . £822 8s. 8d. | 1870, . £875 12s. 16d. | 1871, . £881 9s. 1d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years.
1869, . £48 14s. 3-38d. | 1870, . £61 0s. 9-36d. | 1871, . £60 7s. 4-5d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years.

1869, . — | 1870, . £7 19s. | 1871, . £10 7s. 6d.

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Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise Prisoners, for the last three years.

1869, . — | 1870, . — | 1871, . £1 11s. 6d.

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Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.

1869, . £93 9s. 10d. | 1870, . £71 2s. 9d. | 1871, . £65 9s. 7d.

The various registries of discipline and finance are here well and carefully kept, and the prison authorities deserve credit for the attention bestowed to this branch of their duties. The registries are kept by the Deputy Governor.

Books and
Accounts.

All the superior officers have journals; that of the Governor is kept with much care, and in it he enters all occurrences in the gaol which he considers worthy of note. Such as are specially for the consideration of the Board of Superintendence are marked in red ink, in order that they should not be overlooked. He also marks in red ink the record of extra visits which he makes to the prison after lock-up, and initials the Dietary Book kept by the schoolmaster, which he checks each day, and the Local Inspector occasionally.

The Local Inspector, who is most anxious to discharge the duties of his office, carefully records in his journal all matters which he considers come within his department, and his journal is very fully and carefully kept. The warders likewise have journals, which are initialed by the Governor daily. The Officers' Conduct Book is kept. The Chaplains and Medical Officer enter the duties which they perform with observations thereon in the journals which they keep. They likewise write a monthly report to the Board of Superintendence.

The markings of the tell-tale clock by the night patrol are regularly entered in "The State of the Prison at Lockings Book," and proper checks have been introduced at the gate on the subordinate officers who leave the prison. The Governor each morning examines the passes of the previous day.

Hospital.

	1869.		1870.		1871.		1872 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	33	9	25	7	28	5	—	—
Average daily number in hospital,	1.4	.31	1.53	0.4	1.1	0.37	—	—
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	64	26	71	16	53	20	—	—
No. of deaths in the gaol,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cost of medicine,	£22 16s. 6d.		£17 8s. 4d.		£21 15s. 4d.		—	
Cost of extra diet ordered by Medical Officer,	£2 14s. 8d.		£1 12s. 6d.		£4 18s. 1½d.		—	

The hospital wards for the sick of both sexes are here separate. Two wards are set apart for males, and are commodious and well ventilated; they have water-closets off each. One ward, with three beds and water-closet, on the top range of the female prison, is allotted for invalids of that sex, but they have no place for exercise.

The Medical Officer being also Surgeon to the county infirmary, receives no remuneration for his professional services in the gaol, yet his visits are frequent, and far exceed the minimum limit fixed by the Prisons Act. The sanitary condition of the prison is satisfactory. I found a water-closet in the hospital in a filthy state when I visited.

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The prescriptions of the Medical Officer are compounded by an apothecary in the town of Longford, whose account is checked by the Medical Officer before being paid.

Board of Superintendence.

Huband G. Gregg, esq., J.P.	Alex. C. Kingstone, esq., J.P.	Thomas Bond, esq., J.P.
Matthew W. O'Connor, esq., J.P.	Richard E. Fox, esq., J.P.	Right Hon. the Earl of Granard, M.P., J.P.
Geo. W. W. Slater, esq., J.P.	Capt. H. O'E. Gregory, J.P.	Edward More O'Ferrall, esq., J.P.
Ambrose Bole, esq., J.P.	James W. Bond, esq., J.P.	Capt. L. L. Bashe Fox, J.P.

The Board meets for the discharge of business on the first Saturday of each month, unless the first of the month should fall on a Saturday, when the meeting is postponed to the following week. The Board at its meetings examine accounts and discharge liabilities by cheques drawn in favour of each creditor, except when the amounts are small, in which case they are paid in the aggregate to the Local Inspector, who accounts at the next meeting of the Board. Intern officers receive their salaries monthly; the extern officers half-yearly at assizes.

There are no bridewells in this county.

I shall not now refer to some very unpleasant differences which arose in this gaol during the present year between the Local Inspector and the Governor, as they have been satisfactorily arranged. They appear to have arisen from a misconception of the rules, and will not I trust recur. New rules which were passed by the Grand Jury, and signed by Mr. Lefroy their foreman, have been revised by my colleague and myself under the instructions of the Law Adviser of the Crown, and have been returned to the Board in order that a fair copy of them be made before submitting them for the approval of the Lord Lieutenant.

JOHN LINTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

Louth
County
Gaol.

LOUTH COUNTY GAOL, AT DUNDALK.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
9TH NOVEMBER, 1872.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ further Examination,	5	—	5	—	—	—
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	3	2	5	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	—	4	—	—	—
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	22	—	22	—	—	—
Disposed of Separately.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	5	4	9	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	43	7	50	—	—	—

Juveniles.

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CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In Custody on the day of Inspection.		From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.				Number in Custody during the year, denoting the Number of times each had been Committed in the year.	
	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted summarily, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Committed for Trial, . . .	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—
Total, . . .	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—
Committed once, . . .	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	5
„ twice, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Total, . . .	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	7
Included in the preceding— Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—

Number of Prisoners of all Classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	30	11	1871,	25	11
1870,	33	8	1872 (day of Inspection),	43	7

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1872.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	3	—	1872 (up to and including day of Inspection),	—	—
1870,	3	1	Day of Inspection,	—	—
1871,	1	—			

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872 (including day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of Inspection.	Corresponding day in previous year.		
Manslaughter,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concealing birth of infants, . . .	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	1
Exposing or abandoning children, .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rape, and other carnal offences, .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Common assaults,	44	7	69	5	34	4	5	—	4	—
Assaults occasioning bodily harm, .	4	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	16	1	6	1	10	—	—	—	—	—
Other assaults,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary, Housebreaking, &c., . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Larceny,	29	9	23	14	12	12	3	3	2	1
Obtaining money by false pretences, .	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, .	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) committed in the year 1871, and to the day of Inspection in 1872, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., from their first commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NORTH DISTRICT.
Louth County Gaol.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only, . . .	156	29	124	20
Twice, . . .	29	5	12	6
Thrice, . . .	12	3	9	2
Four times, . . .	4	2	2	2
Five " . . .	2	—	3	2
Six " . . .	2	4	—	—
7 to 11 " . . .	9	6	8	6
12 to 16 " . . .	6	3	4	1
17 to 20 " . . .	2	1	1	—
21 to 30 " . . .	—	3	—	4
31 to 40 " . . .	1	1	1	2
41 to 50 " . . .	—	1	—	—
51 to 60 " . . .	—	2	—	2
61 to 70 " . . .	—	2	—	1
71 to 140 " . . .	—	2	—	2
251 to 255 " . . .	—	1	—	1
Total number of Individuals committed, . . .	223	65	164	51
Number of Commitments represented in foregoing, . . .	517	1,070	380	975

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.			From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody, . . .	24.93	8.08	—	30.72	8.24	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time, . . .	51		27th June.	53		19th Oct.
Lowest ditto, . . .	24		21st Jan.	28		7th Feb.
Highest number of males at any one time, . . .	35		24th June.	42		19th Oct.
Ditto, of females, . . .	16		28th June.	14		22nd March.
Lowest number of males at any one time, . . .	17		15th Dec.	19		12th Jan.
Ditto, of females, . . .	4		26th Sept.	5		26th June.

Highest number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1872.

1865,	46	1869,	51
1866,	43	1870,	50
1867,	106	1871,	51
1868,	52	1872,	53

Population, 75,973 inhabitants; area, 201,434 acres.

Prisoners tried at assizes and quarter sessions last six years:—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Convictions, . . .	23	23	39	29	44	24
Acquittals, . . .	23	23	12	13	24	16
Total, . . .	46	46	51	42	68	40

Proportion of males and females for trial during above period:—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Males, . . .	40	44	45	38	55	38
Females, . . .	6	2	6	4	13	2
Total, . . .	46	46	51	42	68	40

NORTH DISTRICT.	Committals of drunkards:—	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.		1872, 10 months.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Leath County Gaol.	To the gaol,	66	82	43	84	70	78	66	92	79	81
	To the beddewell at Ardee, .	113	10	112	18	163	23	234	26	182	35
		179	191	175	102	233	101	299	118	261	116
		292		277		233		407		377	

Number of thieves and receivers of stolen goods known to the police in this district in September, 1870, and in April, 1872:—

	1870.				1872.			
	Under 16 years.		Above 16 years.		Under 16 years.		Above 16 years.	
Known thieves and receivers of stolen goods, . . .	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Suspected persons, . . .	4	1	60	35	4	—	13	12
	5	2	60	43	4	2	64	27
Total, . . .	9	3	120	78	8	2	77	39
	Total, males, 129		210		Total, males, 85		133	
	,, females, 81				,, females, 47			

Number of houses of receivers of stolen goods, resorts of thieves, and brothels in district, in 1870, 62; in 1872, 34.

When I made my inspection of this gaol in November, 1872, 43 male and 7 female prisoners of all classes were in custody, including 1 male pauper debtor and 6 criminals committed on remand. On an analysis of the offences of the male convicted prisoners in charge, I find 22 were military offenders, convicted by courts martial, and sentenced as follows:—1 to imprisonment for 730 days; 5 for 672 days; 1 for 504 days; 1 for 404 days; 9 for 336 days, and 5 for 168 days. Up to the end of September, 1872, £239 17s. had been paid by the War Office for the maintenance of military prisoners in this gaol, being for 3,256 days at 1s. per day.

The civilians in custody under criminal convictions were—5 for larceny, or obtaining money under false pretences, sentenced to imprisonment 1 for twelve and 1 for nine months; 2 for six months, and 1 for nine months; and 9 convicted of assaults, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and having unlicensed arms in a proclaimed district, sentenced 2 for two years, 1 for two months, the remainder for one month and six weeks.

The female prisoners were 3 for larceny, sentenced 2 to imprisonment for six and 1 for two months; the remainder were prostitutes committed for loitering for prostitution and disorderly conduct.

One of the male prisoners in charge for larceny appears quite imbecile, and only a fit subject for a lunatic asylum. The Medical Officer has made a report to that effect.

Sixty-five females were committed to this gaol in 1871. Ten were five times and upwards in custody during the year, and the same individuals recommitted year after year, spend the greater part of their lives in the prison; 2 of these have been each nearly 140 times in charge, and one 250 times. The number of commitments recorded against these 65 females on the books of the gaol up to the close of 1871 amounted to 1,070.

During the ten months which preceded my visit in 1872, 51 females were in charge. Twenty of these once only, but the committals to this gaol of the remaining 31, up to November, 1872, has already numbered 755. Some are seldom many days discharged when they are recommitted for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, larceny, or loitering for prostitution; and when not in prison they hang about the military barracks at Dundalk, until they fall a victim to disease or suicide, or are recommitted.

The want of an asylum for penitent females is much felt here—few will enter the workhouse, and the only chance of a change of life is for those who are sentenced to penal servitude.

Many males also are constantly recurrent to the gaol for assaults, drunkenness, and disorderly conduct; one man has between 30 and 40 convictions recorded against him on the books of the gaol, two others between 17 and 20. Thus a few and the same individuals occupy the gaol, causing a heavy expense to the rates, amounting to £40 19s. for each individual in custody during 1871.

Six juveniles (all males) were committed to this gaol up to the date of my inspection in November, 1872; 1 was twice committed, 2 were workhouse offenders belonging to the county Down, 2 others found concealed in a store, aged 13½ and 15 years, suffered an imprisonment of three months each, and were then discharged; and another boy O., a stranger, stated to be from the town of Monaghan, aged 8 years, accused of larceny, was discharged.

No young offender was sent to a reformatory during either 1871 or up to my visit in 1872.

The male pauper debtor in custody on the day of my visit was on remand for three months, he occupied a cell in the criminal prison, which is the only place in the gaol allotted to pauper debtors. Only 5 male debtors were in custody in 1872—no female was in charge. Pauper female debtors likewise when in custody are located in the criminal prison for that sex.

The accommodation for master and mistress debtors is imperfect. The former have two rooms set apart for their use; the latter one, and they exercise in the adjoining grounds.

Accommodation.

	M. F.		M. F.
Wards,	3 1	Kitchen,	one.
Yards,	3 13	Store Room,	one.
Day Rooms,	1 1	Laundry,	one.
Solitary Cells,	1 1	Drying Room,	one.
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	83 21	Lavatories—prisoners wash in cells.	
Ditto, heated and furnished with beds, all supplied with beds, 20 in basement not heated.		Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	1 1
Sleeping-rooms,	2 1	Privies,	eight.
Hospital Rooms,	4 2	Water-closets,	seven.
Chapel,	one.	Fumigating apparatus,	one.
School—in Chapel.		Reception Rooms or Cells,	8 2
Workshops—prisoners work in cells.		Pump,	one.
Workshops,	24 -	Crank do.,	one.
		Wells,	two.
		Tell-tale Clock,	one.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
	In Use. Store.		In Use. Store.		In Use. Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	50 37½	Shirts,	38 72	Shifts,	7 32
Sheets, pairs of,	50 82½	Jackets,	38 28	Jackets,	7 19
Rugs,	50 52	Vests,	38 36	Petticoats,	7 51
Bummocks or Cots,	104	Trowsers,	38 24	Aprons,	7 43
Bed-ticks,	50 44	Caps,	38 42	Noosechiefs,	7 31
Bedsteads,	17	Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	38 91	Caps,	7 13
		Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	38 28	Stockings, pairs of,	7 56
				Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	7 26

School is still held in the chapel, contrary to the 6th section of the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74. If the chapel were altered the space would be sufficient for both schoolroom and chapel.

Two reception cells on basement on the female side of the prison next the furnace are heated. Those for males on the basement of the male prison are not heated but have halls.

My colleague, in his report for 1871, suggests that baths be put up in both reception wards for all prisoners; this suggestion has not been attended to, and the only baths in the prison (except the bath in the hospital which is not used) are in the basement under the office, in which both males and females are bathed.

The cells are well-ventilated, artificially lighted by gas, and the fittings in good order; but the heating by hot air is not satisfactory.

Water with a basin is in every cell, and water-closets are on each corridor. The cesspool into which the sewers discharge has been lately cleaned, and I found no bad smell in the gaol when I visited, but I do not consider the sewerage of this gaol is satisfactory. There is an abundant fall from the prison grounds, but the sewers do not reach those of the borough, and are discharged into the large cesspool in front of the building, from which a drain flows into the demesne on the opposite side of the road. The fault could be easily remedied by conducting earthen pipes from the prison to the sewerage of the town.

The crank-pump is now in order, and there is an abundant supply of water from the united well-holes at the rear of the gaol. The water is raised by the power of the crank-pump into a large tank over the prison, and thence to the different parts of the establishment.

Workshops are fitted up in the basement of the prison for artisans when in custody—shoemakers, carpenters, smiths, matmakers, and other trades.

Formerly the private clothes of prisoners in this gaol were disinfected and cleansed from vermin by means of steam at a high temperature, which perhaps is the most perfect system of disinfection, as the specific poisons of disease when exposed to the purifying action of steam at a high temperature, lose their vitality, and are rendered innocuous—vermin and their eggs also are destroyed by it. At present the steaming chamber is out of order, being worn out from long use, and it should either be repaired or a fumigating apparatus erected. All prisoners' clothing should before being put up in store be perfectly freed from vermin and disinfected.

I found an abundant supply of good bedding in the gaol, and the prison clothing also of a good description. Prisoners of both sexes have stockings, and the females wear caps, neckerchiefs, and aprons. The clothing is all made by the inmates. The prison stores are now properly fitted up, but the suggestion of my colleague to put a list on each bundle of the private clothing of prisoners has not been adopted.

At present the chief warder keeps the money, trinkets, and other valuables found on prisoners; this regulation should be altered. The Governor is accountable for all such articles, and should have them directly in his keeping. Lately, upon looking over the prisoners' private property book in another gaol, I saw that a sum of £49 had been taken from one man, and even larger sums are sometimes found on prisoners.

There is a good laundry properly stalled—4 stalls—in connexion with the female prison. The drying-room has no heating apparatus, but merely a stove in the centre, with ropes across the room. Acting on a suggestion by my colleague, a door has been opened into the laundry from the basement into the female prison, and females do not now pass through the male basement as formerly to the laundry.

No change has been made in the kitchen since last inspection. Bailings have been put up dividing the male from the female prison; but although my colleague, in his report for 1871, suggested that wood

NORTH
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Gaol.

or some other non-transparent material be put against the partition between them, it has not been done.

The pens in the basement for visitors to prisoners fitted up with wire netting are very suitable, as the prisoners and their friends can see each other perfectly without danger of prohibited articles being introduced into the gaol.

The photographing of habitual prisoners here is executed at a charge of 1s. for each copy of the likeness taken.

The only tell-tale clock in the gaol is in the central hall, its markings by the night watch are now entered in the state of prisons at lockings book.

The passage to the Governor's apartments is through the chapel, and the matron's room lies under the seats, but should the chapel be altered as suggested, I consider that the accommodation will be sufficient for all.

Gas light is supplied to every cell and other parts of the prison. The separate system is strictly enforced even at exercise, as prisoners have each an exercising yard where they walk. There are eighteen exercising yards.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.	
By Governor—	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	10	—	21	—
Stoppage of Diet, . . .	7	—	25	2
Total, . . .	17	—	46	2

Lock-up is held at 6, P.M., in winter and 7, P.M., in summer, and the prisoners are unlocked in the morning at 6 in summer, and at 7 during the winter months. Gas is not lighted after lock-up in the cells of the criminal prison, except for a short time, to enable the prisoners to make their beds, and it is extinguished soon afterwards.

The prison keys remain in the Governor's office until 10, P.M., when they are removed to his bedroom for the night.

The great increase in the number of punishments in 1872 was caused by the large number of military offenders in custody, who, as a class, are very troublesome and difficult to manage. Seven prisoners were punished by the Board, the remainder by the Governor.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Matmaking,	2	—	Cooking and cleaning, . . .	2	1
Shoemaking,	1	—	Washing,	—	1
Tailoring,	2	—	Total,	32	2
Stonebreaking,	25	—			

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Picking oakum,	—	—		6	1
Knitting and sewing,	—	—		—	4
Total,	—	—		6	5

Summary.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Hard labour,	—	—		32	2
Industrial labour,	—	—		6	5
Unemployed,	—	—		5	—
Total in custody,	—	—		43	7

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1869, £32 5s. 1d. | 1870, £64 10s. 10d. | 1871, £59 15s. 9d. | 1872, £20 15s. 7d.*

* This is only for four months from 25th December, 1871, to 26th April, 1872, the account for the present half-year not being made up as yet.

Punish-
ments.

Hard labour is enforced by working at the crank-pump and stone-breaking; prisoners also pick a given amount of oakum daily. Mat-making, tailoring, shoemaking, carpentry, and painting are carried on in the gaol, and much good work is done. In 1871 £69 15s. 2d. was received for the produce of prison labour disposed of outside the gaol; and besides, the work done for prison use is not taken into calculation.

The female prisoners knit, sew, and work in the laundry.

One of the military prisoners under a long sentence, previously to my visit, had, when breaking stones, been struck by a splinter of a stone in the eye, by which that eye was blinded; and I would urge the Board to insist on all prisoners wearing a wire-guard over the eyes, so that such an accident should not again happen.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	60	38	58	39
Average daily number of pupils,	8.17	3.82	15.92	5.30
Number of days on which school was held,	172	214	145	179

School hours:—Males—from 10 to 11 o'clock; Females—from 11 to 12 o'clock.

The school, as already observed, is carried on in the gaol chapel, contrary to the provisions of the Prisons Act. The males are taught by a schoolmaster warder, the females by the assistant matron. School is held for one hour daily. The school is not in connexion with any educational body, or inspected by their officers. The schoolmaster is a ropemaker by trade, and was not trained as a teacher, he also acts as clerk. All the Chaplains now occasionally visit the school. The Sisters of Charity give religious and moral instruction to prisoners of their own faith, who form the great majority of the inmates of the gaol.

Dietary and Contracts.

Bread, brown, per 1 lb loaf, 1½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s.; potatoes, per cwt., 3s.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; butter-milk, per gallon, 2d.; salt, per cwt., 3s.; coal, per ton, 18s.; straw, per cwt., 3s. 4d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., yellow, 4s. 2s.; lime, per barrel, 3s.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1869, . . . 4.38d. | 1870, . . . 4.31d. | 1871, . . . 4d.

The food prepared for the prisoners on the day of my visit, which I tasted, was of good quality, and the Chaplains invariably report favourably of the provisions which they inspect. I questioned all the prisoners in custody, no complaint was made to me by any.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.			Resident.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Edward Tipping, esq., Local Inspector,	75	0 0	Mr. Henry Noble, Governor,	150	0 0
Rev. J. G. Rainsford, Protestant Chaplain,	36	18 6	John McDowell, Tailor, Chief Warder,	50	0 0
Rev. Robert Black, Presbyterian Chaplain,	36	18 6	Hugh Davidson, Ropemaker, Schoolmaster, and Clerk,	35	0 0
Rev. James McGee, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	36	18 6	Richard Ruth, Gate Warder,	35	0 0
E. G. Brunker, esq., Surgeon,	—	—	Sub Warders (Thomas Watt,	35	0 0
Mr. Fras. Scott, Apothecary,	20	0 0	John McFadyen,	35	0 0
Mr. Alexander Shekleton, Secretary to the Board of Superintendence,	25	0 0	Hugh Warrington,	35	0 0
			(Michael Hooney,	35	0 0
			Ellenor Owen, Matron,	35	0 0
			Annie Wiseman, Assistant Matron,	30	0 0

NORTH
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Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The resident gaol officers are supplied with fuel and gaslight; each warder with a suit of uniform clothing; the Matron and her assistant with clothing. An allowance of 5d. per day in lieu of rations.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.	From 1st Jan., 1872 to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendents met for the discharge of business,	12	11
Local Inspector to Gaol,	113	88
Chaplain, Established Church,	174	168
Presbyterian Chaplain,	164	137
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	226	191
Surgeon,	235	247
Apothecary,	332	296

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.
1869, . £1,462 15s. 9d. | 1870, . £1,342 6s. 1d. | 1871, . £1,425 1s. 3d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.
1869, . £801 4s. 7d. | 1870, . £801 4s. 9d. | 1871, . £826 1s. 3d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum for the last three years.
1869, . £41 7s. 4d. | 1870, . £38 16s. 1d. | 1871, . £40 19s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners.
1869, £18 18s. 0d. | 1870, £5 19s. 0d. | 1871, £20 13s. 0d. | 1872, £230 17s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for Naval Prisoners.
1869, — | 1870, — | 1871, — | 1872, . £2 7s. 0d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of Prisoners.
1869, . £131 1s. 7d. | 1870, . £117 16s. 8d. | 1871, . £111 18s. 1d.

Books and
Accounts.

The Governor, assisted by the clerk and schoolmaster, has charge of the books of registry and finance, which are kept with great care and attention. All the superior officers have journals; the Chaplains state the duty they perform. The Surgeon's journal is very fully kept, and he enters in it observations on the cases which he treats. I observe from his journal that malingeringers are soon detected when they attempt to impose on him.

The journal of the Governor is also well and carefully kept. The Local Inspector was absent when I visited, and I did not see his journal which was locked up.

Mr. Shekleton, the secretary of the Grand Jury of the county Leath, is also secretary to the Board; he exercises a supervision over the expenditure, and the system, which has been adopted now for many years, is said to work well, at the same time the supervision which he exercises should be part of the legitimate duties of the Local Inspector.

Hospital.

	1869.		1870.		1871.		1872 (to day of Inspection).
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. F.
Number of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	—	—	48	19	55	28	54 17
Number of deaths in the gaol,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£2 9s. 1d.		£5 7s. 7d.		£3 15s. 4½d.		£0 13s. 3d.

The hospital building has all the appliances necessary for treatment of disease, but is so damp that it has never been used, the prisoners being treated in their cells. Various methods have from time to time been tried to remove the dampness from the walls of the building, but hitherto with only partial success, and the building is still too damp to be occupied by patients.

The sanitary condition of the gaol has been satisfactory, no death having occurred in it since 1870.

Board of Superintendence.

The Right Hon. Lord Clermont.	William Ruxton, esq.	Michael Kelly, esq.
Sir John S. Robinson, Bart.	John Murphy, esq.	Fredk. J. Foster, esq.
Lieut.-Colonel J. C. W. Fortescue.	John George Coddington, esq.	John C. Kieran, esq.
	John A. Haig, esq.	John Jas. B. Bigger, esq.
		Barton Brabazon, esq.

The Board meets on the first Friday of each month for the discharge of business, when the ordinary monthly payments are made. General contracts are settled and paid for half-yearly, at assizes, by separate cheques for each creditor. Warders and matrons receive their salaries monthly, the superior officers half-yearly. Quarterly meetings are held by the Board for a thorough examination of the prison.

STATE OF ARDEE BRIDEWELL.

Bridewell.

	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year, . . .	18	16
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	12	13
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection, . . .	10	9
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	8	3
Petty Sessions,	Held fortnightly within this district; Ardee on Wednesdays; Cullin on Thursdays.	
Commitments,	Legal; but remands very frequent. A man and woman charged with passing a bad shilling was committed to the bridewell on the 4th February, and remained in charge until the 4th March following, in the mean time the assizes were held. The prisoners were ultimately tried at quarter sessions and acquitted.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.	
Repairs,	In good repair and order.	
Security,	Sufficient with care.	
Accommodation,	Males—day-room and three cells; one below used for straw store. Females—day-room and two cells.	
Bedding and Furniture,	Bedding sufficient; but some blankets thin and worn; they should be replaced.	
Water,	Water pipes in each yard, supplied by force-pump into a cistern placed over the water-closets in the yards, with pipe to flush them.	
Sewerage,	Effective.	
Cleanliness and ventilation,	Very clean and well kept; ventilation good.	
Dietary,	Males, 4½d.; females, 4d.	
Salary of Keeper,	£30 with uniform, and 6d. per day for rations.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	None.	
Official Inspection,	9th July, 1872.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.	

JOHN LENTAGHT, Inspector-General.

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
the Town of
Drogheda
Gaol.COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF DROGHEDA GAOL, AT DROGHEDA.—
STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 13TH DECEMBER, 1872.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For further Examination, . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	1	2	3	—	—	—
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act, . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	—	13	13	—	—	—
Drunkards,	—	2	2	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	4	16	22	—	—	—

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of inspection.				From 1st January to day of inspection.				Number in Custody during the year, denoting the number of times each had been committed in any year.	
	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted summarily,	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Committed once,	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—

Number of Prisoners of all Classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	3	4	1871,	5	7
1870,	8	6	1872 (day of Inspection),	4	16

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1872.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	1	2	1872 (up to and including day of Inspection),	—	—
1870,	2	1	Day of Inspection,	—	—
1871,	1	1			

Number of Prisoners in custody during the year known to have been in Reformatories.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda
Gaol.

Up to and including the day of inspection, . . . 1 male.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872 (up to the day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of In- spection.		Corre- sponding day in pre- vious year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common assaults,	8	3	7	2	9	1	—	—	—	—
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	2	1	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	5	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Other assaults,	3	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery,	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larceny,	10	5	9	6	11	7	2	2	2	2
Embezzlement,	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Forgery,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rid, rescue, &c.,	8	4	9	2	15	4	—	—	—	—
Military offences,	4	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences—										
Against property with violence,	2	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Against property without vio- lence,	9	7	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Disorderly, loitering, indecency, &c.,	3	21	—	16	—	32	—	13	—	5
Having arms in a proclaimed district,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempting to commit suicide, . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exposing unsound food for sale, .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intoxication in the work- house,	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abandoning apprentices,	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Total criminal class,	60	45	51	29	50	47	3	16	4	7
Vagrancy,	3	2	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	78	36	80	35	69	26	—	2	—	—
Debt,	2	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	1	—
Remanded for further examination,	27	3	17	5	19	7	1	—	—	—
Total,	170	86	150	69	144	84	4	18	5	7

Commitments.

CLASS.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	2	—	3	—
Criminals,	68	34	69	54
Vagrants,	—	—	3	4
Drunkards,	80	35	69	28
Total,	150	69	144	86

F

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
the Town of
Drogheda
Gaol.*Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.*

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once within the year, . . .	108	34	95	36
Twice „ „ . . .	15	10	15	7
Thrice „ „ . . .	1	5	4	5
4 times „ „ . . .	1	—	1	2
5 „ „ . . .	1	—	—	1
6 „ „ . . .	—	—	—	1
Total, . . .	124	49	115	52
No. of above committed for first time, . . .	75	18	68	18

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1871, and to the day of Inspection in 1872, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only, . . .	71	16	63	16
Twice, . . .	21	7	12	12
Thrice, . . .	6	5	10	6
4 times, . . .	4	3	4	3
5 „ „ . . .	5	1	5	2
6 „ „ . . .	2	1	4	2
7 to 11 „ „ . . .	8	9	8	4
12 to 16 „ „ . . .	4	2	5	4
17 to 20 „ „ . . .	1	2	2	—
21 to 30 „ „ . . .	2	1	2	2
31 to 40 „ „ . . .	—	1	—	1
41 to 50 „ „ . . .	—	—	—	1
121 to 140 „ „ . . .	—	1	—	—
Total No. of Individuals committed, . . .	124	49	115	52
No. of commitments represented in foregoing, . . .	369	415	397	316

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.			From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody, . . .	6.86	5.3	—	8	7.1	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time, . . .	21		25th Sept.	26		28th June.
Lowest ditto, . . .	4		25th June.	7		17th April.
Highest number of males at any one time, . . .	14		24th Sept.	15		21st May.
Ditto, of females, . . .	11		5th May.	18		13th Dec.
Lowest number of males at any one time, . . .	2		2nd April.	3		16th Jan.
Ditto, of females, . . .	1		25th June.	1		14th April.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous Seven Years, and up to day of Inspection in 1872.

16th June, 1865, . . .	22	25th October, 1869, . . .	19
25th November, 1866, . . .	23	7th September, 1870, . . .	25
6th March, 1867, . . .	61	25th September, 1871, . . .	21
21st November, 1868, . . .	25	20th June, 1872, . . .	26

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Whipping by order of Court by whom Tried.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.

From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Drogheda Gaol.

M. F.

M. F.

Whipping (a young offender),

1 -

1 -

Population of borough, 14,740 (last census).

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions last seven

years :—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Convictions,	7	11	3	3	3	8	6
Acquittals,	4	8	3	-	-	6	6
Total,	11	19	6	3	3	14	12

Relative number of males and females included in the foregoing table :—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Males,	7	15	5	3	3	8	7
Females,	4	4	1	-	-	6	5
Total,	11	19	6	3	3	14	12

Committals of drunkards :—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872, 11 months.
Males,	48	65	64	42	52	78	80	69
Females,	17	18	27	12	21	35	35	26
Total,	65	83	94	54	73	114	115	95

Drunkards.

The preceding tables show an increase in the numbers of drunkards within the borough during the last two years, the number having reached 115 in 1871.

I found no debtor in custody on the day of my inspection of this gaol, but 4 males and 18 females were under criminal committals. The males were—1 under sentence of imprisonment for six months, for a grievous assault ; a professional pickpocket, summarily convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment for larceny ; and a boy twelve years of age, for trial, charged with stealing a coat. The fourth male was committed to the gaol during my inspection, convicted of being drunk and disorderly.

The 18 females were :—

Females.

Two under sentences of six and twelve months' imprisonment for larceny, one of these was the wife of one of the male prisoners—both strangers to the town ; a third female was under sentence of seven days' imprisonment for drunkenness ; and 15 others for loitering for prostitution, and sentenced for terms of from one to three months' imprisonment—several very young. One, not eighteen years of age, is the daughter of a returned convict, and had a child in her arms. My colleague, on his last inspection of this gaol, remarked on the number of young females whom he found in the gaol. There is, unfortunately, in the town of Drogheda no asylum for penitent females, and hence these young creatures, when they fall into vice, have no refuge should they desire to abandon a vicious course of life. It is, I believe, a mistake to imagine that the establishment of institutions of the class to which I refer in a town entails a burden on the inhabitants.

Two-thirds of the female inmates of the gaol on the day of my inspection had been committed for loitering for prostitution, and belonged to a class who oscillate between the workhouse and the gaol, and are permanently supported by the rates, whether in the gaol or the workhouse, until they ultimately are sentenced to penal servitude, or their miserable life terminates from hardship, disease, or by suicide.

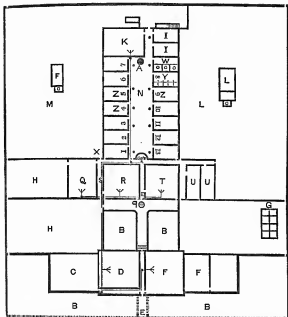
NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
the Town of
Drogheda
Gael.

Constabulary return of number of known depredators, suspected persons, vagrants, and tramps who slept in the district on the night of the 14th September, 1870, and in April, 1872:—

	1870.				1872.			
	Under 16 years of age.		Above 16 years of age.		Under 16 years of age.		Above 16 years of age.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Known thieves and receivers of stolen goods, . . .	22	4	33	27	1	—	34	22
Suspected persons, . . .	28	32	29	43	11	2	19	15
Total, . . .	50	36	62	70	12	2	53	37
Total, 1870, {Males, . . .					120			
{Females, . . .					106			
					226			
Total, 1872, {Males, . . .					65			
{Females, . . .					39			
					104			

Plan.

NORTH
DISTRICT,
County of
the Town of
Drogheda
Gaol.



A, circular stairs; Z Z, separate cells for prisoners; Y, lavatory; E E, entrance; B B, grass plots; C, coal-yard; D, office; F F, turnkeys' rooms; G, sheds for stone-breakers; H H, male and female hospital and master debtors' yards; P, pump; Q, male hospital on ground floor, marshals on overhead stairs; R and T, female debtors' apartments and board-rooms, governor's apartments overhead; U U, solitary cells not used; female debtors' room overhead; L, female exercising ground, with laundry and straw-house; M, male exercising ground, with fumigating stove in centre; N, centre hall of separate prison; I I, baths and store; K, kitchen, with lavatories and water-closet overhead, and chapel and tank on third story; W, water-closet; X, door into male exercising ground.

I found this prison on my inspection in a creditable condition of order and cleanliness, the buildings in sound repair and well kept, the bells and fixtures in the cells in good order, and the heating apparatus was working satisfactorily. The bedding was sufficient, and of a good description, except that some of the blankets in the lower range were rather thin and worn, but not sufficiently so to be cast; when, however, blankets are thin an extra single blanket can always be given to prisoners during the cold weather. The clothing of the prisoners also was good and sufficient. There is a well-constructed iron fumigating-box in the yard for males, in which the private clothing of prisoners are cleansed from vermin and infection.

Water-closets and lavatories are on each corridor of the prison, and sufficient for the accommodation.

Since my last inspection the remodelling of the chapel has been Chapel.

Condition
of Prison.

North District. completed, and it fully answers the object intended. The height of the partition between the sexes in the chapel has been increased by a brass rod and curtain, as suggested by my colleagues, so as to prevent the possibility of communication between the male and female prisoners. Raised seats should be fixed at the back of each compartment in the chapel for the officers on duty, so that the prisoners should be always under supervision during Divine service. This improvement should be made whenever a carpenter-prisoner is in custody.

School-room. The new school-room which adjoins the chapel is well adapted for the purpose intended, and is sufficiently lighted; but it has not as yet been stalled. This also should be done as soon as the labour of a carpenter is available.

I pointed out to the Governor where the stalls should be placed, and when completed this will be an excellent prison school-room.

Cells. Two reception cells for males and one for females have been set apart for prisoners when committed, who are now regularly bathed after they are admitted, and afterwards weekly during their imprisonment in the gaol. Since the late alterations there are twenty-five cells in the male and eighteen in the female prison, which are sufficient to meet the requirements of the district.

The stores are good and sufficient. The private clothing of the prisoners are properly labelled, but I would suggest that printed labels be used; they are inexpensive, and will save trouble.

Want of Supervision at night in the Female Prison. No night watch is kept in the prison, but the Governor states that he goes occasionally round during the night, and when a political prisoner or grave offender is in charge, an officer stops during the night in an adjoining cell, to be ready to communicate with the Governor, if necessary. The apartments of the matron are too distant from the female prison. They are at present over the entrance gate at F on the plan of the gaol, and it is evident that this arrangement should not continue. My colleagues called attention to the matter in his report for 1871, yet it has not been rectified; and I would now suggest to the Board that the matron should in future pass the night close to the prisoners in her charge. The room at T, close to the female prison, intended for female debtors, has not been occupied since August, 1863, no female debtors having been in custody since that date, and I would suggest that the matron be directed to occupy it at night, and should a female debtor chance to be in custody, some other apartment might be given to her. If the Board were willing to go to some expense in preparing suitable apartments for the matron, I pointed out to the Governor how it could be done. Under any circumstances, what I now suggest should not be delayed, and may answer until some better arrangement can be made.

Photography. There is no tell-tale clock in this gaol.

Photography. Photography is in use here, and the Governor takes much trouble to trace habitual criminals who find their way into this prison.

Sewerage. The sewerage is good, but there are no stink traps at the openings to the surface, and this defect should be remedied.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

By Governor—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	1	3	9	6

Punishments. The punishments inflicted during 1872 were all on the sole authority of the Governor, but afterwards received the approval of the Board at its next meeting.

The nine punishments on the males were inflicted on four individuals ; one was six times punished. Three females (prostitutes) were punished once each.

NONEN DISTRICT.
County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.				M.	F.
Breaking stones,	.	.	.	2	—
Industrial Labour.					
Picking oakum, .	.	.	.	1	9
Cooking and cleaning, .	.	.	.	1	1
Sewing, .	.	.	.	—	4
Knitting, .	.	.	.	—	2
Laundry, .	.	.	.	—	1
Total, .	.	.	.	2	17
Summary.					
Hard labour, .	.	.	.	2	—
Industrial labour, .	.	.	.	2	17
Unemployed (nursing), .	.	.	.	—	1
Total in custody, .	.	.	.	4	18

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1869, . £16 3s. 10d. | 1870, . £25 8s. 7d. | 1871, . £14 18s. 11d.

A little boy in custody acted as cook in the kitchen. Two of the males in custody on the day of my visit were employed in breaking stones. I would suggest that wire guards be furnished to the men when breaking stones. In a neighbouring prison I found a man who had been blinded by the splinter of a stone which struck his eye when at work in the stone sheds. The wire netting required for the purpose is inexpensive, and should be at once supplied.

The females were engaged picking oakum, sewing, and knitting in their cells ; one was in the laundry.

I saw some good mats and brushes which had been made in the prison, and a large quantity of oakum was in store.

The males, also, are employed in the cultivation of the prison grounds, which are thus rendered profitable. I found some good potatoes in store, which had been grown within the walls of the gaol ; and although in use three days in the week, the supply will not be exhausted for some time.

Hard labour in this gaol is enforced by pumping water, breaking stones, and shot drill.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	60	46	66	65
Average daily number of pupils, .	5	4.63	7	6.4
Number of days on which school was held, .	248	248	297	297

School-hours—Males, 12 to 2 in summer, and from 4 to 6, p.m., during the winter months ; females, 4 to 5, p.m.

School is held for two hours daily for males, and one hour for females. Schools. The school-room is not partitioned, but I trust on my next inspection to find that the separate compartments in school suggested by my colleague and myself have been put up. They can be fixed at a trifling cost, both in the male and the female school.

The school is not in connexion with the Board of National Education, or inspected by their officers.

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
the Town of
Drogheda
Gaol.

The Roman Catholic chaplain occasionally visits the schools.
The Sisters of Charity visit the prison, and impart religious and moral instruction to both male and female prisoners of their own faith.

Dietary.

Over seven days. Males.—Breakfast—4 oz. of oatmeal and 4 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of new milk. Supper—6 oz. of brown bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—3 oz. of oatmeal and 4 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. of brown bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Supper—5 oz. of brown bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk.

Juveniles.—Breakfast—2 oz. of oatmeal and 3 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. of brown bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk.

Prisoners seven days and under get no supper. The males get 1 pint, and the females $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of vegetable soup at dinner.

Potatoes substituted for bread at dinner three days in each week; males, 3 lbs. females, 2½ lbs.; and juveniles, 2½ lbs. each.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1869, . 3s. 6d. | 1870, . 3s. 11d. | 1871, . 3s. 4d.

Provisions.

I tasted the food for prison use on the day of my visit, and found it good. The oatmeal in store was excellent; and the potatoes, grown on the prison grounds, also very good. The chaplains generally report favourably of the sample of the provisions for their inspection, and the Governor, when he finds the provisions sent in by the contractor to be faulty, at once returns them, without waiting for the chaplains to inspect. I questioned all the prisoners in charge; no complaint was made to me by any.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1869, . £352 1s. 8d. | 1870, . £385 1s. 5d. | 1871, . £430 10s. 5d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1869, . £299 11s. 4½d. | 1870, . £309 12s. 1½d. | 1871, . £317 5s. 0d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1869, . £42 4s. 4½d. | 1870, . £32 6s. 7½d. | 1871, . £33 9s. 7½d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years.

1869, . £0 10s. 0d. | 1870, . £1 13s. 0d. | 1871, . £0 19s. 0d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.

1869, . £20 6s. 2d. | 1870, . £25 12s. 1d. | 1871, . £17 13s. 5d.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 20 lbs., 2s. 8d.; ditto, brown, per 20 lbs., 1s. 11d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s. 2d.; potatoes, per cwt., 5s.; meat, per lb., 8d.; new milk, per gallon, 10d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½d.; salt, per cwt., 2s.; coal, per ton, £1 1s. 9d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5s.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 12s.

Books and
Accounts.

The various registries of discipline and finance in this gaol are well and carefully kept by the Governor, assisted by the clerk and schoolmaster. The Governor's journal is kept with much care and attention, but the Local Inspector, who is also Medical Officer, has been for some time in delicate health, and his duties are occasionally performed by a substitute. He does not keep a journal as Local Inspector, but enters his visits in the hospital book. It must, however, be remembered that he receives only

£10 yearly salary as Local Inspector, and no remuneration as surgeon of the gaol, being also surgeon to the County Infirmary. It is but right to add that there is very seldom sickness in the prison.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
the Town of
Drogheda
Gaol.

Hospital.

	1869.		1870.		1871.		1872 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hos- pital.	17	9	21	11	24	15	—	—
No. of deaths in the gaol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine.	£8 14s. 7d.		£7 2s. 8½d.		£7 4s. 9d.		—	—
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer.	£0 2s. 8d.		—		£1 4s. 6d.		—	—

The hospitals here are never occupied unless some contagious disease should break out; there has been no inmate of the female hospital since 1867, nor in the male hospital since 1866. They are at present used as stores, to be cleared out as required; they consist of one ward for each sex, and have both exercising yards.

There is a movable bath and lavatory, with two basins, in each ward.

Convicted prisoners are permitted to receive visits once in each month, on order of Local Inspector, and untried prisoners weekly; but only if well conducted. Prisoners receive visits inside the cheek gate of the prison, and the visitor on the outside, eight feet distant. The visits are always in presence of an officer of the gaol, and care is taken that no prohibited article is admitted.

No escape from the gaol was attempted in 1871 or 1872.

Lock-up in this prison is held at 6 P.M., and un-lock at 6-30 A.M., at all seasons of the year.

The Governor, with one turnkey, attends the lockings of the males, and with the matron that of the females.

Gas has been introduced into the officers' apartments, the halls and corridors, the school-room, and cells on the upper and lower ranges.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>		<i>Resident.</i>	
Robert Pentland, esq., Local In- spector.	£10	Patrick Murtagh, Governor.	£90
Rev. John G. Eccles, Protestant Chaplain.	30	William Tottenham, Turnkey, a Warder.	25
Rev. Henry McKee, Roman Ca- tholic Chaplain.	30	Nicholas Farlong, Turnkey.	25
Robert Pentland, Surgeon.	—	Richard Bourke, Schoolmaster.	25
		Turnkey, and Clerk to Board.	25
		Margaret Bourke, Matron.	16

The Surgeon is paid by one presentation for his attendance at the gaol and county infirmary.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All the intern officers receive rations of bread and milk, and allowances of coal, gas, and soap.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.	From 1st Jan., 1872 to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Super- intendence met for the discharge of business.	9	9
Local Inspector.	106	93
Chaplain, Established Church.	156	143
Roman Catholic Chaplain.	167	144
Surgeon.	106	93

Subordinate officers when leaving the prison always produce a pass.

My colleague, in his report entered on the gaol books, in December,

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
the Town of
Drogheda.
Gaol.

1871, called the attention of the Board of Superintendence to the services performed by the Governor in the earnest performance of his duties in the gaol, and submitted that those services should be recognised by an increase of salary or gratuity. I take this opportunity to add my testimony to the efficiency of that officer, who spares no pains to carry out the discipline of the gaol, and at the same time to reduce the cost on the rates as much as possible; hence the total expense of the gaol during 1871 was only £410 10s., which included the salaries of all officers, internal and external, as well as the maintenance of the prisoners, repairs of the buildings, and incidentals.

No other gaol in Ireland is managed with such rigid economy; and having regard to the exertions and zeal of this officer, I consider that his salary should be increased by £10, making altogether £100 a year, which I consider is as small a salary as an officer holding his position should have. The Board have always shown a desire to meet the suggestions of the Inspectors-General, but the improvements they have made have been executed under the superintendence of the Governor, at the smallest possible cost to the ratepayers.

Board of Superintendence.

Thomas Simcocks, esq., Mayor, Chairman.	Patrick Mathews, esq., J.P.	Henry Hull, esq.
Robert B. Daly, esq., J.P.	Patrick Ternan, esq., J.P.	George Knaggs, esq.
George Harper, esq., J.P.	William Bonham, esq.	Lawrence Moore, esq.
James Mathews, esq., J.P.	James A. Flanagan, esq.	John O'Neill, esq.

The Board meets on the first Friday in each month, when the prison books are examined and accounts audited. All liabilities above £3 are paid by cheque drawn in favour of each creditor; smaller sums are included in an aggregate cheque drawn in favour of the Governor, who accounts at the next meeting of the Board. The officers are paid their salaries half-yearly, at assizes, after audit by a committee of the Grand Jury.

JOHN LENTAGNE, *Inspector-General.*

MAYO
County
Gaol.

MAYO COUNTY GAOL, AT CASTLEBAR.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1873.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	—	2	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	2	—	2	1	—	1
„ further Examination,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	8	1	9	1	1	2
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	9	—	9	1	—	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	1	2	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	4	3	7	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vagrants,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	30	7	37	3	1	4

Juveniles.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Mayo
County
Gaol.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In Custody on the day of Inspection.				From 1st January to day of Inspection.				Number in Custody during the year, denoting the number of times each had been Committed in any year.	
	16 years old and under.		Above 16 and not exceeding 16 years.		16 years old and under.		Above 16 and not exceeding 16 years.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Quarter Sessions, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
“ Summarily, . . .	—	—	1	—	1	—	16	3	16	3
Total, . . .	—	—	1	—	1	—	16	3	17	3
Committed once, . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	16	3	15	3
“ twice, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—
Total, . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	17	3	19	3
Number sent to Reformatories, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	35	10	1871,	47	8
1870,	41	9	1872 (day of Inspection),	30	7

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	—	—	1871,	—	—
1870,	4	2	1872 (day of Inspection),	—	—

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	1	—	1871,	—	—
1870,	—	—	1872 (day of Inspection),	1	—

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1872.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	3	4	1872 (up to and including day of Inspection),	1	4
1870,	2	4	Day of Inspection,	—	—
1871,	1	4			

Number of Prisoners in Custody during the year known to have been in Reformatories.

1872 (up to and including day of Inspection), 2 males.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Mayo
County
Gaol.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870
1871, and 1872 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the
Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the
corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872 (up to the day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide).	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life.	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	4	1	1	-	4	-	3	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants,	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape and other carnal offences, . .	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
Beggary,	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Common assaults,	156	18	233	31	149	21	4	-	14	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm, Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	16	8	23	3	15	1	4	-	4	-
Other assaults,	2	-	2	-	16	-	5	-	-	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., . . .	10	4	-	-	25	5	1	-	-	-
Robbery,	4	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Robbery,	9	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Taking and holding forcible pos- session,	7	6	11	4	6	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	-	3	-	5	-	1	-	1	-
Larceny,	33	26	25	24	18	11	3	3	8	2
Receiving stolen goods,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences, Fraud, and attempts to defraud, . .	3	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arson, & attempts to commit arson, Other malicious offences against property,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Forgery,	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences against the currency, . . .	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perjury and subornation of perjury, Riot, rescue, &c.,	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1
Military offences,	2	2	10	7	13	3	1	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Revenue offences,	7	6	3	6	1	1	-	-	-	-
Revenue offences,	16	6	5	6	4	6	-	1	2	2
Other offences—										
Against the person,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Against property without vio- lence,	30	20	29	6	25	8	-	1	2	-
Affecting the public peace, . . .	11	25	11	5	15	10	1	1	1	1
Having arms in proclaimed districts, Absconding from reformatory, . .	20	7	7	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Conveying tobacco into prison, . .	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total criminal class,	348	127	390	100	310	67	27	6	42	7
Vagrancy,	7	4	4	1	3	1	1	-	-	-
Drunkenness,	100	39	74	23	55	23	1	1	3	-
Debt,	8	-	9	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
Remanded for further examination, Total,	24	5	39	1	36	6	1	-	1	1
Total,	487	175	516	125	408	97	30	7	47	8

Commitments.

Classes.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.		NORTH DISTRICT. Mayo County Gaol.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Debtors,	9	—	4	—	
Criminals,	429	101	345	73	
Vagrants,	4	1	3	1	
Drunkards,	74	23	55	23	
Total,	516	125	408	97	

Number of individual prisoners (exclusive of debtors) and number of times each has been committed during the following periods.

Numbers of Times.		From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.	
Committed—		M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year,		434	93	345	69
Twice,		17	7	20	6
Thrice,		2	3	1	4
4 times,		3	1	1	1
5,		2	1	1	—
7,		—	—	1	—
11,		1	—	—	—
Total,		459	105	369	79

Number of above committed for first time, 394 77 304 45

Number of individual prisoners (exclusive of debtors) committed in the year 1871, and to the day of inspection in 1872, who had been once, twice, thrice, four times, five times, &c., &c., from their first commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

Numbers of Times.		From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.	
Committed—		M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,		381	73	304	45
Twice,		35	11	27	5
Thrice,		12	5	10	2
4 times,		10	2	8	4
5,		6	3	5	6
6,		3	—	4	—
7 to 11,		8	7	7	1
12 to 16,		—	2	1	5
17 to 20,		2	1	—	—
21 to 30,		1	1	2	2
41 to 50,		1	—	—	—
51 to 60,		—	—	1	—
Total Number of Individuals committed,		459	105	369	79

Number of Commitments represented in foregoing, 753 265 641 234

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.			From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	45.2	9.3	—	39.77	9.05	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	70		29th Sept.	69		22nd Feb.
Lowest ditto,	29		10 & 11 Jan.	33		14 & 15 Aug.
Highest number of males at any one time,	57		29th Sept.	50		22nd Feb.
Ditto, of females,	15		19, 20, 31 Oct.	16		30th March.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	24		10 & 11 Jan.	28		15th Aug.
Ditto, of females,	2		20 & 21 Jan.	3		12 & 13 July.

Notre District Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors), in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1872.

Mayo County Gaol.	24th September, 1865,	. . . 109	4th February, 1869,	. . . 62
	4th March, 1866,	. . . 134	15th March, 1870,	. . . 69
	20th March, 1867,	. . . 93	29th September, 1871,	. . . 70
	22nd February, 1868,	. . . 64	22nd February, 1872,	. . . 69

Population, 252,796 inhabitants; area, 1,363,883 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years:—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Convictions,	108	121	95	68	93	107	104
Acquittals,	69	83	73	90	92	66	117
Total,	177	204	168	158	185	173	221

Comparative number of prisoners of each sex sent for trial during the above period:—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Males,	123	168	137	126	160	159	180
Females,	55	36	31	32	25	34	41
Total,	177	204	168	158	185	173	221

Committals of drunkards:—

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.		1872 (3 months).	
To Castlebar Gaol.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the Bridewells of the county.	57	16	87	15	78	13	85	22	92	17	109	39	74	23	55	23
	112	9	95	15	103	13	41	13	85	14	65	8	46	6	-	-
	169	25	182	28	181	26	126	34	177	31	165	47	120	29	-	-
	194	210	205	160	208	212	151	-								

Daily average number of prisoners in custody last seven years:—

1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872 (3 months).
M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
61 25	53 22	49 17	32 13	33 9	36 10	- -	- -

Police return of known thieves, receivers of stolen goods, and suspected persons at large in the county in September, 1870 and in April, 1872:—

	1870.						1872.					
	Under 16 years.		Above 16 years.		Total.		Under 16 years.		Above 16 years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.		
Known thieves, receivers of stolen goods, &c.,	7	-	47	81	85		7	8	14	13	27	
Suspected persons,	11	2	79	34	126		5	8	56	16	64	
	18	2	126	65	211		12	6	70	29	119	

Houses of receivers of stolen goods, resorts of known thieves, brothels, &c., at the above dates—in 1870, 66; in 1872, 31.

No better evidence can be given of the successful working of the "Crimes Prevention Act" in this county than the above table, which shows a reduction in the number of dangerous characters in the county from 211 in 1870, to 119 in 1872, and houses of bad repute have diminished from 66 in 1870, to 31 in 1872.

I found when I made my inspection 30 males and 7 females of all classes in charge. The males—4 untried, and 26 under sentences as follows :—

Five for larceny, including 1 for sheep stealing, under sentences of imprisonment 2 for twelve months, 2 for six months, and 1 for one month. Two were for manslaughter, sentenced for two years each; 13 for assaults, sentenced 1 for two years, 4 for nine, and 4 for six months, 1 for two, and 2 for one month. One male was sentenced to an imprisonment of six months for perjury, and 1 for three months for bigamy. The other male prisoners in custody were for revenue offences, vagrancy, riot, and drunkenness, and sentenced 1 for six months, 1 for three months, and 2 for periods under one month. The untried male prisoners were, 1 for homicide, and 3 for assaults—one an assault with robbery. Thus, of the 30 male prisoners in charge, 6 only were committed for offences against property, and the great majority were for offences against the person, with some for riot, drunkenness, and disorderly conduct.

The females were, 3 for larceny, and 4 for breaches of the revenue laws, drunkenness, and disorderly conduct.

I find the large number of 105 individual females were committed to the gaol in 1871. Twenty-eight of these were previous offenders, 1 having been from fifty to sixty times in custody, others from twenty to thirty times, and the commitments recorded on the books of the gaol against these females now number 265.

Four hundred and fifty-nine males were committed in 1871, who have been 753 times in custody. By reference, however, to the preceding table of commitments it will be seen that the vast majority were for assaults, which numbered 258 in 1871, and 205 previously to my inspection in 1872.

Ten offenders (4 males and 6 females) against the revenue laws were committed during the eleven months which preceded my inspection in 1872, and 11 (5 males and 6 females) in 1871.

The debtors during the last two years in this gaol were all males, they numbered 9 in 1871, and 4 in 1872.

I found 1 female in charge (who could not speak or understand English) she had been committed for a breach of the revenue laws.

Two juveniles were inmates of the gaol when I visited, 1 a male, aged thirteen years, convicted of larceny in a shop, he was under sentence of imprisonment for one month and to be whipped. The other, a female aged fifteen, also for larceny, and sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment, and five years in a reformatory. I regret that the boy, who is an artful clever child and told me many lies, was not sent to a reformatory also.

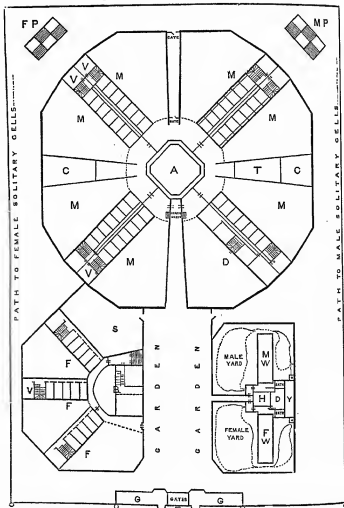
There is no regular class for juveniles in this prison, but the Governor classifies them with the prisoners. The boy was in association with two men convicted of assaults who do not belong to the habitual criminals' class. The female young offender has been for many years an inmate of a work-house, and her case is not hopeful. Thirteen male and 4 female young offenders were committed to this gaol in 1871, and 17 males and 3 females in 1872.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Merry
County
Gaol.

Offences of
prisoners in
charge.

Juveniles.

The following is the ground plan of the gaol as at present:—

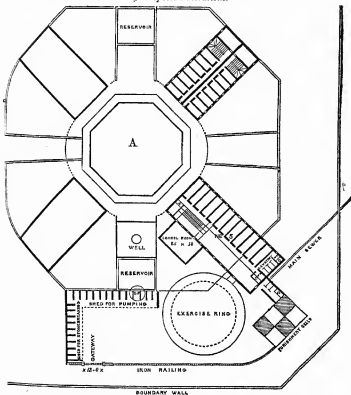


A Governor's house, chapel over it, and offices. B Matron's house. CC cisterns. D debtor's prison. E entrance to the gaol. FF female prison. GG officer's quarters. H hospital. FW female ward. MW male ward. T treadmill. MMM male prison. MP punishment cells for males; FP for females. S stone yard. VVVV baths lately erected.

The preceding is the ground plan of the prison as at present, but in 1864 a presentment to adapt one block to the separate system of prison discipline was passed by the grand jury, which then received the approval of the architect of the Board of Works. The presentment was respite until the wishes of Parliament are ascertained, but as the plan may be again considered, I repeat the observations which I made in reference to it in a former report on this prison.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Mago
County
Gaol.

Plan of Proposed Alterations.



"The building so altered can at any time afterwards be enlarged by uniting it and another block similarly remodelled to the central building A."

"The following is an extract from the report of the architect of the Board of Public Works on this plan when submitted for his consideration:—'The new arrangement would afford a corridor with thirty-six cells, with suitable convenience, an enclosed ring for exercising, and a crank pump, and stone-breaking sheds for hard labour, all easily inspected by one officer, and a school-room.' He suggests a slight alteration in the method of admitting the light into the school-room, which, however, does not interfere with the plans, and can be adopted when the work is being carried out."

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Accommodation.

Mago
County
Gaol.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	3	Store Rooms,	3	1
Yards,	8	3	Laundry,	-	1
Day Rooms,	7	3	Drying-room,	-	1
Solitary Cells,	3	3	Lavatories,	7	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	-	-	Bath, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,	1	-
Single Cells of smaller size,	91	30	Baths, with Cold Water laid on,	7	2
Cells to contain three persons,	14	6	Privies,	12	5
Sleeping Rooms,	4	2	Water-closets,	2	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	8	4	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Reception Rooms or cells,	9	1
Chapels,	Two.		Panop,	1	-
School Room,	1	-	Well,	1	-
Workshop,	1	-	Tread-wheel,	1	-
Workshops,	14	-	Other Machines for hard labour—3 lb. Shot,		
Kitchen,	1	-	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	-

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs		Shirts,	54 14*	Shifts,	10 45
of,	159½ 88	Jackets,	28 15*	Jackets,	6 26
Sheets, pairs of,	110 5*	Vests,	29 28	Petticoats,	7 16
Rugs,	153 65	Trowsers,	27 28*	Aprons,	4 4
Bedticks,	146 138	Caps,	28 10	Neckerchiefs,	4 4
Bedsteads,	221 13	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	29 38	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	5 18

I found the gaol on the present as on former inspections very clean, orderly, and well kept; the entrance tastefully planted with flowers, and a list of prohibited articles, with penalties for their introduction into the gaol put up at the gate; the buildings in sound repair, and supplied with good bedding, except that the blankets in the male summary convictions ward were thin, although not sufficiently so to be cast. An additional blanket should be supplied to each bed so circumstanced during the winter. The supply of prison clothing also was sufficient, but stockings are not given to prisoners of either sex, nor caps to the females. The Prisons Act directs that prisoners of that sex should be suitably clothed, and stockings should form part of the clothing of every female, and caps are suitable for females in a penitentiary. I found also but eight aprons and neckerchiefs in the gaol, some more should be provided.

The stores are sufficient, and have been properly fitted up. The private clothing of the inmates are carefully cleansed and disinfected, then labelled, and put aside in separate bundles in a store specially arranged for this purpose.

The structural defects of this gaol have been so frequently pointed out in former reports of my colleague and myself that it is unnecessary to repeat them here, but I may add that all prison jurists agree that separation under the Act 3 & 4 Vic., cap 44, is the only system to prevent contamination in a gaol.

Since last inspection some suggestions made by my colleague have been adopted. A reception ward and cells have been set apart for prisoners on admission, and a good bath fixed in the adjoining apartment. The prison chapel has been nicely fitted up and painted, and a screen fixed to prevent prisoners of different sexes from seeing each other during Divine Service, but it is not sufficient, and I suggested a simple arrangement which would remedy the defect.

* Others being made.

No improvement has been made in the lumberous old tread-wheel, which is not partitioned, and requires fourteen or fifteen men to work it.

I found some prisoners breaking stones in the open air, others were in sheds which have been put up of timber in the yards without backs, and are too cold in winter; but where they now are they could not have backs, as prisoners might hide behind them.

The sewerage of the prison is imperfect, but earth-closets are now used and are found to answer, they prevent an accumulation in the sewers which might be dangerous to health.

The punishment cells are still faulty, but improved; a bell has been connected with each which can be rung by the inmate. They are boarded, but too cold in winter, and far from supervision.

In former reports attention was called to the necessity to have suitable cells fitted up for punishment, in which also military offenders, who are condemned to pass a certain portion of their sentences in solitary confinement, might remain. At present soldiers so sentenced remain in a day-room in winter with a good fire, which is a very different punishment from remaining in isolation in a boated punishment cell day and night.

Lavatories have been fitted up at the foot of the stairs in every compartment of the male prison. The work was done by prisoners' labour. Three baths for the male, and one for the female prisoners have been erected, but are only supplied with cold water. If hot water is required for the baths it must be carried to them from the cook-house.

The laundry is fitted up with troughs in five separate compartments, hot and cold water being laid on.

The apartment next the laundry has been fitted up with stove, pipes, and horses for a drying-room.

The males are classified as prescribed by the Prisons Act, and the females in three divisions. The prisoners sleep separately, and during the summer months they take their meals in the cells, but not in winter, when they take them in association in the day-rooms, as the cells are not heated. Although gas is used to light the town of Castlebar, it has not been introduced into the gaol, and the prisoners are in darkness, without employment, during the long nights of winter. The main passages of the prison are artificially lighted until 10.45, p.m., but not by gas; after that hour the only light in the prison is in the guard-room.

It is to be regretted that the Governor, who is zealous and anxious to discharge his duty, has not an opportunity to manage the prison on a better system.

In summer the prison cells are unlocked at 6, a.m., and locked for the night at 6, p.m., but in winter the time for lockings and unlockings depends on the hours of daybreak and dusk in the evening. The Governor and Deputy Governor both assist at unlock and lock-up, each in a different part of the prison, and when grave criminals are in charge, the Governor, wearing noiseless shoes, makes frequent and unexpected examinations of the cells in which they are confined during the night.

Three turnkeys form a night patrol until 10, p.m., when the watchman comes on duty, and remains in charge until unlock in the morning; his vigilance is tested by two tell-tale clocks, placed so that they cannot be tampered with; one in the office, the other in a cell, both secured by Chubb's locks, the string of the latter passing to the outside of the buildings.

Untried prisoners are permitted to see visitors twice weekly. Tried prisoners only by order of the Local Inspector, who reports his reasons for the permission being granted at next meeting of the Board. Formerly there was great looseness in this respect, but latterly much more strictness has been observed. No escape has been attempted from the prison during the past or present years.

NORTH
DISTRICT,
Mago
County
Gaol.

There is a good photographic gallery with dark chamber in this gaol and the Governor carefully applies himself to the detection of habitual offenders through photography. One of the prison officials takes the photographs of prisoners at a cost of 6d. for each copy.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority,	—	—	1	—
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells,	14	2	10	1
Stoppage of Diet,	2	—	—	—
Other Punishments,	2	—	—	—
Total,	18	2	11	1

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Whipping by order of Court.

	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Whipping,	—	—	1	—

With one exception, in 1872, the punishments were inflicted by the Governor, and the Punishment Book was regularly submitted to the Board and signed by the chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

	M.	F.
Tread-wheel,	15 ⁺	—
Stonebreaking,	3	—
Whitewashing and tarring,	—	2
Total,	18	2

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Carpentry,	1	—
Tailoring,	1	—
Masonry repairs,	2	—
Painting,	1	—
Washing,	—	2
Sewing,	—	2
Total,	5	4

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	18	2
Industrial labour,	5	4
Sick,	3	1
Unemployed,	2†	—
Discharged (before labour hours),	2	—
Total in custody,	30	7

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years.

1869, . £3 2s. 8d. | 1870, . £2 6s. 4d. | 1871, . £3 8s. 3½d.

Labour.

Punitive labour is here carried on by the tread-wheel working the pump which draws water from a well 106 feet deep. As the vast majority of the

* Some of these also at stonebreaking in intervals.

† One paying for support, and second supposed inmate.

prisoners in custody are agricultural labourers, and unskilled in any trade, it is difficult to find employment for them. They work the tread-wheel, which is not partitioned, pick oakum, and break stones. Some carpentry, tailoring, and shoemaking, glazing, painting, and masonry are carried on when artisans are in custody. A few prisoners have been instructed in trades during the year.

The females sew, wash, knit, and sprig muslin. Two of the turnkeys are artisans, a shoemaker and tailor, but their skill does not appear to be generally turned to a useful account, as they are discipline officers, and have many duties to perform.

Scholastic teaching is not given to the prisoners in this gaol, but the Schools. Roman Catholic females receive moral and religious instruction from the Sisters of Mercy under the direction of their Chaplain.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 7d.; ditto, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 6d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s. 6d.; meat, per lb., 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 2½d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½d.; salt, per cwt., 2s.; turf, per box, 10½d.; candles, per lb., 3½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 10s. 4d.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1869, . 3.38d. | 1870, . 3.16d. | 1871, . 3.48d.

The food prepared for the use of the prisoners was of good quality on Provisions. the day of my visit, and, with the exception of the milk, the Chaplains generally report favourably of the provisions submitted to them for inspection. On one occasion during the year the contractor for milk was fined in consequence of the quality of the article he supplied being inferior. I questioned all the prisoners in charge, no complaint was made to me by any. Only one prisoner is now employed as cook, instead of two as formerly.

The various registries of discipline and finance are kept in this gaol Books and with much care and attention. The Governor has special charge of the Accounts. books, and is assisted by one of the warders in writing them up.

The Governor's journal is well kept, and observations specially demanding attention are marked with red ink in the margin. The journal of the Local Inspector is also carefully kept, and he frequently during the week checks the accounts and issues of provisions, which he initials, and makes a general examination of the books and registries of the prison. The Chaplains and Medical Officers likewise keep journals and enter the duty they perform. The property of prisoners, when they are searched on admission, is at once entered in the gate-keeper's book, and then handed to the Governor, who initials the entry and gives receipts to the prisoners. The various forms of books recommended by superior authority are in use, and the hospital books are now kept as my colleague suggested in his report for 1871, except in one point, which will be remedied in future.

The markings of the tell-tale clock are now regularly recorded in the State of Prison at Lockings Book. A book is kept in which fines on officers are entered.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1869, £1,528 13s. 8d. | 1870, £1,580 11s. 3d. | 1871, £1,557 18s. 9½d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1869, . £1,066 18s. 2d. | 1870, . £1,087 10s. 11d. | 1871, . £1,082 12s. 11d.

North
District.
Mayo
County
Gaol.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Mayo
County
Gaol.*Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years.*

1869, . £34 5s. 6d. | 1870, . £30 14s. 0d. | 1871, . £28 8s. 6d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years.

1869, . 9s. | 1870, . 14s. | 1871, . £54 7s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners for the last three years.

1869, . £2 14s. | 1870, . — | 1871, . —

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years.

1869, . £8 13s. 9d. | 1870, . — | 1871, . £28 7s. 4d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.

1869, . £150 9s. 5d. | 1870, . £133 12s. 11d. | 1871, . £205 8s. 4d.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Non-Resident.</i>							
Francis O'Donel, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0	0	Thomas Armstrong, Schoolmaster and Warder,	35	0	0
Rev. Wm. B. Stoney, Protestant Chaplain,	37	10	0	John Lynch, Clerk & Warder,	37	0	0
Rev. Thos. Ronayne, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	37	10	0	Michael Bourke,	30	0	0
M. J. Jordan, esq., Physician,	50	0	0	Matthew Hughes,	35	0	0
A. T. Sullivan, esq., Apothecary,	30	0	0	Rbt. McQuignie, Carpenter,	30	0	0
				James Devine, Tailor,	30	0	0
				Pat Lyons,	30	0	0
<i>Resident.</i>				Thomas Rogers, Shoemaker,			
Davis R. Young, esq., Governor,	300	0	0	Gatekeeper,	40	0	0
Henry McClung, Deputy-Governor,	60	0	0	Rebecca Layng, Matron,	40	0	0
				Anne Bourke, Assist. do.,	30	0	0
				Mary Cunniff, Nurse,	20	0	0
				Julia Rogers, Female Searcher,	5	0	0

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All intern officers (except Governor and Deputy), receive 10s. money allowance monthly in lieu of food rations.

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Francis O'Donel, esq., appointed Local Inspector, vice J. C. Larmie, esq., deceased. Rev. Thomas Ronayne appointed Roman Catholic Chaplain, vice Rev. M. Browne, deceased. Myles J. Jordan, esq., appointed Physician, vice Edward Knott, esq., M.D., deceased. Thomas Rogers, Class Warder, appointed Gatekeeper, vice Matthew Hughes, removed to charge of Class. Robert McQuignie appointed Warder, vice John Denny, dismissed. Rebecca Layng, Assistant Matron, promoted Matron, vice Johanna Latham, deceased. Anne Bourke appointed Assistant Matron, vice Rebecca Layng promoted. Julia Rogers appointed Female Searcher, vice Mary Hughes dismissed.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.	From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met for the discharge of business,	13	11
Local Inspector to Gaol,	132	140
Do. each Bridewell,	4*	2†
Chaplain, Established Church,	157	132
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	216	96
Physician,	107	215
Apothecary,	395	264

* Save Belmullet three only, and Swinford twice only.

† Belmullet, Ballina, Ballinrobe, and Westport, twice each; Swinford three times.

Hospital.

	1869.		1870.		1871.		1872 (To day of Inspection).		NORTH DISTRICT. Mayo County Gaol.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of prisoners in hospital,	40	31	20	20	10	6	—	—	
Average daily number in hospital,	1.33	1.25	1.13	.83	.14	.1	—	—	
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	440	132	793	104	175	91	—	—	
Cost of medicine,	£1 7s. 1d.		£2 6s. 10d.		£4 7s. 11d.		—	—	
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer,	—		£1 2s. 0d.		£1 12s. 3d.		—	—	

There are good hospitals in this prison. Both are under the same roof. The wards are roomy and well ventilated, with water-closets attached, and have baths. No death had occurred in the gaol previously to inspection in 1873, or since 1867. On the day of my visit 1 female was in hospital, and 3 males occupied the hospital for that sex.

Medicines are purchased in Dublin, at the Apothecaries' Hall, when required, and made up by the apothecary in the prison.

There are double locks to the hospital, the Governor holds the key of one (Chubb's); the nurse the key of the second lock.

Board of Superintendence.

Lord John T. Browne.	Anthony Ormsby, esq., J.P.	Luke A. Norman, esq., J.P.
Sir Robt. L. Blosse, bart.	Valentine O'C. Blake, esq., J.P.	Thos. A. McDunnell, esq., J.P.
Sir George O'Donnell.	Neal Davis, esq., c.p.	Myles H. Jordan, esq., J.P.
Chas. L. Fitzgerald, esq., J.P.	John C. Walsh, esq., J.P.	George R. Acton, esq.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets on the first Saturday of each month for the transaction of business, when the subordinate officers are paid and accounts examined. The superior officers receive their salaries half-yearly at assizes. Each creditor is paid by separate cheque, unless when the amounts are small, then all are included in one draft to the Local Inspector, who produces receipts and vouchers at the next meeting of the Board.

Bridewells.

The bridewells in this county are badly kept, and the salaries of the keepers quite insufficient. I beg again to call the attention of the Board to the bridewell at Behnullet, for which a high rent is paid by the county, and which is the worst bridewell in Ireland, the cost to the county for rent and maintenance of which is unnecessarily great. At page 213-14, Appendix to the Forty-fifth Report of the Inspectors-General for 1866, I have fully entered into this subject.

[STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.]

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Mago
County.

Bridewells.

	Ballinrobe.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	24	6
Of whom were Drunkards, .	6	-
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . .	6	1
Of whom were Drunkards, .	2	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Weekly at Ballinrobe, but fortnightly in other parts of the district.	
Committals, whether regular?	Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In very bad repair; lead falling from roof; the lock on front gate broken and useless; woodwork of the house, doors, and windows rotten; the pump out of order, and the gate in dry-room loose; bars of windows eaten with rust; gravelling of yards required; the woodwork has not been painted for many years.	
Security,	Sufficient with care.	
Accommodation,	Males: day-room and two cells, with two beds in each; females: day-room upstairs, and one large cell with four beds.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient and good, except some blankets rather worn and moth-eaten.	
Water, how supplied? . . .	None; pump out of order, although water of a good description.	
Sewerage,	None; a cesspool under each privy; sewage must be carried through house; a large privy, with stone seat, in each yard; it was wet, and dropping from roof when I visited.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly, but lower cells very damp and ill ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	3d. per day.	
Salary of Keeper,	£15.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.	
Date of Inspection,	5th September, 1872.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in charge.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

	Westport.		NORTH DISTRICT, Mayo County, Bridewells.
	M.	F.	
No. of Committals in past year, .	35	10	
Of whom were Drunkards, .	11	1	
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . . .	7	3	
Of whom were Drunkards, .	1	—	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Weekly at Westport, on Thursdays; at New- port on second Tuesday; at Achill on last Thursday of the month.		
Committals, whether regular?	Regular.		
Registry.	Correctly kept.		
Repairs and Order,	In bad repair; roof over men's day-room admits wet; floor of privy unsound; plaster falling off walls from damp; painting re- quired.		
Security,	Imperfect, but privies too near outer wall.		
Accommodation,	Exercising yard, a day-room, and three cells for each sex. The keeper does not sleep in the Bridewell.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Some of the blankets much worn and full of holes.		
Water, how supplied?	No water on premises, but collected from pipes from roof; river is about 500 yards distant.		
Sewerage,	None; a cesspool under each privy.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Venti- lation.	Clean and orderly, but very damp.		
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4d. per day for all prisoners.		
Salary of Keeper,	£15; 4s for straw, light, and fuel.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Is Petty Sessions clerk, for which he has a salary of £90 per annum.		
Date of inspection,	18th March, 1872.		
Remarks,	No prisoner in charge at time of inspection. The application for repairs of this Bridewell was refused at presentment sessions for county at large, although supported by the County Surveyor.		

North
District.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

Mayo
County.

Bridewells.

—		Ballina.	
		H.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year, .		19	4
Of whom were Drunkards, .		19	4
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection, . . .		26	2
Of whom were Drunkards, .		6	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Weekly in Ballina; supposed to be fortnightly at Killalla on Wednesdays, but very irregular, Crosmolina fortnightly.		
Commitments, whether regular? .	Regular.		
Registry,	Correctly kept.		
Repairs and Order,	In fair order, except that the woodwork re- quires to be painted.		
Security,	Not sufficient; but a wall, which it was pro- posed to build from court-house to bridewell, would still further interfere with the security of the building.		
Accommodation,	Two day-rooms and seven cells for all prisoners. Keeper's apartment quite inadequate; he uses one of the day-rooms as a kitchen.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good and sufficient.		
Water, how supplied? . . .	None on premises, or within a quarter of a mile; some collected from roof.		
Sewerage,	A cesspool under privies, which has not been cleaned for many years.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventila- tion.	Clean, orderly, and well ventilated.		
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	5d. for all prisoners per day.		
Salary of Keeper,	£15; £6 allowance for fuel, straw, and light.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None; has a pension of £20 a year.		
Date of Inspection,	9th September, 1872.		
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody. In August, 1872, previously to my visit, a young woman, under 16 years of age, guilty of larceny, a workhouse offender, was discharged from this bridewell, and as she had no friends, she preferred going on the town to returning to the workhouse. The keeper pointed her out to me in the street. If this young offender had been sent to a reformatory she might have been reformed, and the county saved the cost of her maintenance in prison.		

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

NORTH
DISTRICT,
Mayo
County,
Bridewells.

	Swinsford.	
	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year, .	42	12
Of whom were Drunkards, .	10	1
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection, . . .	25	3
Of whom were Drunkards, .	8	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly in this district.	
Commitments, whether regular?	Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In fair order, and roof in good repair, but door of privy off its hinges, and some other repairs required; the woodwork should be painted, and yards gravelled, and made more tidy.	
Security,	Yards could be made secure at a trifling cost.	
Accommodation,	Day-room and three cells for each sex. The keeper has a room in the bridewell, but his family live in the court-house.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Bedding sufficient, except that there is only one pair of sheets for each bed, and none to replace those in the wash; but no tables in day-rooms; a form in day-room for males, a broken one, with only one leg, in that for females; no fire in female day-room.	
Water, how supplied? . . .	None in bridewell, or within 200 yards.	
Sewerage,	None; cesspool under privies.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventila- tion.	Clean and orderly.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	6d. per day for all prisoners.	
Salary of Keeper,	£15 a year.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper; salary £8.	
Date of inspection,	15th March, 1879.	
Remarks,	Three males in custody—a deserter, a drunk- ard, and a man on remand for an assault.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

NORTH
DISTRICT,
Mago
County.
Bridewells.

		Behnullet.	
		M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .		10	4
Of whom were Drunkards, .		2	—
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . . .		7	2
Of whom were Drunkards, .		2	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Petty Sessions every second Saturday. Transmittals on the following Monday.		
Committals, whether regular?	Regular.		
Registry,	Carefully kept.		
Repairs and Order,	Roof of Bridewell sound, but window sash and frame in male cell quite rotten, likewise frame of window in female cell; lower part of frames of outer doors and one of the doors rotten; plaster falling from walls from damp.		
Security,	Very bad.		
Accommodation,	One day-room with cell off it having two bedsteads for males below—same accommodation for females above.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good and sufficient.		
Water, how supplied?	None on premises. Keeper obliged to buy it out of his salary, paying, I am informed, 1d. for each bucket of water.		
Sewerage,	None.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very damp and ill ventilated, but as clean and as well kept as the damp and miserable condition of the building will permit. The keeper endeavours by colouring the walls of his apartment to hide the damp, but he cannot make the place a fit human habitation by doing so.		
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	5d. per head per day.		
Salary of Keeper,	£15 per annum; £6 for fuel, light, and straw.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Is a pensioner from the Royal Marines at 1s. 10d. per day.		
Date of Inspection,	10th September, 1872.		
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody. I beg to call the attention of the Board of Superintendence to the observations made year after year by each Inspector-General on the condition of this Bridewell, more particularly to my report published in 1864.		

JOHN LENTAGNE, *Inspector-General.*

MEATH COUNTY GAOL, AT TRIL.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 26TH
NOVEMBER, 1872.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Meath
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	—	2	—	—	—
" Larceny,	2	—	2	—	—	—
" further Examination,	1	1	2	—	—	—
TAKEN.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	2	—	2	1	—	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	6	—	6	2	—	2
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	—	1	1	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	3	1	6	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	6	—	6	—	—	—
Vagrants,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Drunkards,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	27	4	31	3	—	3

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In Custody on the day of Inspection.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.		Number in Custody during the year, denoting the number of times each had been committed in any year.	
	16 years old and under.	Above 16 and not exceeding 18 years.	16 years old and under.	Above 16 and not exceeding 18 years.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Quarter Sessions,	—	—	—	—	1	1
" Summarily,	—	—	—	—	2	2
Total,	—	—	—	—	3	3
Committed Once,	—	—	—	—	3	3
Included in the preceding— Workhouse Offenders,	—	—	—	—	2	—

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	28	2	1871,	22	3
1870,	29	6	1872 (day of Inspection),	27	4

Number of Vagrants in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	10	1	1871,	3	—
1870,	1	—	1872 (day of Inspection),	2	—

NORTH
DISTRICT.*Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1872.*

Month	1869.	M.	F.	1872 (up to and including day of Inspection),	M.	F.
County	1870.	2	3	Day of Inspection,	2	-
Gaol.	1871.	4	-		1	-
		2	1			

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872 (Including day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of Inspection.	Correspond- ing date in previous year.	M.	F.
Shooting at, Stabbing, Con- spiring, &c., to take life, . . .	5	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c., . . .	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants, . .	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children, .	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, & other carnal offences, .	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Common assaults, . . .	59	17	66	7	44	2	15	-	15	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm, . . .	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults on Peaces, &c., Offi- cers on duty, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Other assaults, . . .	10	-	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., .	4	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery, . . .	2	2	3	3	3	-	1	-	-	1
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, . . .	-	-	4	-	6	-	4	-	2	-
Larceny, . . .	15	5	29	4	21	3	2	1	4	2
Embezzlement, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud, and attempts to de- fraud, . . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arson, and attempts to com- mit arson, . . .	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Offences against the Currency, Perjury and subornation of perjury, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Military offences, . . .	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
Under Poor Law Act, . . .	5	2	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences— Against the person, . . .	-	-	4	-	3	4	-	-	-	-
Against property, without violence, . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace, Prostitution, . . .	16	-	18	-	16	-	1	-	-	-
Criminal Lunatics, . . .	-	5	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	2
Unlicensed arms, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Absenting from Reformatory . .	15	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total criminal class, . . .	145	38	156	22	124	15	24	2	20	6
Vagrancy, . . .	68	6	60	1	56	10	2	-	4	-
Drunkenness, . . .	19	5	17	5	18	8	-	1	1	-
Debt, . . .	5	-	7	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Remanded for further ex- amination, . . .	43	3	28	12	30	2	1	1	4	2
Total, . . .	280	52	265	40	233	35	27	4	29	8

Commitments.

	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.		NORTH DISTRICT. Mentis County Gaol.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Debtors,	7	—	3	—	
Criminals,	184	34	154	17	
Vagrants,	60	1	53	10	
Drunkards,	17	5	16	8	
Total,	268	40	223	35	

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and number of times each had been Committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st Jan. to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once within the year,	216	28	194	16
Twice "	13	3	12	4
Thrice "	5	2	4	2
4 times "	1	—	—	—
5 " "	—	—	—	1
Total,	235	33	210	23
Number of above committed for first time,	190	21	163	15

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) committed in the year 1871, and to the day of Inspection in 1872, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st Jan. to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only,	177	20	162	15
Twice,	33	6	24	2
Thrice,	12	1	10	3
4 times,	3	2	4	—
5 " "	8	—	1	1
6 " "	—	1	2	—
7 to 11 " "	1	—	5	1
12 to 16 " "	1	—	2	—
31 to 40 " "	—	1	—	1
41 to 50 " "	—	1	—	—
51 to 60 " "	—	1	—	—
Total Number of Individuals committed,	235	33	210	23
Number of Commitments represented in foregoing,	353	179	330	76

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.			From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	24.82	4.4	—	22.45	3.084	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	46		20th May.	40		22nd April.
Lowest ditto,	16		28th Dec.	17		2nd March.
Highest number of males at any one time,	39		17th May.	39		22nd April.
Ditto, of females,	9		19th June.	6		5th Sept.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	15		28th Dec.	14		2nd March.
Ditto, of females,	1		28th Dec.	1		19th June.

NORTH DISTRICT. *Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1872.*

<i>Month</i>	6th July, 1865,	49	6th February, 1869,	43
<i>County</i>	4th April, 1866,	43	16th February, 1870,	55
<i>Gaol,</i>	20th June, 1867,	36	20th May, 1871,	46
	31st January, 1868,	31	22nd April, 1872,	40

Population, 110,609 inhabitants; area, 579,899 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during the last seven years:—

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Convictions,	27	31	31	32	17	41	57	19
Acquittals,	24	25	19	16	12	16	64	20
Total,	51	56	40	48	29	57	121	39

Comparative table of numbers of each sex for trial during the above period:—

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Males,	32	48	32	42	24	49	104	30
Females,	19	11	8	6	5	8	17	9
Total,	51	59	40	48	29	57	121	39

Committals of drunkards last seven years:—

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.		1872.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the gaol,	25	3	19	5	10	2	19	4	113	4	19	5	17	3	18	1
To the bridewells of the county, . .	167	23	145	14	141	15	165	4	85	14	171	13	153	14	-	-
	192	26	164	19	151	17	184	8	198	18	190	18	170	19	-	-
Total,	226		184		168		172		210		208		189			

Police return of known depredators and suspected persons at large in the county in the month of September, 1870, and in April, 1872:—

	1870.				1872.			
	Under 16 years of Age.		Above 16 years of Age.		Under 16 years of Age.		Above 16 years of Age.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Known thieves and receivers of stolen goods,	8	2	32	16	1	0	6	2
Suspected persons,	20	12	167	35	4	2	64	27
Total,	28	14	199	51	5	2	70	29

Number of houses of receivers of stolen goods, resorts of thieves, and brothels in the county in September, 1870, 39; and in April, 1872, 27.

The preceding schedule is of value as showing the decrease in the number of known thieves at large in the county, during the period of 18 months, between September, 1870, and April, 1872, from 60 to 8; of suspected persons, from 234 to 91; and of houses of ill repute, from 39 to 27. I attribute this great reduction of the criminal population at large in the county, in part at least, to the successful working of the Prevention of Crimes Act.

I found when I made my inspection 27 male and 4 female prisoners inmates of this gaol; 5 males and 1 female for trial, and 22 males and 3 females convicted prisoners, under the following sentences of imprisonment:—

The males.—Two for cattle stealing, sentenced 1 for one and 1 for two years; 16 for assaults, sentenced 1 for one year, 3 for six months, 2 for two, and 9 for one month, 1 for 14 days; 2 for perjury and disintering a child, sentenced 1 for one, and 1 for two years; 2 for vagrancy, and 1

for refusing to leave a public-house, sentenced for one month each. Four were on remand for larceny, but only 2 of the 23 convicted male prisoners in custody were under sentences for crimes against property.

The female prisoners were, 2 for larceny, 1 for being drunk, and 1 on remand.

Thirty-three female prisoners were committed to this gaol in 1871; of these 5 were recommitted during the year, 21 had never previously been in custody, 12 who were old offenders have 173 committals recorded against them on the prison books.

Only 3 juveniles under sixteen years of age were committed to this gaol in 1872; 2 for being disorderly who were sentenced to imprisonment for seven days, the third was committed for the larceny of boots and leather, but was bailed out and not tried.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	11	5	Laundry,	-	1
Day Rooms,	5	2	Drying Room,	-	1
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Lavatories,	1	1
Single Cells of less than 432 cubic feet,	59	30	Baths, with Hot and Cold Water, laid on to one in Male and one in Female Prisons,	3	1
Cells to contain three persons,	10	5	Privies,	10	4
Sleeping Rooms,	6	-	Water-closets,	2	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	6	-	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Reception Rooms, or Cells,	1	1
Chapel,	1	-	Pumps,	2	-
Workshops,	3	-	Wells,	2	-
Workshed,	1	-	Tread-wheels,	2	-
Kitchen,	1	-	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	-
Store Rooms,	3	1			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

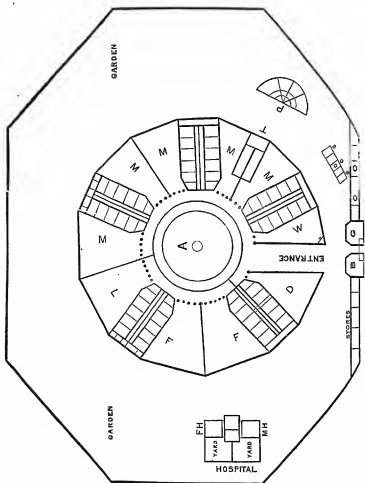
	In Use.	In Store.	Male Clothing.		In Use.	In Store.	Female Clothing.	
Blankets, pairs of,	103	6	Shirts,	102	20	Shifts,	8	32
Sheets, pairs of,	113	30	Jackets,	23	20	Jackets,	8	4
Rugs,	103	7	Vests,	23	40	Petticoats,	16	14
Bedticks,	103	4	Trowsers,	23	45	Aprons,	16	14
Bedsteads,	134	-	Caps,	23	88	Neckerchiefs,	16	14
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	24	30	Caps,	8	42
						Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	4	20

I found the gaol on my inspection very clean and orderly, the buildings in sound repair, except where the late high winds had removed some slates.

The stock of bedding is abundant, in use and in store. I found also a sufficient supply of prison clothing and of a good description, except that the trowsers of the male prisoners are of corduroy, which is too cold a material for winter wear, and frieze should be substituted at that season. Stockings also should be given to the females; the Prisons Act directs that the clothing of female prisoners should be suitable, and it is not suitable that females should be without stockings.

No structural alterations has been made in the buildings since my last inspection, except that baths with hot and cold water have been put up, and effluvia traps to the openings in the sewers. The sewerage is on an extensive scale, but considered defective. One large sewer with cess-pools runs round the buildings connecting the privies, and passes into the river Boyne. The grounds are well laid out and neatly kept.

R.



A, Governor's house and offices—chapel over it; B, Deputy Governor's house; C, crank pump; D, debtor's prison; E, entrance to prison; F F, female prison; W, workshops and guardroom; P, punishment cells; T, trend-wheel; S S, stone sheds; G, Gatekeeper's lodge; F H, female hospital; M H, male hospital; L, laundry; M M M, prison for males.

This gaol was erected about forty years since (completed in 1832) at an expense of £22,529, is well situate, but wanting in almost all the requirements for an improved prison system. The cells are too small for separation,

flagged, and are not heated. Without a central hall, supervision is impossible in the narrow corridors of this gaol, hence the prison can only be managed at a very great expense; each prisoner cost for maintenance in 1869 £65 19s. 3d., in 1870 £58 16s. 9d., and in 1871 £71 6s. 6d. I do not suggest that the management of the prison is extravagant; on the contrary, I am aware that the extensive straggling buildings require a large staff of officers to carry on an effective discipline, and much of the time of the prisoners is occupied in prison duties.

The average number of prisoners in charge during the present year has been 22 of males and 3 of females, and to manage these prisoners a staff is required of twelve subordinate officers, the Governor and his deputy, besides the Local Inspector, Chaplains, and Medical Officer—altogether a staff of nineteen officials to manage an average number of 25 inmates.

The Governor, who is anxious to discharge his duty effectively, endeavours to keep down expenditure as far as in him lies, but it cannot be done in these ill-constructed buildings, which it will be most difficult to alter so as to form a good separate prison, where all the inmates of each sex will be constantly under the eye of one officer, and he in his turn subject to the supervision of his superiors when on duty. The cost of staff during the past year was £1,179 10s. 6d., and the other expenses of the gaol £935 16s. 4d.

The buildings are composed of five separate blocks, besides the chapel and hospital. The male prisoners are divided into four classes and a reception ward. I found a wardman in each class and a man as cook in the kitchen; besides, the grounds must be cared and water pumped, thus the labour of the prisoners is completely absorbed in prison duties.

There are 3 female officers to attend an average of 3 female inmates in 1872, and 4 in 1871. The highest number in 1872 of females at one time in the gaol was 6, the lowest 1.

There are two wells on the premises, one outside the prison walls, beyond O on the plan, the water from which is pumped by the hand-pump C into the tank above A. Another well-hole under the tread-wheel furnishes the supply to the larger cistern.

The arrangements of the stores have been much improved since my colleague visited in 1871, and a new store book has been adopted. Two fumigating chests are used—one in the store of the male prison, the other for females. The private clothes of prisoners are now in a separate store and a printed list on each bundle with a counterpart on the block.

Photographs of prisoners are taken by one of the turnkeys (Eagar), and another (Lowe) is also learning the process.

The Governor takes much trouble to trace habitual offenders through photography, and convictions have been had through his exertions. The book of photographs is carefully kept.

The reception wards of both male and female prisoners are furnished with baths having hot and cold water laid on, and two iron lavatories have been fitted up.

Gas has been introduced into the day rooms of the prison, but not into the cells. It is also in the house of the Governor, the quarter of the officers, and on the outside.

There is water in every yard.

The laundry is not stalled; it has six troughs which are supplied with hot and cold water; no improvement has been made in this portion of the prison since my colleague visited.

The tread-wheel is also in the same state as formerly; some of the steps are chipping off and should be repaired. It is worked on both sides.

Wooden seats have been fixed on the privies which were much required.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Ment
County
Gaol.

There are two tell-tale clocks in the prison, both protected by Chubb's locks, one in G class which is marked by a counter dropt in from outside the other in the office at the gate. A tell-tale clock book is kept and every neglect in the markings of the clocks is entered in it.

Some of the prisoners complained to me that at night their clothes are removed from their cells and left on the flugs in the corridor which are frequently very damp. I do not consider that they should be left on damp flugs, especially during the winter season. Some other arrangement might be made.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority,	1	—	—	—
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells,	30	—	28	1
Total,	31	—	28	1

Punish-
ments.

The punishment cells are outside the inner prison wall at P on the ground plan of the gaol. They now have bells and are heated with turf, but the heating is defective. The cells are boarded. Female prisoners when under punishment are likewise placed in these cells. I found one male in the punishment cell when I visited.

*Employment on day of Inspection.**Hard Labour.*

	M.	F.
Tread-wheel and stone-breaking,	9	—

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Sewing,	—	1
Washing and cleaning,	—	2
Total,	—	3

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	9	—
Industrial labour,	—	3
Sick,	3	—
Unemployed,	2	—
Prison duties,	13	1
Total in custody,	27	4

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1869, . £0 6s. 11d. | 1870, . £5 3s. 11d. | 1871, . £9 18s. 7d.

Labour.

Hard labour is carried on in this gaol by shot drill, stone-breaking, and the tread-wheel. I saw some good mats made by the prisoners, and when skilled artisans are in custody, their labour is turned to useful account for the benefit of the gaol. One of the officers was lately sent to Richmond Bridewell to learn the weaving of matting; and I find an item of £16 19s. 5d. for the sale of mats in 1872. Stone-breaking also is actively carried on, and the Governor utilises a large quantity of stones found on the

premises which were covered over after the buildings were erected, by which a useful employment is provided for the inmates; the work is remunerative, 1s. 4d. per ton is being paid for the broken stones by the contractors, who remove them at their own cost. But the caring of these large premises with only a small number of inmates must of necessity absorb much of the time of the prisoners and prevent the realization of profits from prison labour which the Governor under different circumstances would obtain. Hence the difficulty which the Governor has to contend with in his endeavours to reduce the net cost of the establishment; and I am still of the opinion which I expressed in my report on this gaol in 1870, that the present buildings are too large and expensive for maintenance, and that a small gaol, built on an improved principle, which could be managed by a small and efficient staff of officers, would be more suitable to the requirements of the county.

Wire guards for the eyes should be worn by the prisoners when at work breaking stones.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	206	27	200	22
Average daily number of pupils,	15.93	2.37	15.829	2.179
Number of days on which school was held,	293	319	276	189

School-hours.—Males—7½ to 8½ A.M.; 4 to 5 P.M. Females—7½ to 8½ A.M.; 4 to 5 P.M.

The charge of the schools is intrusted to John Eagar, who is a shoemaker by trade, and each turnkey in his own class instructs under the direction of that officer. Eagar receives £10 additional salary for the extra duties he performs in connexion with the school. He never was trained as a teacher, but is intelligent, and takes the photographs of the prisoners in the gaol. It is the duty of the Assistant Matron to give educational instruction to the females in one of the day rooms of the prison. The approved form of registry is in use. Both Chaplains lately visited the school. The school rooms are not partitioned.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 8½d.; ditto, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 7d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 16s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 10s.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s. 6d.; meat, per lb. 9d.; new milk, per gallon, 10d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 6d.; coal, per ton, £1 6s. 9d.; turf, per gauge, 1s. 9d.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 6d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 7s. Other contracts—for keeping ironworks in repair, £12 per annum; for keeping waterworks in repair, £10 per annum; for keeping clocks in repair, £2 per annum; conveyance of prisoners, per Irish mile, 8d.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1869, . . 4.99d. | 1870, . . 4.75d. | 1871, . . 4.69d.

The food for the use of the prisoners on the day of my visit, which I Provisioned, tested, was of a good description, and the Chaplains generally report favourably of the samples submitted for their inspection. I questioned all the prisoners in charge, the only complaint was made by one man who faulted the strabont supplied him on the previous day, but he had not complained to the officers of prison, and I have no reason to believe his statement which was not corroborated.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
Ment
County.
Gaol.

Books and Accounts.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
Meath
County
Gaol.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1869, . £1,963 11s. 4d. | 1870, . £1,903 2s. 3d. | 1871, . £2,115 6s. 10d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1869, . £1,110 16s. 9d. | 1870, . £1,117 16s. 8d. | 1871, . £1,379 10s. 6d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1869, . £65 19s. 3-46d. | 1870, . £58 16s. 9-096d. | 1871, . £71 6s. 6-24d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners for the last three years.

1869, . £1 18s. 0d. | 1870, . £2 0s. 0d. | 1871, . £1 17s. 0d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.

1869, . £52 6s. 3d. | 1870, . £93 19s. 10d. | 1871, . £94 13s. 9d.

Books and
Accounts.

The books and registries of discipline and finance in this prison appear well and carefully kept, and some suggestions by my colleague on his last inspection have been adopted. The head turnkey keeps the Dietary Book, which is checked by the Governor and his deputy. The other books are kept by the Deputy Governor under the superintendence of the Governor. The journal of the Governor is a careful record of the various duties which he performs, and shows his anxiety to discharge them efficiently. The various occurrences in the gaol are also carefully noted in it. The journal of the Local Inspector is also kept with much care and attention. The Chaplains state in their journals the duty which they perform.

The Medical Officer enters also in his journal the duty performed by him, and reports on any case deserving of special attention.

Each turnkey has a report book which is daily perused by the Governor.

The prisoners are now carefully searched on admission, and their property taken in charge by the Governor; one prisoner now in custody had £48 on his person when admitted into the gaol.

Hospital.

	1869.		1870.		1871.		1872 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	125	6	112	1	83	1	—	—
Average daily number in hospital,	4-145	45	4-942	38	4-38	13	—	—
Number of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	72	9	130	50	180	87	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£4 4s. 8d.		£22 19s. 8d.		£0 0s. 0d.		—	—
Cost of all extra diet ordered by medical officer,	£3 18s. 6d.		£7 8s. 5d.		£15 14s. 9d.		—	—

Hospital.

The hospital building was under repair when I visited, the ceiling of the kitchen having fallen. I found three men under treatment in the hospital, one of whom had met with an accident. The hospital building is far too large for the requirements of the gaol, with four good and roomy wards, and water-closets off each. There is also a bath-room in the hospital with hot and cold water laid on, and a large surgery below. The building is intended as an hospital for both sexes, but as there is only one staircase, and the separation of the sexes insufficient, the females

do not now go to hospital, but are attended in the female prison unless some contagious disease should break out.

The medicines are procured from the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin.

The Medical Officer now visits the gaol every morning, unless on Sundays, and examines all prisoners committed.

The hospital warder had lately resigned when I visited, and no officer did then sleep in the hospital.

North
District.
Ment
County
Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.				
<i>Non-Resident.</i>				Turnkeys.	James Corry,			45	0	0	
Rev. C. Barton, Local In-	50	0	0		John Teelin, <i>Metmaker</i> ,			40	0	0	
spector,					John Bugar, <i>Shoemaker</i> ,			37	10	0	
Archdeacon E. F. Berry, Pro-					Do., <i>Schoolmaster</i> ,			10	0	0	
testant Chaplain,	50	0	0		Francis Griffith,			37	10	0	
Rev. John Duncan, Roman					William Lowe, <i>Tailor</i> ,			32	10	0	
Catholic Chaplain,					Thomas Montgomery, Watch-						
Edmund C. Nicholson, esq.,	74	0	0		man,			30	5	0	
Surgeon,					John Atkins, 2nd Watchman,			30	5	0	
<i>Resident.</i>					Geo. Marshall, Gate Porter,			50	0	0	
Capt. A. C. Knox, Governor,	296	0	0		Hospital Turnkeyship, Vacant,			25	0	0	
Adam Boyd, Deputy Go-	99	15	0		Mrs. Jane Gordon, Matron,			45	0	0	
verner,					Mrs. Arabella Black, Assist.						
[All the turnkeys, except James Corry, assist the schoolmaster in teaching.]					Matron and Hospital Nurse,			35	0	0	

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up, viz.

Thomas Montgomery appointed watchman, vice Thomas Brien resigned. John Atkins appointed watchman, vice William Parsons resigned. Nicholas Gaffney, hospital turnkey, resigned, vacancy not yet filled up. Edmund C. Nicholson, esq., appointed surgeon, vice Thomas Wallace, esq., superannuated.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The intern officers are provided with fuel and gaslight in their apartments. The male turnkeys and watchmen are provided with uniform. No other allowances are given, except to the governor and deputy governor, who receive gaol rations.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.	From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met for the discharge of business,	12	11
Local Inspector to Gaol,	130	103
Do. each Bridewell, {Kells,	5	9
Do. each Bridewell, {Navan,	16	10
Chaplain, Established Church,	165	117
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	144	110
Surgeon,	270	269

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Lord Dunsany.	N. F. Preston, esq.	George W. Onypage, esq.
Thomas FitzHerbert, esq.	William Thompson, esq.	G. A. Rotherham, esq.
Robert Fowler, esq.	Abraham Colles, esq.	Richard Odum, esq.
James S. Winter, esq.	William Tisdall, esq.	Alex. S. Montgomery, esq.

The Board meets on the second Saturday in each month for the transaction of business, when the salaries of intern officers and other liabilities which have been incurred are paid. All payments are made by cheque drawn in favour of each creditor, unless where the amounts are inconsiderable, they are included in one cheque and the vouchers of payment produced at the next meeting of the Board. Extern officers receive their salaries half-yearly at assizes.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

North District. Meath County.		Navan.		Kells.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Bridewells.	No. of Commitments in past year,	179	15	39	11
	Of whom were Drunkards,	132	8	21	6
	No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding Inspection,	22	2	13	2
	Of whom were Drunkards,	14	1	2	-
Petty Sessions,	Fortnightly.	Regular and direct. Regularly drawn.		Fortnightly.	
Transmittals,	Regular and direct.			Regular and direct.	
Commitments, whether regular,	Regularly drawn.			Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.			Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In fair repair; but roof should be pointed.	The building sufficiently secure.		In good repair and order; gravels for yards required.	
Security,	The building sufficiently secure.			The building sufficiently secure.	
Accommodation,	Males: day-room and eight cells—four on each story; the lower cells damp; good exercising yard.			Males: day-room and eight cells—four on each story; good exercising yard.	
	Females: same accommodation as for males.			Females: same accommodation.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Bedding in upper cells good, and sufficient for number of prisoners committed.	By pump in female yard, in order.		Bedding sufficient for number of persons committed.	
Water, how supplied,	By pump in female yard, in order.			By pump, not in order when I visited.	
Sewerage,	None; but privies can be cleaned and flushed from the rear.			Stated to be effective.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4½d. for males; 3½d. for females.	Clean, dry, and properly ventilated; lower cells damp—not used.		5d. for males; 4½d. for females.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean, dry, and properly ventilated; lower cells damp—not used.			Clean, and properly ventilated; lower cells damp.	
Salary of Keeper,	£40 a year, a suit of clothes, with allowance for fire and light.			£40 a year, a suit of clothes, and allowance for fire and light.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	None.			None.	
Date of Statutable Inspection,	December 26th, 1872.	No prisoner in custody on day of inspection.		October 28th 1872.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody on day of inspection.			One male prisoner in custody for being drunk.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

MONAGHAN COUNTY GAOL, AT MONAGHAN.—STATUTABLE INSPECTIONS,
11TH JULY AND 13TH NOVEMBER, 1872.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

[I have selected the latter date as the period to which the tables in this Report are to be computed.]

Monaghan
County
Gaol.

State.

Designation of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	18	—	18	—	—	—
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act, . .	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	8	2	10	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	34	4	38	—	—	—

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of Inspection.		From 1st January to day of Inspection.				Number in Custody during the year, denot- ing the number of times each had been committed in any year.	
	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Quarter Sessions, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
„ Summarily,	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	3
Committed for Trial,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total,	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	3
Committed once,	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	3
Number sent to Reformatories, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Included in the preceding—								
Workhouse Offender,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and
on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	15	13	1871,	29	9
1870,	37	14	1872 (day of Inspection),	34	4

Number of Workhouse Offenders in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on
the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	1	—	1871,	—	—
1870,	—	—	1872 (day of Inspection),	1	—

North
District.

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1872.

Monaghan
County
Gaol.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869.	-	1	1872 (up to and including day	-	-
1870.	-	-	of Inspection).	1	-
1871.	-	-	Day of Inspection.	1	-

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872 (up to the day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing date in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder, exclusive of infanticide.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life.	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children.	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
Rape and other carnal offences.	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Common assaults.	42	6	40	8	40	12	7	1	8	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm.	3	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers on Duty.	10	-	15	3	9	1	1	-	-	-
Other assaults.	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Robbery.	3	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	2
Taking and holding forcible pos- session.	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock.	2	-	4	-	3	-	1	-	4	-
Larceny.	23	17	14	13	13	7	3	2	6	4
Receiving stolen goods.	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences.	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud.	1	1	4	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Arson, and attempts to commit arson.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other malicious offences against property.	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences against the currency.	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	78	-	5	-	20	3	12	-	-	-
Military offences.	1	-	5	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act.	5	-	8	1	12	1	1	-	-	-
Revenue offences.	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences—										
Against the person.	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Against property, with violence.	1	-	-	1	7	3	3	-	-	-
Against property, without vio- lence.	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace.	8	2	4	4	4	4	1	-	-	-
Leaving service.	5	2	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
Absconding from reformatory.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total criminal class.	203	36	110	42	137	34	32	4	25	7
Vagrancy.	1	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness.	67	35	48	22	42	32	1	-	-	1
Debt.	27	-	21	-	14	-	1	-	4	-
Remanded for further examination.	16	4	30	4	12	1	-	-	-	1
Total.	314	75	209	70	207	69	34	4	29	9

Commitments.

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CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	21	—	14	—
Criminals,	140	46	149	35
Vagrants,	—	2	2	2
Drunkards,	48	22	42	32
Total,	209	70	207	69

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once within the year,	165	48	171	29
Twice,	10	5	9	3
Thrice,	1	2	—	2
4 times,	—	—	1	3
5 „ „ „	—	—	—	2
6 „ „ „	—	1	—	1
Total,	176	56	181	40

No. of above committed for first time, 143 37 159 29

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1871, and to the day of Inspection in 1872, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only,	143	37	159	29
Twice,	7	5	10	2
Thrice,	14	8	4	1
4 times,	7	3	2	1
5 „ „ „	3	1	1	1
6 „ „ „	1	3	3	1
7 to 11 „ „ „	1	1	1	5
21 to 30 „ „ „	—	—	1	—
Total No. of Individuals committed,	176	56	181	40
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	255	112	254	95

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.			From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	24.06	9.64	—	31.55	4.59	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	47		4th Aug.	56		3rd July.
Lowest ditto,	20		12th April.	27		5th May.
Highest number of males at any one time,	37		3rd Jan.	50		3rd July.
Ditto, of females,	15		4th Aug.	14		15th Oct.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	14		18th April.	23		7th May.
Ditto, of females,	5		4th April.	1		18th May.

NORTH
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Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of debtors), in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1872.

*Monaghan
County
Gaol.*

8th July, 1865,	79	5th April, 1870,	53
16th January, 1866,	64	13th April, 1870,	111
1st January, 1867,	53	4th August, 1871,	47
16th June, 1868,	46	3rd July, 1872,	55

Population last census, 120,482 inhabitants; area, 319,757 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years:—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Convictions,	80	42	43	51	52	124	37
Acquittals,	59	43	59	58	34	126	28
Total,	139	87	102	89	86	250	95

Relative proportions of each sex committed:—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Males,	117	79	81	73	67	216	76
Females,	22	8	21	16	19	34	19
Total,	139	87	102	89	86	250	95

Committals of drunkards:—

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.		1872.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the gaol,	110	52	110	69	104	54	72	59	97	44	67	35	43	26	42	22
To the bridewells of the county,	154	60	107	77	120	81	81	50	77	83	90	34	63	29	11	11
	264	112	217	147	224	135	153	89	174	127	156	69	106	45	53	33
	400	172	324	224	344	216	234	139	251	210	256	103	169	64	64	44

Known depredators, receivers of stolen goods, and suspected persons at large in the county in September, 1870, and in the month of April, 1872:—

	1870.								1872.							
	Under 16 years.				Above 16 years.				Under 16 years.				Above 16 years.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Thieves and receivers of stolen goods,	4	2	38	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	15	—	—	—	—
Suspected persons,	8	7	81	27	2	2	65	42	2	2	70	57	—	—	—	—
	12	9	119	59	2	2	70	57	2	2	70	57	—	—	—	—
Total, 1870, { Males, 131 } { Females, 68 } 199									Total, 1872, { Males, 81 } { Females, 59 } 140							

The number of houses of receivers of stolen goods, resorts of thieves, brothels, &c., in the county in September, 1870, was 43; in the month of April, 1872, they numbered 41.

The preceding schedule shows that although the number of thieves and receivers of stolen goods in the county of Monaghan diminished by 59 during the eighteen months which intervened between the two returns in September, 1870, and April, 1872, the number of houses of receivers of stolen goods in the county were only two less in April, 1872, than in the previous return.

Drunkenness appears to have rather diminished in the county in 1871, and the large number of prisoners placed on their trial in 1870 arose altogether from local causes, the result of party feuds, which all supporters of law and order sincerely deprecate, and which it is hoped have now disappeared for ever from the county.

I found when I made my inspection 34 males and 4 females of all classes in custody. One (male) was a master doctur, and 1 was for trial at the next assizes for rape.

The convicted males were—Four for larceny and cattle stealing, and sentenced 1 for twelve, 1 for nine, 1 for three, and 1 for one month. The

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—
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latter, an orphan boy, fourteen years of age, summarily convicted before justices at petty sessions. One man had been sentenced to an imprisonment of fourteen days for hawking goods without a licence, and one to six weeks' imprisonment for refusing to work in the Castleblaney poorhouse.

All the other male prisoners in the gaol, amounting in number to 26, were under convictions for assaults and stabbing, riot, drunkenness, and disorderly conduct—many the result of the recent party quarrels. The sentences on these prisoners were—4 to be imprisoned for twelve months, 3 for eight months, 7 for six months, 1 for four, 1 for three, and 2 for three months each; besides 7 had been sentenced for one month and under.

The 4 females in custody had been convicted summarily at petty sessions, 2 of petty larcenies, and sentenced 1 for one and 1 for two months, and 2 convicted of assaults sentenced for four and six months. One of the latter, R. M. K., is constantly in custody here, and having no means of support returns to the workhouse when discharged from prison, but when there in consequence of her outrageous conduct is soon recommitted. In my report on this gaol in 1870, I gave a detailed report of this woman's case, which illustrates a remarkable psychological phenomenon; and tends to prove that with a class of prisoners, especially females, ill trained and depraved in body and mind, mere coercion will never reform them, although it may drive them to suicide or insanity, and that humanizing influences must be brought to bear in their treatment. Mountjoy Convict Prison is altogether managed by females. Lady visitors watch over the Protestant inmates, and Sisters of Mercy over the Roman Catholics, at the same time that strict discipline is impressed with strong elements of hope, and the state of the body and its secretions is carefully attended to.

The following extract from my report on this gaol in 1870 (page 245 Appendix of Forty-ninth Report) describes the case of this woman:—

"The female, R. M. K., under sentence of penal servitude, when I inspected was, I am informed, reared in the Carrickmacross Union Workhouse (an orphan), and although she is only twenty-four years of age, she has been frequently an inmate of this gaol, constantly recommitted for misconduct and assaults on the workhouse officials. She breaks everything in her cell, and her bedclothes at the time of my visit had been removed outside her cell to prevent her from destroying them. Scrofula has deprived her of an eye, and the exhalations from her person renders her so repulsive that it is difficult to remain near her. The Medical Officer in his report in April, 1870, comments on this woman he calls a terrible woman and her misdeeds, and he recommends her cell to be washed with chloride of lime to disinfect it.

"The matron spoke to me of resigning her situation in consequence of the constant state of excitement from this woman's conduct. Yet, when removed to the convict dépôt, she was perfectly amenable to discipline, and the Superintendent of Mountjoy prison informs me 'that from the 9th November, 1870, to 26th January, 1871, when discharged, there was not even one breach of rules recorded against her while in the prison, and that she was perfectly docile, an extremely well conducted and quiet prisoner, most anxious to improve herself at school.' Unfortunately for the future career of this woman it was held on argument in the Queen's Bench that her conviction was bad in point of law. She was therefore discharged from the convict dépôt.

"This woman when discharged from a previous imprisonment in this gaol, at once proceeded to the residence of a relative of the prosecutor, whom she had never seen, and broke the windows of his house; she was sentenced at Carrickmacross petty sessions, on the 28th January, 1870, to two imprisonments with hard labour of one and two months each, for breaking glass in the union workhouse, and a further imprisonment of two months for assaulting the master of the workhouse, in court, with a stone in the face.

"In consequence of her violent conduct in the gaol, the Medical Officer made a report in which he stated 'that the continuous and long sustained noises she makes by day and night in her cell when the fit of ill-humour possesses her, is not in the least controlled by punishment, even in a dark cell she continues to do as much mischief and make more noise than in other departments. The matron of the gaol is in fear of her life from her violence, and even her own clergyman, the Roman Catholic Chaplain, has lost control over her, and she refuses to hear him.' He further adds, that 'he considers her to be not morally sane, but she has not suffered from any mental delusion, by which he would feel warranted to certify that she is a lunatic.'

"The Board of Superintendence having applied to have her removed to a lunatic asylum, the medical officer of the gaol and the medical superintendent of the lunatic asylum care-

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fully examined her and reported 'that she was of considerable mental energy, which, combined with much bodily power, and misguided by a very evil temper, renders her capable as well as willing to give most unusual and intolerable annoyance, but they do not find any flaw in her mental capacity by which she has been at any time misled by delusion or hallucinations on any subject.' They therefore did not certify that she was insane."

This is not an isolated case; others very similar have come under my notice in this gaol and elsewhere.

This woman when released from the convict depôt was sent to America, in the hope that in a new field she would earn her own support in service, but she returned to this country and to the workhouse to be supported at the cost of the public, and will continue a burden on the rates, either in the workhouse or the gaol, so long as her miserable existence continues; yet, notwithstanding her degradation, she has been trained, I am informed, to be chaste, and might have been taught her other moral obligations.

Juveniles.

It was with regret I found an orphan boy, T. G., fourteen years of age, in this gaol, sentenced by magistrates at petty sessions to an imprisonment of one month with hard labour for larceny of a suit of clothes, but not ordered to be sent to a reformatory. The boy is very intelligent, and is, I am informed, the son of honest parents, who held a small farm not far from Moosagh. It surely is a duty to avail ourselves of the means which the State has left at our disposal to provide for an unprotected child the training which his honest father would have given him had he lived, and a gaol is admitted by all to be the worst place for the training of youth.

Seven males and 3 females under sixteen years of age were committed to this gaol in 1872 up to the period of my inspection; 3 females were sent to reformatories during the year. One of these, a very depraved girl, had been sent to an industrial school in Dublin, but having been found incorrigible, she was transferred to the school in this town, in the hope that a stricter discipline might have some effect on her, but she absconded from this school, and it was considered advisable to have her sent to a reformatory, which was accordingly done.

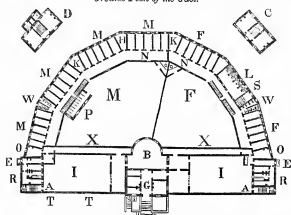
Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	3	3	Kitchen,	1	-
Yards,	2	2	Store Rooms,	3	1
Solitary Cells,	1	2	Laundry,	-	1
Single Cells, not less in size			Drying Room,	-	1
than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide,			Lavatories,	3	3
and 8 ft. high—432 cubic ft.,	-	-	Baths, with hot and cold		
Do., heated and furnished			water laid on,	1	1
with bells,	38	40	Privies,	3	1
Sleeping Rooms,	4	2	Waterclosets,	7	3
No. of Beds in such Rooms, .	2	-	Fumigating Apparatus, .	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	3	3	Reception Rooms or Cells, .	4	3
Chapel,	1	-	Pumps,	1	1
School Rooms,	1	1	Crank pump,	1	-
Workshops,	2	-	Well,	1	-
Workshops,	24	-	Tell-tale clock,	1	-

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.			
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.		
Blankets, pairs of,	95	13	Shirts,	43 25	Shifts,	7 19
Sheets, pairs of,	79	25	Jackets,	59 24	Jackets,	7 13
Rugs,	103	26	Vests,	46 24	Petticoats,	8 22
Hammocks or Cots,	99	-	Trowsers,	30 16	Aprons,	7 9
Bed-ticks,	99	10	Caps,	60 24	Neckerchiefs,	2 11
Bedsteads,	21	-	Stockings or socks, pairs of,	30 10	Caps,	7 6
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	24 2	Stockings, pairs of,	7 14
					Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	4 16

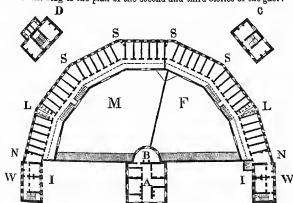
Ground Plan of the Gash.



NORTH
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—
Monaghan
County
Coal.

C, chapel; G, Governor's house; E E, entrance for prisoners; R R, reception wards, with baths and appliances; M M M M and M, male prison; W W, lavatories and water-closets; P, pump; D, debtors' prison, male; O O, officers' quarters, separate from the prison, but adjoining; N N, inspection halls for male and female prisons, with stairs and galleries; K, kitchen for both prisons; H, heating apparatus; L, laundry; S, clothes store and drying-room; A A, stairs leading to male and female infirmaries; I I, exercising yards for invalids; X X, passages to the two prisons; T T, line of sheds for prisoners employed at breaking stones, erected against the wall A—a tramway for a hand-truck is laid down in front of these.

The following is the plan of the second and third stories of the gael:—



A, Governor's house and offices; B, chapel; C, former hospital for females, now not used; M, male side; F, female side of the prison; D, debtors' prison; SSSS, stores; LL, lavatories and water-closets; NN, officers' and nurses' rooms; II, infirmary exercising ground; WW, hospitals, male and female, on top story, school-rooms underneath.

NORTH
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*Meenaghan
County
Gaol.*

Very little change has been made in this prison since my last report was written, except that the chapel has been remodelled. The work has been well done, and is a great improvement.

I found the gaol when I made my inspection in a creditable condition of order and cleanliness, the buildings in sound repair, and the supply of bedding for the cells and clothing for the inmates sufficient and of a good description. Prisoners of both sexes wear stockings, and the females caps, aprons, and neckerchiefs. The warder or matron of each class has a store of clothing for which he or she is accountable to the Governor, who takes stock twice in the year.

No change has been made in the fumigating room since last inspection, and the suggestion of my colleague has not been carried out. The private clothing of the prisoners, although tied in bundles and labelled, are in the same store as the prison property; they should not be mixed, and there is plenty of space for both.

The cell fixtures were all in good order when I visited, and the heating apparatus works satisfactorily; but the additional baths which my colleague recommended have not been provided. In the best managed gaols the prisoners are given a tepid bath on admission, and afterwards weekly during their residence in the prison. This excellent regulation should be adopted here. The lavatories and water-closets in this gaol are sufficient, and on each tier.

The reception cells have now been removed to the ground floor as suggested by my colleague, which is found a far more suitable place for them.

The sewerage is now effective, having been thoroughly overhauled during 1871.

Since my last report on this gaol in 1870, the chapel has been remodelled and is now suitable for Divine worship. The old cages have been removed, the room overhead has been added to the chapel, and proper sittings with due separation of the sexes put up.

Water for the use of the prison is taken from a deep well on the premises, and is driven into the cistern on the top of the building by the power of the crank-pump. The supply of water during 1871 having failed in the pump hole, the Board on the recommendation of my colleague obtained estimates to erect an additional water tank to supply the gaol during a dry season, but have been prevented from carrying on the work by the estimated cost amounting to £200.

One of the wards of the old female hospital has been fitted up as a refractory cell for females, for which I do not consider it well suited, being too far distant from the quarters of the matron.

There are sixty cells in the male prison and forty-one in the female prison artificially lighted, and with appliances for separation.

Photography in this prison is executed by contract, at 3s. per set of four copies.

The laundry is divided into eight compartments, supplied with hot and cold water, where prisoners can wash in separation.

The kitchen is in the male prison, and here, as in most other county gaols, the cooking is done by the male prisoners.

During the winter months gas is kept lighting in the cells until eight o'clock, P.M., when the Governor goes round the prison a second time, and ascertains that each prisoner is in his cell. The night watchman comes on duty at ten o'clock, when the keys are taken in charge by the Governor, who keeps them in his bedroom during the night. One tell-tale clock has been put up in the central hall, answering the double purpose of a clock to regulate the time, and a detector in case of neglect of the night guard on duty, but a second in the corridor is required.

No escape was attempted from the prison or bridewells of the county in 1871, or previously to inspection in 1872.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

Mounaghan
County
Gaol.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority, .	1	1	—	1
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	2	2	1	16
Total, .	3	3	1	17

During the year 1872 1 male only and 1 female were punished; the female was R. M. K., already referred to in this report, who was seventeen times punished, once by magisterial authority; but punishment has no effect on this woman, who, under such circumstances, is more like a wild beast than a human being.

Punish-
ments.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, .	27	—	27	—
Average daily number of pupils, .	5	—	7	—
Number of days on which school was held, .	225	—	228	—

School-hours.—Males, 12 to 2.

The schoolroom for males, which is situate on the top tier of the prison, is divided into 12 compartments, and is suitable. The male teacher, who also does turnkey's duties, was trained in the schools of the Church Education Society, and instruction is given for two hours daily by him. The females are not taught. All the Chaplains now visit the school, but do not enter their observations in the school registry. The Presbyterian Chaplain most frequently visits.

School.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

	M.	F.
Crank-wheel and stone-breaking, .	24	—
Flowering and washing, without remuneration, .	—	3
Total, .	24	3

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Painting, .	1	—
Picking oakum, .	6	—
Prison duties, .	2	—
Total, .	9	—

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour, .	24	3
Industrial Labour, .	9	—
Unemployed, .	—	1
Debtors (unemployed), .	1	—
Total in custody, .	34	4

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years.

1869, . £6 15s. 2½d. | 1870, . £8 2s. 10d. | 1871, . £9 5s. 4d.
S

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Masonham
County
Gaol.

Punitive labour is here carried on by working the crank-pump for two hours daily. Industrial labour consists of stone-breaking and skilled labour when an artisan is in the gaol. It is continued for eight hours in summer and six in winter. Gas is supplied to the cells until eight o'clock, P.M., but the amount of industrial work in the gaol is very inconsiderable. When sufficient water is pumped to the cistern, the machinery is thrown out of gear, and the power of the wheel is wasted, weights being put on the axle to give the requisite amount of momentum. The females wash, knit, and sprig muslin.

Contracts.

Bread, brown, per stone, 2s. 6d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s. 6d.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s. 8d.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2d.; salt, per cwt., 2s.; coal, per ton, £1 2s. 6d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 9s. 2d.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 2s.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1869, . 4-53d. | 1870, . 4-423d. | 1871, . 4-79d.

Provisions. I questioned all the prisoners in charge, no complaint was made to me by any. The food for prison use on the day of my visit was of good quality, with the exception of the milk. I find that the reports of the Chaplains on the quality of the provisions are favourable, except that the milk has been occasionally objected to during the year.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1869, . £1,208 0s. 4d. | 1870, . £1,408 19s. 8d. | 1871, . £1,178 9s. 4½d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1869, . £779 13s. 7½d. | 1870, . £784 17s. 2d. | 1871, . £768 11s. 2d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1869, . £32 4s. 7d. | 1870, . £25 12s. 4d. | 1871, . £31 7s. 6-81d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years.

1869, . — | 1870, . £0 7s. 0d. | 1871, . £0 16s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years.

1869, . £1 6s. 3d. | 1870, . £7 2s. 10½d. | 1871, . —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.

1869, . £125 4s. 6d. | 1870, . £299 5s. 4d. | 1871, . £152 11s. 4d.

Books and
Accounts.

The various registries of discipline and finance in this prison are now fairly kept by the first turnkey, and some of the suggestions of my colleague have been adopted. The journal of the Local Inspector is well and fully kept. The Governor's journal is also satisfactory. The Medical Officer enters in his journal various observations on the cases which come under his care. The Chaplains record the duties which they perform. The Presbyterian Chaplain also makes observations in his journal.

The markings of the tell-tale clock are now regularly entered in the State of Prison at Lockings Book.

Hospital.

	1865.		1870.		1871.		1872 (to day of Inspection).		NORTH DISTRICT. Monaghan County Gaol.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of prisoners in hospital,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Average daily number in hospital,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	42	27	121	33	72	24	52	12	
Number of deaths in the gaol,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cost of medicine,	£6 17s. 9d.		£8 14s. 10d.		£7 7s. 6½d.		—	—	

The old male hospital building is now given up to debtors, and the sick are treated in a part of the criminal prison set apart for their use, which is within the interior of the gaol, and is much more secure. The Medical Officer is most attentive to the duties of his office.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-resident.</i>			<i>Resident.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Thos. A. Young, esq., Local Inspector,	92	6 2	John Temple, Governor,	150	0 0
A. K. Young, esq., Medical attendant,	74	0 0	Robert Brown, 1st Turnkey,	45	0 0
Rev. W. R. Bailey, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0 0	Wm. Somerville, 2nd do.	36	10 0
Rev. John Bleckley, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30	0 0	Robert Farley, 3rd do.	30	0 0
Rev. L. J. O'Neal, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0 0	Alex. Linton, 4th do.	30	0 0
			John Adams, 5th do.	30	0 0
			William Boyd, 6th do.	30	0 0
			James Cassidy, Night watchman,	26	0 0
			Mary Anne Somers, Matron,	30	0 0
			Eliza Brown, Assistant,	20	0 0

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

One turnkey appointed bridewell-keeper in Castleblayney, and one appointed in his place.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.	From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met for the discharge of business,	13	11
Local Inspector, to Gaol,	162	169
to each Bridewell,	4	3
Chaplain, Established Church,	184	136
Presbyterian Chaplain,	184	143
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	163	140
Surgeon,	151	126

Although the officers reside in the prison, they have no mess-room, and they cook their food in their sleeping apartments.

Board of Superintendence.

R. B. Eyatt, esq.	Colonel Lloyd.	John Madden, esq.
James Hamilton, esq.	A. A. Murray Ker, esq.	Captain Thomas Coote.
John Jackson, esq.	Edward Wm. Lucas, esq.	Edward Richardson, esq.
George Morant, esq.	Wm. F. De V. Kane, esq.	William Murray, esq.

The Board meets regularly for the transaction of business on the first Monday of each month, when the salaries of the intern officers are paid. The salaries of the externs are presented for and paid half-yearly at audits. A certain sum is estimated in advance for provisions, fuel, and other necessaries, the Local Inspector's accounts having been previously audited and certified by the Board of Superintendence.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Monaghan
County.

Bridewells.

	Carrickmacross.		Clones.		Castleblayney.	
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	29	22	20	14	61	6
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, .	16	13	10	12	36	4
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	4	14	12	6	43	4
	2	11	2	4	10	2
Petty Sessions and Trasmittals, how often.	Fortnightly, on Fridays.		Fortnightly in this district; at Newbliss and Rockecorry on Wednesdays, and at Clones on Fridays.		Fortnightly in this district; at Ballybay Mondays, and at Castleblayney on Thursdays.	
Committals, whether regular.	Regular, except one remand, signed by one Justice, for four days.		Regular.		Regular.	
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, .	In good repair and order; lately whitewashed.		In good repair and order.		In good repair and order.	
Security, . . .	Exercising yard for female prisoners not secure.		Exercising yards insecure; walls too low.		Sufficient, with care.	
Accommodation, .	Males, day-room and three cells; females, day-room and two cells, one with four beds.		Males, day-room and four cells, three of which are above; females, day-room and three cells, one with three beds.		Males, day-room and four cells, one with two beds; females, day-room and three cells, one with two beds.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	A good pump on premises.		A good pump on premises, with ample supply of water.		A good pump on premises.	
Sewerage, . . .	Effective.		Effective.		Effective; constant run of water through the sewers.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, dry, and sufficiently ventilated.		Clean, dry, and sufficiently ventilated.		Clean and orderly; sufficiently ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	4d. for all prisoners.		4d. for all prisoners.		4d. for all prisoners.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£40.		£40.		£40.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		Court-keeper; salary £6.		None.	
Statutable Inspection.	9th July, 1872.		13th July, 1872.		9th July, 1872.	
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in charge when I visited.		One female in charge for drunkenness.		One prisoner in charge. Keeper lately appointed.	

JOHN LENTAGNE, *Inspector-General.*

ROSCOMMON COUNTY GAOL, AT ROSCOMMON.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
21ST NOVEMBER, 1872.

NORTH
DISTRICT,
—
Roscommon
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ further Examination,	2	1	3	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment,	3	1	4	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	6	—	6	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act, . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, .	1	2	3	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	13	—	13	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	—	2	2	—	—	—
Vagrants,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	35	6	41	—	—	—

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of Inspection.				From 1st January to day of Inspection.				Number in Custody during the year, constituting the Number of times each had been Committed in any year.	
	16 years old and under.		Above 16 and not exceeding 16 years.		16 years old and under.		Above 16 and not exceeding 16 years.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted Summarily,	—	—	2	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Committed—Once,	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
„ Twice,	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	18	10	1871,	22	8
1870,	25	4	1872 (day of Inspection),	35	6

NORTH DISTRICT. *Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.*

**Rosecommon
County
Gaol.**

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	—	—	1871,	—	—
1870,	1	—	1872 (day of Inspection),	—	2

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	—	1	1871,	—	—
1870,	—	—	1872 (day of Inspection),	3	—

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1872.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	3	—	1872 (up to and including day of Inspection),	—	—
1870,	2	3	Day of Inspection,	—	—
1871,	—	2			

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872 (up to the day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of In- spection.		Corre- sponding date in pre- vious year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	2	1	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	—
Concealing birth of infants,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape, and other carnal offences,	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Indecent assault,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Common assaults,	49	5	43	12	63	5	14	—	7	—
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	4	—	5	—	8	—	4	—	3	—
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	11	1	7	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
Other assaults,	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery,	9	2	4	1	3	1	2	1	4	1
Taking and holding forcible pos- session,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Larceny,	6	1	4	4	4	1	1	—	1	2
Receiving stolen goods,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Trade combination,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Attempt to commit suicide,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Military offences,	10	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	6	3	2	4	2	5	—	2	—	—

Number of Commitments, &c.—continued.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Rathfriland
County
Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872 (up to the day of Inspection).		In custody on			
							Day of In- spection.		Corre- sponding date in pre- vious year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Other offences—										
Against the person,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, with violence,	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, without vio- lence,	8	1	8	3	10	4	2	—	3	1
Affecting the public peace,	13	15	10	19	20	9	—	2	—	3
Leaving service,	6	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Travelling on railway without a ticket,	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
False attestation,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Absent from militia training,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breach of contract,	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total criminal class,	155	31	100	43	128	26	27	5	22	7
Vagrancy,	1	1	—	3	8	1	3	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	40	12	25	13	17	14	1	—	—	1
Debt,	3	—	3	—	6	—	2	—	—	—
Remanded for further examination,	23	4	11	1	13	1	2	1	—	—
Total,	222	48	138	60	172	42	35	6	22	8

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	2	—	6	—
Criminals,	111	44	141	27
Vagrants,	—	3	8	1
Drunkards,	25	13	17	14
Total,	138	60	172	42

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once within the year,	131	24	148	19
Twice "	6	6	9	3
Thrice "	1	3	—	3
4 times "	—	1	—	2
5 " "	—	1	—	—
6 " "	—	1	—	—
Total,	138	36	157	27
No. of above committed for first time,	102	17	126	13

North
Dunbarton.
Residence
County
Gaol.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1871, and to the day of Inspection in 1872, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only,	102	17	125	13
Twice,	8	7	14	4
Thrice,	6	1	8	2
4 times,	2	1	2	1
5 „	1	1	2	1
6 „	1	1	2	—
7 to 11 „	3	2	2	2
12 to 16 „	3	2	1	1
17 to 20 „	—	2	—	2
21 to 30 „	—	2	—	1
Total No. of Individuals committed,	128	36	157	27
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	244	179	235	124

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.			From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	21.41	5.39	—	19.24	4.28	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	34		31st March.	41		19th Nov.
Lowest ditto,	18		29th Dec.	12		13th May.
Highest number of males at any one time,	31		31st March.	35		18th Nov.
Ditto of females,	10		17th July.	10		20th March.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	16		29th Dec.	10		13th May.
Ditto of females,	2		6th April. 29th Dec.	1		13th Aug.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors), in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1872.

20th June, 1865,	84	9th February, 1869,	32
26th February, 1866,	91	6th April, 1870,	47
16th April, 1867,	46	31st March, 1871,	47
12th October, 1868,	32	19th November, 1872,	41

Area, 607,691 acres; population, 157,272 inhabitants.

Convictions and acquittals by juries at assizes and quarter sessions last seven years:—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Convictions,	60	55	76	76	39	65	48
Acquittals,	19	23	22	18	60	47	59
Total,	79	78	98	94	99	112	107

Comparative table showing the proportion of the sexes for trial in above return:—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Males,	60	70	82	70	88	105	94
Females,	19	8	16	24	11	7	13
Total,	79	78	98	94	99	112	107

Committals of drunkards :—

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1870 (8 months)		1871.		1872 (10 months)		NORTH DISTRICT
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Reservoir County Gaol.
To the genl.	13	20	16	18	14	17	10	12	16	22	40	12	23	13	17	14	
To the bridges of the county,	181	36	97	60	100	42	84	70	70	45	68	23	68	18	-	-	
	114	56	112	75	120	59	94	81	86	63	108	35	93	31	-	-	
	170		126		179		185		151		148		164		-		

Known depredators, receivers of stolen goods, and suspected persons at large in the county on the 14th September, 1870, and in April, 1872:—

	1870.				1872.			
	Under 16 years.		Above 16 years.		Under 16 years.		Above 16 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Thieves and receivers of stolen goods,	2	—	41	25	2	—	11	7
Suspected persons,	3	1	84	32	4	2	61	21
	5	1	125	57	6	2	72	28
Total, 1870, {Males, . . . 130 {Females, . . . 58}	188		Total, 1872, {Males, . . . 78 {Females, . . . 30}	108				

Number of houses of receivers of stolen goods, haunts of thieves, and brothels in this district in September, 1870, 66; in April, 1872, 28.

I found, on the day of my inspection, 2 pauper debtors (males), 33 male and 6 female prisoners under criminal committals in custody.

The males under sentences of imprisonment were :—

A soldier sentenced by court-martial for two years. By civil tribunals—20 for assaults—sentenced 2 for nine months; 3 for six months; 3 for three months; 1 for two months; 10 for one month, and 2 for four days.

For manslaughter—1 sentenced for nine months.

The offenders against property were 1 a receiver of stolen goods, another male convicted of stealing stones, and 2 youths for stealing apples, each under a sentence for three months, and 1 young offender for larceny who had been sentenced to an imprisonment for three weeks and five years in a reformatory.

The other male offenders in custody were 3 vagrants, and a boy for travelling in a railway carriage without a ticket, each sentenced to an imprisonment of fourteen days.

Three males were for trial, 1 for an assault, 1 for being absent from militia drill, and 1 for having an unlicensed gun in a proclaimed district.

The females were five prostitutes under sentences, 1 for twelve months, 1 for six, 2 for one month, and 1 for fourteen days, for loitering for prostitution, disorderly conduct, and larceny, one of these is a returned convict, all are constantly recurrent to the gaol.

The sixth female inmate of this gaol was a stranger, for picking pockets.

From the preceding schedule it will be seen that here, as in other parts of the west and north-west of Ireland, the male population of the gaols almost exclusively consist of offenders against the person; of these, 30 were under various sentences for assault, and one for manslaughter. Five only were offenders against property.

The females were prostitutes, who hang about the military stations of this district, and oscillate between the workhouse and the gaol; year after year I meet the same individuals on my inspection of the gaols and bridewells of this county. Two now inmates of this gaol were in the bridewell at Castlereagh when I inspected it in March of this year, and a third is a returned convict under a sentence of twelve months, who twice underwent penal servitude.

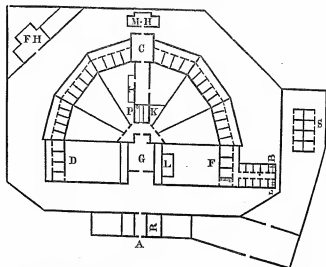
Thirty-six females were committed to this gaol during the year 1871 :

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
Roscommon
County
Gaol.
—
Juveniles.

19 of these belong to the class of habitual offenders to which I refer, and have 178 committals on the books of this gaol recorded against them.

I found 2 young offenders under sixteen years of age in custody. They had already been twice committed since the commencement of the year; 5 others were also in charge previously to my visit in 1872. Four for stealing apples, 1 for assault, 2 for trespass, and 2 for larceny; 1 of these is now under a sentence of imprisonment for three weeks, afterwards to be sent to a reformatory, he had previously been committed for trespass.

Plan of Roscommon Gaol.



A, entrance; B, baths and water-closet; C, chapel; D, debtors' prison; E, board-room; F, female prison; G, governor's house; F.H., female hospital; M.H., male hospital; I, lavatories; K, kitchen; L, laundry and drying-room; P, pump and cistern; R, guard-room; S, stone-breaking shed; T, tread-wheel.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	7	1	Kitchen,	One.	
Yards,	7	1	Store Rooms,	2	1
Day Rooms,	7	1	Laundry,	—	1
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Drying Room,	—	1
Single Cells, 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high—432 cubic feet,	50	16	Lavatories,	—	2
Do. heated and furnished with bells,	—	16	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	1	3
Cells to contain three persons,	3	—	Privies,	6	—
Sleeping Rooms,	4	3	Water-closets,	4	5
No. of Beds in such rooms,	8	6	Reception Rooms or Cells,	10	—
Hospital Rooms,	4	3	Pump,	One.	—
Chapel,	One.	—	Wells,	2	—
Workshops,	2	—	Tread-wheel,	1	—
Worksheds,	8	—	Other machines for hard labour, viz.—Shot drill,	—	—
			Tell-tale Clock,	One.	—

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Stock at the time of Inspection.						NORTH DISTRICT.	
						Roscommon County Gaol.	
		Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.			
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	91	25	Shirts,	81	15	Shifts,	18
Sheets, pairs of,	143	18	Jackets,	12	48	Jackets,	6
Hugs,	122	17	Vests,	12	27	Gowns,	6
Bedticks,	91	17	Trowsers,	12	23	Petticoats,	6
Bedsteads,	121	-	Caps,	12	90	Aprons,	16
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	12	78	Neckerchiefs,	14
						Stockings, pairs of,	2
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	16
							18

I found the gaol on my inspection in a creditable condition of order and well kept. The buildings in sound repair, except that some slates had been displaced from the roof by a late storm. They are clean and carefully looked after, but, as has been remarked in former reports of Inspectors-General, are wanting in many of the requirements necessary to effectively enforce an improved prison system. Individual separation of prisoners never can be carried out with advantage in cells dispersed through narrow corridors; either the prisoners will not be properly looked after, or the cost of the staff will be greatly increased, and to make this prison suitable for separation, the buildings should be altered on the same plan as the Monaghan gaol, which would be attended with much expense. I found a sufficient supply of bedding and prison clothing in the gaol, but the female prisoners are not supplied with caps or stockings. The Prisons Act directs that female prisoners shall be suitably clothed, and it is not suitable that prisoners in a gaol should be without caps or stockings. Some of the blankets in use were rather thin and worn, although not sufficiently so to be altogether cast, and I would suggest that during the winter months an additional blanket be supplied for beds where the bed clothing is light. This is necessary, as the cells are cold, damp, and without means to be artificially heated.

Up to the time of my inspection no apparatus had been fixed in the gaol to disinfect and cleanse from vermin the private clothing of prisoners, notwithstanding that the Board had made an order for the purpose long previously, on the suggestion of my colleague in 1871. A small cell in the female prison, which is nearly air-tight, might be used for the purpose, or a box five feet by four feet and two feet deep would answer, such as is in the adjoining prisons at Carrick-on-Shannon. Each bundle of the private clothing of prisoners is labelled, but it is now proposed that the labels be printed on a block, which would be more regular.

The stove in the chapel has been altered so as to improve the draft.

The laundry is not stalled. I pointed out how the work could be done without difficulty and at a very trifling cost by prison labour. Three windows might be enclosed, and the fourth trough next the door might remain as at present.

As so few females are committed to this gaol, a washing and wringing machine might be provided with advantage; an entrance from the laundry might be made into an adjoining apartment.

The present stone-breakers' sheds, four on each side, which measure each fifteen feet in breadth, might be divided into compartments, so that the prisoners when at work would be separate. Having recently seen on inspection a prisoner who had lost one eye from the splinter of a stone when at work in the gaol, I would urge the Board to have wire fences for the eyes of all prisoners so employed.

North
District.
—
Roscommon
County
Gaol.

Reception wards have been provided as recommended by my colleague, and a good bath has been put up in the male prison, but hot water has not been laid on, which must be carried to it from the cook-house.

Prisoners are now, I am informed, bathed on reception, and afterwards weekly during their residence in the gaol.

The sewerage of the prison has not been improved since last inspection, nor have effluvium traps been put to the openings of the sewers, or earth-closets provided.

At present when the cess-pools are cleaned, the contents are removed in barrows through the prison, notwithstanding that year after year my colleague and I have called attention to the mischiefs of this system, and the want of proper sewerage in the gaol. In 1868 the county surveyor submitted a plan for the improvement of the sewers, which, although it met the approval of the Board, never has been carried out.

The water-closets in the prison are in good order, but the privy in the stoneyard, which is merely a cess-pool, with a piece of timber across for a seat, should be altered.

An unfailing supply of water for the use of this prison is forced by the power of the tread-wheel into a large cistern, and thence it passes to the different sections of the gaol.

Gas has only been introduced into the insulating area and the entrance hall of the gaol, but not into the prison building.

The punishment cells are in the same condition as when my colleague visited in 1871. They are flagged and not heated—my colleague and I consider that a wooden guard-bed should be put up in each.

No change has been made in the kitchen since last inspection.

The classification of male prisoners is under the Prisons Act, 7th Geo. IV., chap. 74, each prisoner sleeps separately in his cell, but no other separation is attempted.

The classification of females is under the separate system. There is no attempt to heat the male prison except by fires in the day-rooms. Two stoves in the corridors of the female prison is stated to afford sufficient heat for that portion of the gaol.

The bells and appliances of the cells were all in good order when I visited. The cells are boarded.

The photographs of habitual criminals are here taken by an artist in the town of Roscommon for which he charges 5s. for three copies.

There is but one tell-tale clock in the gaol, which is placed in the hospital at the extremity of the grounds. It is the duty of the night watchman to mark it every half hour during his watch. It is marked by a string pulled from the outside. The markings of the clock are now entered in "the State of Prison at Lockings Book."

Prisoners receive visits from their friends far too frequently, sometimes twice within the month, and a strict rule is required to limit the visits. My colleague called attention to this matter in his report for 1871, but no change has been since made. The visits are made at the gate, a turnkey standing close by.

Prisoners take their meals in their cells, yet no table or shelf is provided for the purpose; a shelf in the angle of each cell might be put up at a trifling cost, and would be a great convenience to prisoners.

Unlock is held in the gaol at 6, A.M., in summer, and at 7, A.M., in winter. The prisoners are locked for the night in their cells at 6, P.M., in summer, and at 5, P.M., in winter. The Governor is present at lock-up with the warder in charge, and he afterwards visits the prison at unexpected hours during the night. He has established a system of supervision over the night patrol, which is stated to be effective.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

By Governor—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.		NORTH DISTRICT. Roscommon County Gaol.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Dark or Refractory Cells,	15	11	15	4	
Stoppage of Diet,	31	2	—	—	
Total,	44	13	15	4	

The punishments were all inflicted on the sole authority of the Governor, and the record in which they were entered duly submitted to the Board at its meetings. The punishments are confined to few individuals. Two were three times punished, and 3 twice during the present year.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	126	36	140	30
Average daily number of pupils,	16	5	17.9	3.39
Number of days on which school was held,	182	284	172	257

School-hours.—Males—10 to 2. Females—10 to 12.

The suggestion of my colleague, in his report for 1871, to fit up a suitable school-room has not been adopted, and the males are taught in the day-rooms of the different classes. The teacher instructs each class separately for one hour. There is no regular school for females, but they are stated to receive instruction separately in their cells for two hours daily from the assistant-matron. There are no maps or school requisites supplied for teaching the prisoners, and the teachers are untrained. The male teacher acts also as clerk to the Board.

This school is not in connexion with any public educational body.

I am informed that both Chaplains now visit the school. The Protestant Chaplain makes long entries in the school journal when he visits, but I do not observe any observations by the Roman Catholic Chaplain; the Governor, however, informs me that he goes into the school, looks after the prisoners and talks to them, but makes no entry.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

Stone-breaking,	}	20 males.
Tread-wheel (2 hours),		
Shot-drill (1 hour),		

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Shoemaker,	1	—
Tailor,	1	—
Carpenter,	1	—
Prison duties,	3	—
Whitewashing,	2	—
Attending mason,	3	—
Do. plumber,	1	—
Washing,	—	2
Knitting,	—	2
Total,	12	4

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	20	—
Industrial labour,	12	4
Sick,	1	1
Debtors (unemployed),	2	—
Nursing,	—	1
Total in custody,	35	6

NORTH DISTRICT. Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years.

Rescommen County Gaol. 1869, . £11 11s. 8d. | 1870, . £9 11s. 11d. | 1871, . £7 12s. 6d.

Labour. Punitive labour is carried on by shot drill and the tread-wheel. The tread-wheel is divided into eight stalls. Prisoners work at shot drill for one hour daily, and on the tread-wheel for two hours. They continue on the mill for ten minutes, with an interval of rest for five minutes. The prisoners are employed in breaking stones, matmaking, and when a tailor, shoemaker, or other skilled artisan is in custody, his labour is turned to a useful account.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 8d.; ditto, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 7d.; oatmeal, per ton, £12 18s.; Indian meal, per ton, £9 3s.; rice, per stone, 2s. 2d.; potatoes, per cwt., 6s.; new milk, per gallon, 7½d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 11d.; coal, per ton, £2 3s.; turf, per box, 1s. 1d.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 2d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 9s. 2d.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 2s.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1869, . . 5d. | 1870, . . 5d. | 1871, . . 5d.

Provisions. The food provided for the prisoners on the day of my visit which I tasted was of a good description, and I observe that the Chaplains generally report favourably of the samples submitted for their inspection—early in the year, however, I find that on a few occasions the milk was faulted by them, and the bread was not found to be sufficiently baked. I questioned all the prisoners in custody and no complaint was made to me by any.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	s.	d.	Thomas Padon, Reception Warder,	£	s.	d.
Hon. Alfred H. Crofton, Local Inspector,	92	6	2	Resident.			
John Harrison, esq., Medical Officer,	74	0	0	George Spicer, Governor,	200	0	0
Rev. Matthew N. Thompson, Protestant Chaplain,	48	3	1	Warders { Joseph Minchin,	35	0	0
Very Rev. Thos. M. Phillips, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	1	Warders { Daniel Hutchinson,	35	0	0
William J. Stanley, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	60	0	0	Warders { James Hanley,	35	0	0
				Warders { Mathew Morrison,	35	0	0
				Warders { Grier Hughes,	35	0	0
				Warders { Maria Corry, Matron,	40	0	0
				Warders { Anne Brennan, Assistant- Matron and Schoolmistress,	25	0	0

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Captain Thomas C. Knox, Local Inspector, died; Hon. Alfred H. Crofton, Local Inspector, appointed. Anna M. Wigelsworth, Assistant-Matron, resigned; Anne Brennan, Assistant-Matron, appointed. Peter Bannon, Warder, resigned; Grier Hughes, Warder, appointed.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.	From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.
Number of times the Board of Super- intendence met for the discharge of business,	13	11
Local Inspector, to Gaol,	194	131
Local Inspector, to each Bridewell,	4	3
Chaplain, Established Church,	197	183
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	164	150
Physician,	279	217

None of the officers receive food rations, or allowances instead, but the warders are supplied with suitable uniforms. The warders take their meals in the guard-room at the entrance to the gaol.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1869, . £1,469 18s. 6d. | 1870, . £1,403 18s. 7d. | 1871, . £1,386 11s. 6d.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
Reconnaiss
County
Gaol.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1869, . £907 0s. 6d. | 1870, . £856 4s. 0d. | 1871, . £844 12s. 0d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1869, . £56 0s. 8 64d. | 1870, . £40 2s. 3d. | 1871, . £50 8s. 1d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years.

1869, . £64 9s. 0d. | 1870, . £136 13s. 0d. | 1871, . —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.

1869, . £44 0s. 9d. | 1870, . £117 18s. 5d. | 1871, . £108 9s. 11d.

The various registries and records of discipline and finance in this gaol are well and carefully kept. The Governor, assisted by the clerk and schoolmaster, has charge of the books, which he regularly vouches, the dietary abstract is checked and initialed by him daily. The books are checked by the Local Inspector periodically. The journals of the Local Inspector and Governor are kept with much care and attention. The Medical Officer makes reports in his journal on the cases which he treats. The Chaplains have journals in which they enter the duty they perform.

Books and
Accounts.

Hospitals.

	1869.		1870.		1871.		1872 (To day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	1	—	5	—	15	—	6	2
Average daily number in hospital,	0.08	—	0.3	—	0.88	—	0.7	0.14
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	63	26	63	14	62	21	62	19
No. of deaths in the gaol,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£24	—	£24	—	£24	—	—	—
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer,	£2 15s. 10d.	—	£6 3s. 4d.	—	£4 10s. 0d.	—	—	—

There are separate hospitals for prisoners of each sex in this gaol. The wards have water-closets and lavatories attached, but they are seldom used, especially that for females. Fifteen males but no females were in hospital in 1871, and 6 males and 2 females in 1872.

No change has been made in the hospital buildings or arrangements since last inspection. Some of the warders have apartments in the hospital.

Hospitals.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Lord Crofton, D.L.	Capt. P. H. O'Connor, J.P., D.L.	Capt. H. Taaffe Ferrall, J.P., D.L.
Major-General Mitchell, J.P.	Thomas A. P. Mapother, esq., J.P.	Lieut.-Col. C. R. Chichester, J.P., D.L.
Joseph A. Holmes, esq., J.P., D.L.	Henry Smyth, esq., J.P.	Jas. Nolan Irwin, esq., J.P.
R. W. Bagot, esq., J.P.	Capt. P. Balfe, J.P.	Richard Garnett, esq.

The Board meets for the transaction of business on the second Saturday of each month, when liabilities are discharged by separate cheques for each creditor, unless where the amounts are small, they are then included in one draft drawn in favour of the Local Inspector. The intern officers receive their salaries monthly, the Chaplains half-yearly at assizes, and the Local Inspector and Medical Officer quarterly.

Bridewells.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
Recommen-
dations.
—
Bridewells.

The bridewells in this county are not well maintained. The salaries paid to the bridewell keepers (£15 to each) are far too low for persons holding their responsible position. The accommodation in all is faulty, and most of the requirements of the Prison Act are wanting. In Castle-rex bridewell there is but one day-room and one fire for prisoners of both sexes, one privy and one exercising yard.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Boyle.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	42	11
Of whom were Drunkards,	15	4
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	6	2
Of whom were Drunkards,	5	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly at Boyle; at Cootehall, Craughan, Ballyferhan, and Keadue, every 28 days.	
Committals, whether regular?	Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In good repair and order, yards lately gravelled, but shoots not put round roof of bridewell as recommended.	
Security,	Sufficient, walls of yards high.	
Accommodation,	Males—day-room and three cells above, two below, but one of the latter used for drunkards, has only a bedstead with straw, but no bedding.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient, except in cell for drunkards, where no bed-clothes are given; one bed-tick and a few of the blankets worn, which I understand will be replaced.	
Water, how supplied?	By good pump on premises, in keeper's yard in front.	
Sewerage,	Stated to be sufficient, but the privies have stone seats and require improvement.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Ventilation good, dry, clean, and orderly.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	6½d. for all prisoners.	
Salary of Keeper,	£15 per annum.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Is court-keeper, salary £7 10s. per annum.	
Date of Inspection,	2nd October, 1872.	
Remarks,	No prisoners were in custody when visited.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

	Castleross.		Strokestown.		NORTH DISTRICT. Roscommon County. Bridewells.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of Commitments in past year, . . .	61	15	17	7	
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	43	6	4	6	
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection.	24	2	6	5	
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	11	2	—	3	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Petty Sessions weekly; transmittals following Monday.		Monthly at Kilmore and Aughrim; fortnightly at Strokestown, on Thursdays.		
Commitments, whether regular?	Generally regular, except one, signed by one justice for four days, and in others the period of confinement is not defined.		Regular.		
Registry, . . .	Carefully kept.		Correctly kept.		
Repairs and Order, .	In fair repair and order, except that the wood work requires to be painted; it has not been painted for three or four years.		In fair repair and order, except some matters, for which contract taken, and will be set right. A kitchen-range should be provided for keeper's kitchen.		
Security, . . .	Fair, with care, except yard.		The yard in front of the Bridewell insecure; good locks have been provided.		
Accommodation, . .	One cell for each sex upstairs, one with three, the other with two beds, and one day-room; one exercising yard and one privy for all prisoners, so that when prisoners of different sexes are in custody, those of one sex only can have access to the fire in the day-room; there is no grate in the keeper's kitchen.		One cell, with three beds for males; a small cell adjoining for females; one cell below for drunkards; one day room, one exercising yard, and one privy for prisoners of both sexes. The keeper states that when male and female prisoners are in charge at the same time, he allows them alternately to the fire, locking up prisoners of the other sex in their cells.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient, and of a fair description.		One pair of blankets moth-eaten, and one very much worn; they should be replaced.		
Water, how supplied?	None on premises, and very scarce in the neighbourhood. A pump should be sunk.		By good force-pump in yard in front of Bridewell.		
Sewerage, . . .	Stated to be sufficient.		None; a cesspool.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly, except the cell for drunkards, which should be white-washed; had guarded; there are no bed-clothes in this cell; ventilation sufficient.		Clean and orderly, but damp; wants to be white-washed.		
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	5d. for prisoners under a week; 7d. for those over.		6½d.		
Salary of Keeper, . .	£15 per annum and clothes.		£15 per annum.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-house keeper, at £7 & 4d. per annum. Is a pensioner from the Royal Irish Constabulary, with pension of £32 yearly.		Court-keeper; salary £7 10s.		
Date of Inspection, .	18th March, 1872.		17th March, 1872.		
Remarks, . . .	I found two female prostitutes in custody, committed to Roscommon Gaol for 14 days for breach of Workhouse rules. In November when I inspected the gaol these women were again in custody for a like offence; they state that they were orphans reared in the Workhouse. A kitchen-range, with oven and boiler, should be provided for the kitchen of keeper.		No prisoner in custody.		

NORTH
DISTRICT,
Roscommon
County,
Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

	Athlone.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	30	5
Of whom were Drunkards,	6	2
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	5	1
Of whom were Drunkards,	3	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly in Athlone, on Saturday; at Bridewell on last Friday of each month.	
Committals, whether regular?	Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Roof in good order, but dashing off wall, and some window sashes and wooden doors unsound; pump-stick rotten; flagging of lower day-room in a bad state. The woodwork should be painted; grates should be put in fireplaces in day-rooms. A small yard adjoining, which has no door, but is stated to belong to the Bridewell, should be enclosed to prevent nuisances.	
Security,	Yard very insecure.	
Accommodation,	Males—day-room and two cells below, very dark and damp; females—day-room and two cells above, with two beds in each. These cells measure 6 by 8 feet, and are very low.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied?	Pump out of order, but water chalybeate. The force-pump, in order, is used for water-closets in Court-house, but wooden cover over pump-hole rotten.	
Sewerage,	A new sewer has been made.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly, but lower cells very dark and damp; ventilation bad.	
Cost of Dietry per head per day.	6½d. for all prisoners.	
Salary of Keeper,	£13.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper; salary, £7 10s. £6 per annum allowed for fuel and light.	
Date of Inspection,	16th March, 1872.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in charge when I visited.	

JOHN LINTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SLIGO COUNTY GAOL, AT SLIGO.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 3RD OCTOBER, 1872.

NORTH DISTRICT.
Sligo County Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Deserters,	2	—	2	—	—	—
For further Examination,	2	—	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny:—</i>						
To Imprisonment,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act, . . .	1	1	2	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	6	4	10	1	—	1
Drunkards,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Total,	20	5	25	1	—	1

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In Custody on the day of Inspection.				From 1st January to day of Inspection.				Number in Custody during the year, denoting the Number of times each had been Committed in any year.	
	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 15 years.		10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 15 years.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Quarter Sessions, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Summarily,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1
Committed for Trial,	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Total,	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	2	4	2
Committed once,	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	3	2
“ thrice,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Included in the preceding— Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	15	5	1871,	21	5
1870,	19	10	1872 (day of Inspection),	20	5
T 2					

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1872.

<i>Sligo County Gaol.</i>	1869.	M.	F.	1872 (up to and including day of inspection).	M.	F.
	1870.	3	4	Day of inspection.	1	1
	1871.	1	1			

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the day of inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872 (Including day of inspection.)		In Custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of Inspection		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	7	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Manslaughter,	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Exposing or abandoning children,	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Common assaults,	84	15	87	4	36	10	5	2	8	—
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	13	—	16	—	9	—	1	—	4	—
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	8	—	18	4	3	1	—	—	—	—
Other assaults,	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery,	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taking and holding forcible possession,	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	4	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Larceny,	12	11	13	13	5	6	1	1	1	2
Receiving stolen goods,	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Embezzlement,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Obtaining money by false pretences,	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	—	—	2	1	2	1	1	—	—	—
Other malicious offences against property,	7	4	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military offences,	4	—	1	—	4	—	2	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Revenue offences,	3	4	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences—										
Against the person,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, with violence,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	5	5	10	5	3	10	1	2	—	2
Breach of fishery laws,	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leaving service,	1	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Attempting to introduce Spirits into the Prison,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Having illegal measures in possession,	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Abduction,	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Breach of game laws,	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unlawfully and maliciously maim- ing cattle,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total criminal class,	167	44	171	32	102	35	13	5	16	4
Vagrancy,	3	4	7	17	6	2	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	45	22	71	17	27	11	3	—	3	1
Debt,	8	—	9	1	8	—	2	—	1	—
Remanded for further examination,	32	7	21	4	20	1	2	—	1	—
Total,	255	77	279	71	163	49	20	5	21	5

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.		NORTH DISTRICT. Sligo County Gaol.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Debtors,	9	1	8	—	
Criminals,	192	36	122	36	
Vagrants,	7	17	6	2	
Drunkards,	71	17	27	11	
Total,	279	71	163	49	

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
Committed—	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year,	169	44	128	32
Twice,	26	5	9	5
Thrice,	5	2	3	1
4 times,	7	1	—	1
5 „,	1	1	—	—
Total,	208	53	140	39

No. of above committed for first time,	142	33	101	19
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Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1871, and to the day of Inspection in 1872, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
Committed—	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	129	30	94	23
Twice,	29	4	19	5
Thrice,	8	3	4	1
4 times,	4	5	6	—
5 „,	6	2	2	2
6 „,	—	1	2	2
7 to 11 „,	17	3	5	2
12 to 16 „,	6	2	2	1
17 to 20 „,	1	—	—	1
21 to 30 „,	7	2	5	2
41 to 50 „,	1	1	1	—
Total No. of Individuals committed,	208	53	140	39

No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	707	237	430	161
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Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.			From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	21.15	6.55	—	15.94	6.33	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	41	—	12th April.	39	—	27th Feb.
Lowest ditto,	16	—	26th Nov.	13	—	30th March.
Highest number of males at any one time,	31	—	22th March.	34	—	27th Feb.
Ditto, of females,	13	—	11th March.	14	—	29th May.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	12	—	26th Nov.	6	—	23th March.
Ditto, of females,	3	—	23rd Nov.	2	—	25th Sept.

NORTH DISTRICT. Sligo County Gaol.	Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1872.	
	2nd July, 1865,	37
	13th January, 1866,	50
	17th July, 1867,	45
	28th December, 1868,	48
	1st January, 1869,	44
	13th June, 1870,	46
	12th April, 1871,	41
	27th February, 1872,	39

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement by order of Court before whom tried.

From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection, 1 male.

Area, 461,753 acres; population, 124,845 inhabitants.

Daily average number (omitting fractions) of prisoners in custody (debtors not included) last six years:—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Males,	16	15	19	20	17	—
Females,	5	4	4	6	5	—

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last eight years:—

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Convictions,	27	21	19	19	34	32	45	56
Acquittals,	43	68	112	42	26	54	66	65
Total,	70	89	131	61	70	86	111	121

Comparative table showing proportions of males and females in the above table:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Males,	68	54	69	121	52	62	73	91	112
Females,	20	16	20	10	9	8	5	20	9
Total,	88	70	89	131	61	70	78	111	121

Committal of drunkards last seven years:—

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	(Grooms). M. F.
To the Gaol,	74 21	73 47	62 46	77 27	71 19	43 22	71 17
To the Bridewell at Ballymote,	20 1	14 3	11 3	4 2	2 0	2 1	7 2
	94 22	87 50	73 49	81 29	73 19	45 23	78 19
	118	137	121	110	92	70	87

Police return of known thieves, receivers of stolen goods, suspected persons, prostitutes, and vagrants at large in the county in September, 1871, and April, 1872:—

	1871.				1872.			
	Under 16 years.		Above 16 years.		Under 16 years.		Above 16 years.	
Known thieves, receivers of stolen goods,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Suspected persons,	10	5	33	21	2	3	13	15
	4	3	67	23	3	2	41	8
	14	8	100	44	5	5	56	23
Total, Males,	114		166		Total, Males,		61	
" Females,	52		166		" Females,		28	

Houses of receivers of stolen goods, resorts of known thieves, and brothels in the district in 1870 numbered 35. In April, 1872, 24.

I found 20 males of all classes and 5 females in custody on the date of my inspection, including 2 deserters, 2 debtors (males), and 3 on remand or for trial. Three (males) were likewise in charge for drunken-

ness. Ten males were under sentence of imprisonment, of whom 7 had been summarily convicted. The females had all been convicted summarily, 1 for larceny sentenced to an imprisonment of one month, and 4 for disorderly conduct, 3 sentenced for one, and 1 for three months.

The preceding tables show a very small number of offences against property in this county, the calendar being for the most part composed of commitments for assaults, and 3 for murder, in 1872. Thirteen males and 9 females were committed for offences against property previously to my inspection during the year, and 73 males and 13 females for those against the person—viz., murder, manslaughter, and assaults, of a more or less aggravated character—altogether the commitments numbered 163 of males and 49 of females, including 8 males for debt.

The convicted prisoners in custody on the day of my visit were, males 3, convicted of larceny, and obtaining money under false pretences, 1 sentenced for one, and 3 for six months each; all the other convicted male prisoners in custody were for assaults and drunkenness, 1 sentenced for twelve, 1 for three, 3 for two, and 5 for one month and under. The females—1 sentenced for one month for larceny, and 4 for assaults and disorderly conduct, sentenced respectively for terms of one, two, and three months.

In 1871 208 males and 53 females were committed—of these 8 males and 3 females have been upwards of 20 times in custody, and one of each sex between 40 and 50 times; but no offender of either sex was sentenced to penal servitude in 1871, and only 3 males for terms of twelve, 2 of nine, and 4 of six months each; and the highest sentence on a female offender during the year was for a term of six months. Three were for that period, and 4 for two months. No better evidence can be adduced that this county is in a satisfactory condition than the small number of heavy sentences inflicted, and even some of these were on military offenders and others, strangers to the district.

One juvenile was in custody when I visited, a youth of sixteen years, Juveniles. for trial, for a felonious assault on a female. Two lads of eighteen were also in custody for assaults. Up to the period of my visit in October 7 juveniles (4 males and 3 females) were inmates of this gaol—1 male was twice committed during the year, his mother had been an old offender, his father was dead; 1 was a workhouse offender, 1 had absconded from a reformatory; 1 female, aged fifteen years, convicted of stealing wearing apparel had been sentenced to an imprisonment of three months with hard labour, both her father and her mother had been inmates of the gaol and the workhouse. No juvenile was sentenced to a reformatory during the year.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	9	2	Kitchen,	One	
Yards,	12	4	Store Rooms,	2	1
Day Rooms,	12	2	Laundry,	—	1
Solitary Cells,	5	1	Drying Room,	—	1
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	74	17	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	3	—
Sleeping Rooms,	9	8	Privies,	20	3
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	6	13	Water-closets,	2	—
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	—
Chapel,	One		Reception Rooms or Cells,	1	—
School Rooms,	1	1	Pumps,	2	—
Workshops,	5	—	Well,	1	—
Workshops,	56	—	Tread-wheel,	1	—
			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	—

NORTH DISTRICT.

Sligo County Gaol.

always entails a heavy expenditure for supervision, and I do not consider that the separate system of prison discipline should be attempted unless in buildings with suitable appliances, and an inspection hall from which all prisoners and officers on duty would be under supervision at the same time by superior authority.

The highest number of males that have been in custody at any one period in this gaol during the last three years has been 38, and of females 14. When long sentenced prisoners are removed to a central dépôt, the averages will be considerably reduced; hence a small prison would meet all the requirements of the county, which could be completed and fitted up at a trifling cost, and the money for the erection or alteration of the buildings could be obtained on the faith of a presentment from the Treasury, interest free, repayable in twenty half-yearly instalments.

The only improvement which has been made in the structural arrangements of the prison during the past year, has been the alteration of the chapel as suggested by my colleague. The Board of Superintendence has likewise set apart an apartment for the clerk and schoolmaster in the marshalsea building, which is unnecessarily large.

Various other inexpensive alterations, although suggested by my colleague in his report for 1871, have not been adopted, such as the fixing of lavatories within the buildings—and the prisoners still wash in buckets in the yards.

Gas has not been introduced into the establishment, although the town of Sligo is lighted by it.

The laundry will, I am informed, now be repaired, and I trust that at the same time the stalls which have been recommended in former reports of Inspectors-General will be put up in it, so as to separate the prisoners when at work. My colleague has likewise called attention to the necessity for suitable baths in both male and female prisons, in which prisoners could be bathed as directed by the 109th section of the Prison Act. At present the only bath in the gaol are a tin bath in hospital for males, and a stone bath and shower bath on the female side, with hot and cold water.

There are five punishment cells for males, which are heated by hot air, but are flagged, and have not bells or appliances for communicating with an officer, as prescribed by the Prison Act. There is one punishment cell for females, but it is not heated.

Two detection clocks have been placed in this gaol, one in the guard-room, the other in the passage to the chapel, but they are not sufficiently protected by locks which cannot be tampered with. I am informed that the locks have been lately repaired, but they are of an ordinary description, and I would suggest that Chubb's locks be used instead. The markings of the clocks are examined by the Governor each morning, and entered in the State of Prison at Lockings Book.

Separate sheds for stone-breaking are in the sections of the prison which are occupied.

Water for prison use is derived from a spring of good water on the hill which rises behind the gaol, at about half a mile distant, and it is conveyed by pipes into two large tanks, one on each side of the gate, whence an abundant supply to the different yards and sections of the prison is obtained in ordinary years, but during a very dry season it is rather scanty; when, however, I visited the supply was ample.

There are besides two pumps on the premises—the water of that in the hospital yard is excellent. The tread-wheel throws up soft water from the river for washing purposes and the flushing of the sewerage.

The tread-wheel is not partitioned. It requires the power of ten or twelve men to work it when the pumps are attached to the machinery, even when not used for pumping water the wheel requires six or seven

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Sligo
County
Gaol.

men to work it. It is a large cumbersome machine, composed of four wheels, two side by side in the upper story, and the same below. The top range room and the cistern for river water are very large.

There is an abundance of storage accommodation in this gaol, and it is suitably fitted up in both male and female prisons. The private clothes of the prisoners are disinfected before being put into store, and the bundles are labelled and proper entries made.

Stock of prison clothing and bedding is taken monthly by the Governor; all the prison dresses are made up in the gaol by prison labour, and the Governor himself cuts out the materials and superintends their making up.

The prison kitchen is suitably fitted up and in perfect order, but too large for the small number of prisoners in custody. It is now never used, and the food is cooked in a day-room adjoining.

Unlock is held at 6 A.M. in summer, and 7 A.M. in winter. The prisoners are locked for the night at 6 P.M. in summer, at 5 P.M. in winter.

One turnkey patrols at night in the interior of the prison, so that the inmates can communicate with him if necessary—but there is no exterior patrol.

No escape was attempted from the gaol in 1871 or 1872.

The photographs of habitual criminal prisoners are taken by a photographer belonging to the town of Sligo, for which he is paid 3s. for four copies, one of which is kept in the gaol with a detailed description of the person.

Visits to convicted prisoners are too frequent in this gaol—a limit should be put to such visits—no short sentenced prisoners should be permitted to see their friends, and those under long sentences not oftener than once in two or three months—at present there is no limit for prisoners to receive visits.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
By Governor—	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	19	—	12	—

Punish-
ments.

All in the above schedule were inflicted by the Governor, but the record of punishments was duly submitted to the Board at its meetings, and signed by the Chairman. They were for short periods, with one exception, which was for two days.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

	M.	F.
Tread-wheel,	7	—
Washing and cleansing the prison,	—	1
Total,	7	1

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Tearing oakum,	2	2
Prison duties,	1	1
Stonebreaking,	2	—
Tailoring,	1	—
Cooking,	1	—
Sewing,	—	1
Total,	7	4

Summary.

	M.	F.	NORTH DISTRICT.
Hard labour,	7	1	
Industrial labour,	7	4	
Sick,	1	—	Sligo County Gaol.
Unemployed,	2	—	
Discharged (before labour hours),	2	—	
Debtor (unemployed),	1	—	
Total in custody,	20	5	

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years.

1869, . £9 12s. 9½d. | 1870, . £4 12s. 3½d. | 1871, . £5 0s. 3d.

The Governor has a general knowledge of industrial works which can be carried on in a prison; and two of the turnkeys are shoemakers by trade, one gives instruction in his art to prisoners, the other is gate porter.

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour are employed at shot drill for two hours, and work the tread-wheel from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. There are no relief boxes or separation at the mill. Bone-crushing, stone-breaking, picking oakum, net-making, and occasionally shoemaking and tailoring, constitute the industrial employment of the males. The females are occupied at washing, sewing, knitting, and picking oakum. Whenever an artisan is in custody his labour is turned to useful account for the benefit of the establishment.

I regret to observe the small amount received for produce of the labour of prisoners disposed of outside the gaol. This is one of the evils resulting from a large establishment with a small number of prisoners—and notwithstanding that the Governor is most anxious to economize where possible, and I believe no useless expenditure is incurred, each prisoner cost £55 in 1871. The cost in 1870 was £57 7s. 1d. for each, and £62 9s. 6d. in 1869.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.	From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.
	M. F.	M. F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	201 44	119 26
Average daily number of pupils,	157.4 7.94	11.69 6.18
Number of days on which school was held,	255 255	195 195

School-hours.—Males, 7 to 9 o'clock, A.M.; Females, 7 to 9 o'clock, A.M.

Prisoners whose ages do not exceed thirty-five or forty attend school if they desire to do so. The school is not in connexion with any educational public body; but the male teacher, who is also clerk to the Board, was trained under the Erasmus Smith's foundation; spelling, reading, and writing are taught. The school-room is not stalled. The prisoners sit at two tables, one for untried the other for convicted prisoners.

School is held on five days in the week. Both Chaplains sometimes visit and enter their remarks in the school register, but not often.

The Assistant Matron gives educational instruction to the female prisoners in a day-room off the laundry.

The turnkeys, except the gate porter, assist in teaching.

Contracts.

White bread, per 4-lb. loaf, 6½d.; brown bread, per 4-lb. loaf, 5½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s. 6d.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s. 3d.; new milk, per gallon, 10d.; coal, per ton, 19s. 5d.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 4d.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 8s.

NORTH
DISTRICT.*Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.*Sligo
County
Gaol.

1869, . 4d. | 1870, . 4-25d. | 1871, . 4-42d.

Provisions.

The food for the use of the prisoners on the day of my visit which I tasted was of a very good description, and I observe that the Chaplains always report favourably of the provisions which are submitted for their inspection; but the Governor, without waiting for the report of the Chaplains, carefully inspects the supply sent by the contractor, and if faulty it is at once returned. I questioned all the prisoners in custody, no complaint was made to me by any.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
Thomas M. Wood, Local Inspector,		100	0	0	Turnkeys	Alexr. Crawford, Shoemaker,	30	0	0
Rev. A. M. Kearney, Protestant Chaplain,		30	0	0		James Buchanna, Shoemaker,	28	0	0
Rev. James Casey, Roman Catholic Chaplain,		30	0	0		Robert Kerr, . . .	28	0	0
Robert E. Lynn, Physician,		65	0	0		John Black, . . .	25	0	0
Edward Powell, Apothecary,		21	0	0		John Mc Cormack, . . .	26	0	0
						Alexander Glenney, . . .	25	0	0
<i>Resident.</i>		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
Edward Walsh, Governor,		250	0	0		Catherine Ryan, Matron,	35	0	0
William Shaw, Clerk and Schoolmaster,		50	0	0		Jane Jameson, Assistant Matron and Hospital Nurse,	12	0	0

[All the turnkeys, except Alexander Crawford, assist the schoolmaster in teaching.]

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Thomas Graham, Turnkey, superannuated; Alexander Glenney appointed in his place. The vacancy created by the superannuation of James Loughheed, Turnkey (returned as superannuated on last inspection sheet), not filled up. Jane Jameson appointed as Assistant Matron and Hospital Nurse in lieu of Mary Poe, returned as superannuated on last inspection sheet. The Rev. Thomas Boyle, Roman Catholic Chaplain, resigned; the Rev. James Casey appointed in his stead.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Turnkeys, clerk and schoolmaster, and matron.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.	From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met for the discharge of business,	9	8
Local Inspector, to Gaol, . . .	157	122
to Bridewell, . . .	4	3
Chaplain, Established Church, . . .	144	113
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	149	93
Physician,	217	162
Apothecary,	123	101

There is no mess-rooms for officers in this gaol. My colleague, in his report for 1871, called attention to the want of passes signed by the Governor for officers who leave the prison. This is a regulation which should be strictly enforced.

The Officers' Conduct Book is not sufficiently kept. It should contain a strict registry of the conduct of the subordinate staff of the gaol, and in it should be recorded the absences with leave or from illness of the officers, and all matters connected with their duties.

The salary of the matron was increased by £5 a short time previously to my visit.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1869, . £1,442 16s. 7d. | 1870, . £1,513 10s. 1-75d. | 1871, . £1,562 11s. 11d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1869, . £910 1s. 6-75d. | 1870, . £904 11s. 6-25d. | 1871, . £918 11s. 6d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1869, . £62 9s. 6-75d. | 1870, . £57 7s. 1d. | 1871, . £55 9s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years.

1869, . £3 15s. 0d. | 1870, . £4 14s. 0d. | 1871, . —

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners, for the last three years.

1869, . £0 3s. 0d. | 1870, . — | 1871, . —

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years.

1869, . £1 6s. 7-5d. | 1867, . £6 3s. 0d. | 1871, . £6 7s. 10d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.

1869, . £31 17s. 0d. | 1870, . £64 14s. 5d. | 1871, . £77 15s. 3d.

The various registries of discipline and finance are kept in this gaol with much care and attention; they are in the forms prescribed by the Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General. The Local Inspector, Governor, Chaplains, and Medical Officer have journals, but some merely mark attendance. In the journal of the Local Inspector he enters his visits, and the duty performed. The Governor's journal is kept with care and attention. In it he inserts every matter deserving of notice, which he brings forward for the consideration of the Board of Superintendence. The Chairman of the Board signs all the journals of officers.

The turnkey on guard now reports on the markings of the tell-tale clock at night, his report should be verified and transferred to the morning state. The Governor daily checks the provision books.

Hospitals.

	1869.		1870.		1871.		1872 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	2	3	—	—	11	5	7	1
Average daily number in hospital,	224	153	112	—	857	608	54	668
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	60	21	28	16	69	28	55	7
Number of deaths in the gaol,	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£1 0s. 5-5d.		£1 6s. 6d.		£8 2s. 5d.		£4 8s. 2d.	
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer,	16s. 11d.		6s. 6d.		2s. 5d.		15s. 6d.	

The hospital buildings are commodious, and have two wards for each sex; they are properly ventilated, but without water-closets or proper baths. There are at present closets off the wards which could be fitted up as water-closets at a very trifling cost. If this is not done, at least earth-closets should be procured.

North
District.
Sligo
County
Gaol.

The only bath in the hospital is, as has been observed in former reports, on the female side, in a small dark room. I found 1 male in hospital when I made my inspection.

One death occurred in the gaol in 1872—an inquest was held.

Board of Superintendence.

Richard Gethin, esq.
Sir R. Gore Booth, bt., M.P.
Jemmett Duke, esq.
Charles W. O'Hara, esq.
Colonel Knox Barrett.

John Pfolliott, esq.
James Jones, esq.
James W. Armstrong, esq.
Colonel Cooper.

Peter O'Connor, esq.
Gregory Wood, esq.
James Kidd, esq., Mayor
of Sligo.

The Board meets on the first Saturday of each month for the discharge of business, when the different books and accounts are submitted and examined. Miscellaneous payments are made by one cheque drawn in the aggregate in favour of the Local Inspector, who produces vouchers at the next meeting of the Board. The salaries of warders are paid monthly by cheque to the Governor.

Bridewell.

STATE OF BALLYMOTE BRIDEWELL.

No. of Commitals in past year,	M. 25	F. 10
Of whom were Drunkards, .	7	2
No. of Commitals in quarter preceding inspection, .	1	—
Of whom were Drunkards, .	1	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Petty Sessions fortnightly at Ballymote on every second Wednesday. Transmittals direct; but those from Tubbercurry and Mullacreeough stop here without commitals to this bridewell.	
Commitals,	Regular.	
Registry,	Carefully kept.	
Repairs and Order,	When I visited, the premises were being put into thorough repair. Two rooms upstairs, taken from the court-house, were being fitted up for the accommodation of females. A new sewer has been made which conveys water from the roof and flushes the sewerage. The yards have been lately gravelled, and it is proposed to throw back the outer wall which will enlarge one of the yards and will be an advantage.	
Security,	Sufficient.	
Accommodation,	Day-room and two cells for males below; day-room for females below, and two cells upstairs, one large.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied?	By good pump in front of bridewell.	
Sewerage,	A new sewer has been made.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Very clean, dry, properly ventilated, and kept with care.	
Cost of Dietary,	6d. for all.	
Salary of Keeper, and whether he follows any other employment?	£40; nothing else, is not courtkeeper.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody when I visited. It has been suggested to roof over the entrance in front of kitchen of the keeper, which would be an advantage.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

TYRONE COUNTY GAOL, at OMAGH.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 10TH OCTOBER, 1872.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Tyrone County Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	1	3	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Deserters,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment,	2	3	5	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	1	2	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	2	1	3	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	13	1	14	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Vagrants,	—	7	7	—	—	—
Total in custody,	28	15	43	—	—	—

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENCES.	From 1st January to day of Inspection.				In custody on the day of Inspection.				Number in Custody during the year, denoting the number of times each had been committed in any year.	
	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted Summarily,	—	—	1	—	—	—	9	1	—	—
Committed for Trial,	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	—
Total,	—	—	2	—	1	—	11	2	—	—
Committed once,	—	—	—	—	1	—	11	2	—	—
Number sent to Reformatories,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Included in the preceding— Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

Tyne County Gaol.		M.		F.		M.		F.	
		1869.	1870.			1871.	1872 (day of Inspection).		
		28	41	15	11	22	28	22	13

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

		M.	F.		M.	F.
1869.		-	1	1871.	-	-
1870.		-	-	1872 (day of Inspection).	-	-

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

		M.	F.		M.	F.
1869.		1	2	1871.	1	7
1870.		-	4	1872 (day of Inspection).	-	7

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1872.

		M.	F.		M.	F.
1869.		1	1	1872 (up to and including day of Inspection).	-	1
1870.		1	1	Day of Inspection.	-	-
1871.		-	2			

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872. (up to the day of Inspection.)		In custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of Inspection.	Corresponding date in previous year.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide).	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	1	1
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life.	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	1	-
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Infanticide,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of Infants.	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
Exposing or abandoning children.	-	1	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	-
Rape, and other carnal offences.	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Common assaults.	66	16	72	10	46	6	8	-	7	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm.	7	-	3	-	7	-	2	-	-	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty.	32	3	16	5	14	1	2	1	2	2
Other assaults.	1	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Taking and holding forcible possession.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock.	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
Larceny.	19	20	12	18	19	14	3	4	3	6
Receiving stolen goods.	7	3	3	6	-	-	-	1	-	2
Embezzlement.	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences.	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-

Number of Commitments, etc.—continued

NORTH DISTRICT.

Tyrone
County
Coal

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872. (up to the day of Inspection.)		In custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Corre- sponding date in pre- vious year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, .	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the currency, .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military offences,	—	—	54	—	32	—	—	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	3	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Revenue offences,	1	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	1	—
Other offences—										
Against the person,	1	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, with violence,	3	1	6	—	2	1	1	—	1	—
Against property, without vio- lence,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace, . .	14	2	17	4	3	1	—	—	—	—
Other misdemeanors,	30	12	29	6	13	5	2	1	—	—
Total criminal class,	191	67	226	57	157	35	24	8	19	14
Vagrancy,	1	40	7	43	2	44	—	7	1	7
Drunkenness,	110	67	123	93	90	28	—	—	1	1
Debt,	29	3	21	3	11	—	3	—	1	—
Remanded for further examination,	20	6	36	6	14	5	1	—	—	—
Total,	351	183	415	202	274	112	28	15	22	22

Commitments

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	21	3	11	—
Criminals,	262	63	171	40
Vagrants,	7	43	2	44
Drunkards,	125	93	90	28
Total,	415	202	274	112

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.		From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—					
Once within the year,	"	259	74	190	36
Twice	"	32	3	25	2
Thrice	"	13	4	3	5
4 times	"	4	5	1	7
5 "	"	2	5	2	2
6 "	"	1	2	—	2
7 "	"	—	2	—	1
8 "	"	—	2	—	—
9 "	"	—	1	—	—
11 "	"	—	1	—	—
	Total,	311	99	221	55
No. of above committed for first time,		223	46	185	27

North
District.
—
Tyne
County
Gaol.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1871, and to the day of Inspection in 1872, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBERS OF TIMES.				From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
Committed—				M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	.	.	.	206	45	165	27
Twice,	.	.	.	36	5	17	4
Thrice,	.	.	.	21	3	11	3
4 times,	.	.	.	13	3	7	2
5 "	.	.	.	6	5	6	2
6 "	.	.	.	9	3	4	1
7 to 11 "	.	.	.	14	12	8	5
12 to 16 "	.	.	.	5	5	2	2
17 to 20 "	.	.	.	—	6	—	—
21 to 30 "	.	.	.	—	4	—	2
31 to 40 "	.	.	.	1	3	1	1
41 to 50 "	.	.	.	—	1	—	3
51 to 60 "	.	.	.	—	2	—	1
61 to 70 "	.	.	.	—	2	—	1
71 to 80 "	.	.	.	—	—	—	1
Total No. of Individuals committed,				311	99	231	53
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,				707	844	464	546

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.			From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	24.97	16.27	—	23.25	17.24	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	53		29th April.	63		22nd June.
Lowest ditto,	28		13th Feb.	29		10th March.
Highest number of males at any one time,	41		19th April.	40		22nd June.
Ditto, of females,	28		24th Oct.	29		13th July.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	13		18th July.	19		11th March.
Ditto, of females,	10		13th Feb.	10		12th April.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors), in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1872.

9th July, 1865,	70	1st January, 1869,	57
11th March, 1866,	70	10th August, 1870,	64
14th June, 1867,	74	29th April, 1871,	53
4th January, 1868,	73	22nd June, 1872,	63

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping, by order of Court.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Solitary Confinement,	50*	—	55*	—

*All military prisoners sentenced by commanding officer.

Population, 228,501 inhabitants; area, 806,259 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years:—								North District, Tyrone County Gaol.
	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	
Convictions, . . .	100	143	86	59	53	80	77	
Acquittals, . . .	98	93	60	77	56	84	86	
Total, . . .	198	236	155	136	109	174	163	

Comparative table showing the proportion of males and females committed for trial last seven years:—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Males, . . .	147	208	122	107	86	157	126
Females, . . .	51	28	33	29	23	17	37
Total, . . .	198	236	155	136	109	174	163

Commitments of drunkards:—

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.		1872 (9 months).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the County Gaol, . . .	53	29	72	43	68	21	54	69	55	48	119	67	125	93	90	28
To the Bridewells, . . .	220	42	145	49	174	42	86	23	55	17	132	23	114	35	—	—
	268	71	217	83	242	73	140	83	110	65	251	90	239	128	—	—
	279		260		265		225		222		252		267			

Police return of known thieves, receivers of stolen goods, and suspected persons at large within the district on the nights of the 14th September, 1870 and April, 1872:—

	1870.						1872.					
	Under 16 years.			Above 16 years.			Under 16 years.			Above 16 years.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	
Known receivers of stolen goods, . . .	3	1		44	43		2	1		16	24	
Suspected persons, . . .	5	3		73	58		14	2		57	46	
	8	4		117	101		16	3		73	74	
Total, 1870, { Males, . . . 125 } { Females, . . . 105 } 230							Total, 1872, { Males, . . . 89 } { Females, . . . 77 } 166					

Houses of receivers of stolen goods, resorts of known thieves, and brothels in the county in September, 1870, numbered 90; and in April, 1872, 66.

The preceding table shows that recent legislation has succeeded in reducing the number of offenders at large within the county, as well as the number of houses of ill-repute.

I found in custody when I made my inspection, 3 debtors, besides 24 male and 15 female prisoners in charge. The prisoners criminally convicted were:—

The males—2 sentenced to imprisonment for twelve and 1 for nine months, for cattle stealing, larceny, and obtaining money under false pretences, and 1 for three months also for larceny. Two others were for illegal fishing, sentenced for three months each, and 1 for breach of the revenue laws for fourteen days.

One juvenile of fourteen years was under a sentence of one month for injury to a Bible. All the other convicted male prisoners in charge were for assaults, 1 sentenced for nine, 1 for six, 1 for two, and 10 for one month each.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Tyrone
County
Gaol.

Two males were for trial for murder, and a boy twelve years of age for larceny from the post office.

One man accused of being a deserter was on remand for further examination.

The debtors were 1 master and 2 on pauper allowance; 1 of the latter had been fourteen months in custody committed for contempt of court, and as the average cost of each prisoner for the year 1871 amounts to £42 7s. 5d., this man has already been a charge on the rates of about £50, and may remain in custody for an unlimited period.

The female prisoners were a receiver of stolen goods, sentenced for two years; 2 others also for receiving stolen goods, and larceny, sentenced for one year, and 1 also for larceny, sentenced for two months.

One female had been sentenced for nine months for concealing a birth, and 1 for twelve months for an assault on a constable; 1 likewise sentenced for five months for using threats; 7 others were in charge, sentenced for vagrancy for terms of one and two months each.

One female was for trial for larceny of clothes.

The two cases for trial for murder had been remanded from the previous year.

The long sentences on receivers of stolen goods are evidence of the satisfactory working of the Prevention of Crimes Act. None of the other cases in custody require special comment.

Juveniles.

Eleven male and 2 female young offenders were in custody in this gaol previously to inspection in 1872; 2 were in charge at the time of my visit. They were of ages varying from eleven to fifteen years; 6 males and the 2 females were for larceny, of whom 2 males and 1 female were sent to reformatories; 1 female was acquitted; 3 males were for workhouse offences, the others for leaving service, disobedience, and malicious injury.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	3	Store Rooms,	2	2
Yards,	5	2	Laundry,	One.	
Day Rooms,	3	1	Drying Room,	One.	
Solitary Cells,	2	2	Lavatories,	4	3
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet, heated and furnished with bells,	70	37	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	3	2
Single Cells of smaller size,	51	-	Privies,	4	-
Sleeping Rooms,	5	-	Water-closets,	10	4
Hospital Rooms,	6	-	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	1
Chapel,	One.		Reception Cells,	3	3
Workshops,	4	-	Pumps,	3	-
Workshops,	29	-	Wells,	2	-
Kitchen,	One.		Tread-wheel,	1	-
			Watchman's Watch,	One.	
			Tell-tale Clock,	One.	

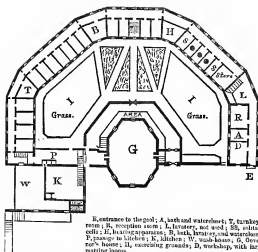
Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.			Male Clothing.			Female Clothing.	
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs			Shirts,	90	46	Shifts,	57	46
of,	143	33	Jackets,	118	56	Jackets,	28	12
Sheets, pairs			Vests,	46	35	Gowns,	35	8
of,	143	41	Trowsers,	62	50	Petticoats,	111	41
Rugs,	135	86	Caps,	44	-	Aprons,	44	16
Hammocks or			Stockings or			Neckerchiefs,	47	21
Cots,	-	31	Socks, pairs of,	39	33	Caps,	58	8
Bedticks,	149	-	Shoes, Slippers, &			Stockings, pairs of,	39	21
Bedsteads,	126	-	Clogs, pairs of,	41	35	Shoes, Slippers, &		
						Clogs, pairs of,	32	30

Plan of Geol.

NORTH DISTRICT

Tyrone
County
Road



Although my inspection was made on the 10th of October, I found that fires had not up to that date been lighted in the gaol. The requirements of the Prisons Act are definite on this point. It is the duty of the Governor to carry out the provisions of the statute, and the Local Inspector is equally under obligation to see that the rules are enforced. Besides, it is his duty to make a return to the judge of assize on oath on this point.

The weather on the day of my visit was damp and cold, and although no prisoner complained to me of the want of fire, I consider that they would have been quite justified in doing so.

I found on my visit the prison buildings all in sound repair, very clean and orderly, with a large supply of bedding and prison clothing in use and in store. Some of the blankets in use were thin and worn. I was, however, informed that they were soon to be cast, and others from the store substituted. The prison clothing was of a good and suitable description. Prisoners of both sexes wear stockings, and the females have caps, aprons, and neckerchiefs.

Since last inspection some of the suggestions of my colleague have been adopted—an iron check-gate has been placed at the entrance to the garden of the Governor, and various improvements have been made; but the bath which he recommended to be fixed in the reception ward for females has not been put up—the Governor states in consequence of some structural impediments it cannot be done. The chapel has been improved since my last visit, and raised seats for officers placed in each compartment at the back, cause the prisoners to be under perfect supervision during Divine service. The corridors of the female prison, the hospital, the marshalsea, and the exterior of the prison are lighted by gas, but not the separate cells of the prison. The cells are well ventilated with suitable fittings, and the bells in good order. The lavatories, sinks, water-

NORTH
DISTRICT.
*Tyrone
County
Gaol.*

closets, and baths in the male prison are on an improved principle, from McFarlane's Saracen Foundry, Glasgow. The laundry and drying-room are likewise good; the washing troughs (seven) are stalled, and a wringing machine is in the laundry. A bath-room adjoins the laundry, and all prisoners are regularly bathed in it; but as there is no place for a boiler in the reception cells, and no sewer from them, no bath has been put up there. Prisoners get baths on reception, and monthly afterwards. The sewers of the prison are stated to be effective, and discharge into the river close by.

The kitchen is in the male prison, with lifts into both male and female prisons.

The general supply of water for the prison is taken from the river, and forced by the power of the wheel-pump into a tank over the machinery. The wheel-pump is worked by two men, but the supervision over them is imperfect.

Hard water is obtained in this gaol from a well on the prison grounds, at a depth of ninety feet. It is pumped up by the power of the tread-wheel, which is partitioned with iron plates, and is distributed to all the yards to which prisoners have access, who are thus supplied with good water for drinking purposes. There are three good water tanks on the premises, giving an abundant supply of water to all parts of the gaol.

Stalls for prisoners waiting for their turn on the tread-wheel have been put up with latticed doors.

The punishment cells (two in each prison) are properly heated, but the pipes for heating are badly placed at the top of the cells, and the cells in the male prison are not boarded. I am informed that prisoners in solitary cells are not given bedding at night, which is illegal, as the statutes 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, and 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, define the bedding which all prisoners shall have, and should a casualty happen to a prisoner in a solitary cell, a coroner's jury would be justified in finding a verdict against the Governor of a prison who inflicts a punishment which the law does not permit.

Some of the cells in this prison are much too small for separation.

Tables are not given to prisoners in the cells, and their only seat is a close stool.

Besides the tell-tale clock in the prison which is pegged hourly, the night guard carries a watch which he must mark in different parts of the prison, by which the regularities of his rounds are tested; the night-watch patrols both the interior and the exterior of the prison.

The prisoners are unlocked at six o'clock in summer, and at sunrise in winter. They then make their beds, and go to their daily work; at nine they breakfast, and at ten o'clock the teacher instructs the male prisoners in their cells; at twelve the males again go to work, and the females to school. Dinner is served at three o'clock, and work is resumed at four, until six o'clock in summer, and sunset in winter. When the prisoners' cells are locked for the night, one turnkey remains in charge until 9 P.M., when the watch is set, the gaol is finally locked, and the prison keys taken in charge by the Governor.

The private clothing of prisoners are cleansed and disinfected in a fumigating apparatus—one in each prison. There are now sufficient stores, and new store books have been opened since last inspection by my colleague.

The Deputy Governor takes the photographs of prisoners as directed under the Crimes Prevention Act—each copy is stated to cost only about 2d.

No escape was attempted from this gaol in 1871 or 1872.

Visitors to convicted prisoners are admitted on order of the Governor not oftener than once in two months; to the untried and debtors on Fri-

days. The arrangement suggested by my colleague for visitors to prisoners has not been carried out.

NORTH
DISTRICT
Tyrone
County
Gaol.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.	
By Governor—	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	12	10	12	9
Stoppage of Diet, . . .	17	8	10	7
Total, . . .	29	18	22	16

All these punishments were inflicted on the sole authority of the Governor. The Punishment Book was regularly submitted to the Board at its meetings, and initialed by the chairman. Punish-
ments.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

Tread-wheel, 16 males,
(Tread-wheel worked $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours daily; employed the remainder of time at Industrial Labour.)

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Mat-making, . . .	1	—	Spinning, . . .	—	8
Stone-breaking, . . .	21	—	Knitting, . . .	—	1
Cooking, . . .	1	—	Sewing, . . .	—	5
Prison duties, . . .	1	—	Prison duties, . . .	—	1
Warping yarn, . . .	2	—	Total, . . .	26	15

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour,	16	—
Industrial Labour,	26	15
Unemployed,	1	—
Debtors (unemployed),	1	—
Total in custody,	28	15

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years.

1869, . £37 13s. 9½d. | 1870, . £36 10s. 7½d. | 1871, . £49 15s. 1½d.

Punitive labour is carried out by means of the tread-wheel, on which the prisoners sentenced to hard labour work for three hours and a half daily, the rest of their time being occupied in industrial employment. Industrial labour consists of mat-making and weaving, stone-breaking, bone breaking, carpentry, tailoring, and shoemaking, besides prison duties, and skilled work of which a prisoner may possess a knowledge. Brushes and mats of a very superior description of wool and cocoa fibre are woven in this gaol, which command a high price in the market. The females sew, wash, and sprig muslin. Six prisoners totally ignorant of trades were instructed in mat-making and weaving coir yarn during 1872. Labour.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	303	92	215	53
Average daily number of pupils,	23.06	17.97	22.26	16.90
Number of days on which school was held,	262	267	218	217

School-hours.—Males, 10 to 12 o'clock. Females, 12 to 1 o'clock, P.M.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Tyrone
County
Gaol.
Schools.

The males are instructed by the teacher in their cells, as there is no school-room in this prison. I do not approve of this practice, as it is impossible that sufficient time can be given to each prisoner. The male teacher also instructs the females, through the traps of their cell doors, a matron being present. It is scarcely necessary to point to the inconvenience of this plan of teaching, and this is more to be regretted because I am informed that the teacher is competent, and if he had proper appliances would efficiently discharge his duties.

The school is not in connexion with any public educational establishment, or inspected by their officers, it is therefore impossible for the Inspectors-General to test the efficiency of the instruction given. The Presbyterian Chaplain visited the school nineteen times, the Protestant three times, and the Roman Catholic twice.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 6½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s. 11d.; rice, per lb., 3½d.; meat, per lb., 8d.; new milk, per gallon, 10d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 4½d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 5d.; turf, per box of 80 cubic feet, 4s. 5d.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 6d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6s. 8d.; candles, per lb., 3½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 10s.; calico, per yard, 6½d.; flannel, per yard, 1s. 3d.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1869, . 4.52d. | 1870, . 4.14d. | 1871, . 4.01d.

Provisions.

The food for prison use which I tasted was of good quality on the day of my visit, but I find that the Chaplains frequently complain of the milk, which is reported to be thin more often than in any other gaol, on some occasions also the bread has been reported to be faulty.

I questioned all the prisoners in charge and no complaint was made to me by any.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1869, . £1,921 3s. 9d. | 1870, . £1,947 15s. 8d. | 1871, . £1,933 17s. 5½d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1869, . £1,177 8s. 9d. | 1870, . £1,011 2s. 6d. | 1871, . £994 12s. 10½d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1869, . £45 16s. 11.28d. | 1870, . £40 14s. 8.20d. | 1871, . £42 7s. 5.35d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years.

1869, . £0 13s. 0d. | 1870, . — | 1871, . £1 5s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the last three years.

1869, . £2 11s. 5d. | 1870, . — | 1871, . —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.

1869, . £113 6s. 7d. | 1870, . £216 16s. 10d. | 1871, . £82 5s. 4d.

The books and registries of discipline and finance in use here are for the most part kept by the Deputy Governor, apparently with much care and attention. The "Daily Employment" book and Work Ledger are not kept. The markings of the tell-tale clocks are duly entered in the "State of Lockings Book." The accounts appear to be carefully attended

to, and all sums over £1 are paid by cheques. New store books have been provided since last inspection. The books and registries are submitted to the Board at its meetings and signed by the chairman.

A book for prisoners' cash is now kept, with printed headings. Payments to the prisoners who cannot write are made in the presence of a witness, who signs the book opposite the mark of the prisoner; but sums not exceeding £2 taken from prisoners remain in the hands of the Deputy-Governor. All should be lodged in the bank when received.

All the superior officers have journals; those of the Local Inspector and Governor are fairly kept. The Local Inspector also attends the Board, and makes his report. The Medical Officer enters observations in the Prescription Book as a journal. The Chaplains state the duty they perform in their journals.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>		£		£
George A. Rogers, esq., Local Inspector,		150	Knox Ashfield,	33
Rev. William Chartres,		40	H. H. Bigger, Gate,	20
Rev. John Arnold,	} each alternate year,	40	John Bleakly, Hospital,	28
Rev. Josias Mitchell,			Alexander M'Diroy, Superintendent of Trades,	38
Rev. Bernard M'Names,		40	William Ellis, Tailor,	28
Henry Thompson, esq., M.D.,		—	James B. McDowell, Teacher,	25
Francis Tremar, esq.,		20	William Wright, Night Guard,	22
<i>Resident.</i>			Mrs. Maria Stubbs, Matron,	35
Wm. McClelland, esq., Governor,		200	Miss Jane Dulap, assistant do.,	22
H. Patterson, Deputy Governor,		50	Miss Jane Falls, do.,	13

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Mrs. Catherine Bigger resigned; Miss Jane Falls appointed in her stead.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The Governor and Deputy each receive £18 per annum; each of the other inferior officers receive £16 per annum in lieu of rations, in addition to the salaries as above stated.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.	From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met for the discharge of business,	14	10
Local Inspector, to Gaol,	179	117
„ to each Bridewell,	4	{ 4 to Clogher. 3 to Dungannon.
Chaplain, Established Church,	143	129
Presbyterian Chaplain,	164	123
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	136	105
Physician and Surgeon,	174	100

There is no mess-room for officers in this prison, though they all reside on the premises, and their apartments are within that portion of the building in which the cells of prisoners are. The Deputy Governor also occasionally employs the services of Crown prisoners and poor debtors as domestic servants, which is quite contrary to law.

My colleague, in his report on this gaol in 1869, and again in 1871, called attention to the heavy expenditure for the maintenance of this prison; the net cost of the gaol in 1870 being £1,967 15s. 8d., and £1,933 17s. 5½d. in 1871; the cost of each inmate for the year 1871 was £42 7s. 5d.

The matron, who was old and unfit for duty, has been superannuated since my visit.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Tyrone
County
Gaol.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Tyrone
County
Gaol.

Hospitals.

	1869.		1870.		1871.		1872 (23 day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	11	7	11	12	2	15	—	—
Average daily No. in hospital,	49	10	33	30	54	430	—	—
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	139	58	134	81	43	54	—	—
Cost of medicine and at- tendance,	£5 5s. 8d.		£2 14s. 6d.		£3 1s. 6d.		—	—
Cost of all extra diet ordered by medical officer,	—		—		£2 15s. 4d.		—	—

Hospitals.

The hospital building is very seldom used, being reserved for contagious diseases. There are neither baths nor water-closets in the hospital. Five small cells on the second corridor of the male prison and three in the female prison are set apart for ordinary hospital cases, but are too small and ill-suited for the purpose. Should it be necessary to remove a patient to the hospital, a nurse is hired at a cost of 2s. per day to attend the invalid; only 2 males and 15 females were admitted into hospital during 1872.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir John M. Stewart, bart.	William F. Black, esq., J.P.	Courtney Newton, esq., J.P.
Frns. J. Gervais, esq., J.P.	Alex. M. Lyle, esq., J.P.	James Grear, esq.
Lt.-Col. Francis Ellis, J.P.	Captain Thos. Anchinleck,	George Hall Stack, esq.,
Samuel Vesey, esq., J.P.	J.P.	J.P.
T. W. D. Humphreys, esq.,	Major A. W. C. Hamilton,	
J.P.	J.P.	

The Board meets on the second Tuesday of each month for the discharge of business, when the officers are paid their salaries, and other liabilities are discharged. Small accounts are included in one cheque to the Local Inspector, who accounts at the next meeting of the Board. Large accounts are paid by cheques signed by three members of the Board, and countersigned by the Local Inspector. The officers when paid their salaries sign receipts in a book kept for the purpose, which is laid before the Board at its meetings.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH
DISTRICT,
—
Tyron
County,
—
Bridewells.

	Dungannon.		Clogher.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year, . . .	147	60	28	11
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	98	28	10	7
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection, . . .	43	13	6	1
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	20	7	2	1
Petty Sessions, . . .	Dungannon and Moy, alternate Mondays; Pomeroy, on Wednesdays; and Cookstown, on Fridays.		Fortnightly, on Tuesday; Ballygawley, monthly; Fivemiletown, monthly.	
Commitments, . . .	Regular.		Regular.	
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	In good order and repair; roof lately painted, and building whitewashed.		The bridewell has been lately painted and the walls white-washed. It is in a most creditable condition of order and cleanliness.	
Security, . . .	Secure with care.		Sufficient with care.	
Accommodation, . . .	Males, 3 day-rooms and 8 cells, with 2 and 3 beds in each; females, 1 day-room and two sleeping rooms; one with two beds.		Day-room and exercising yard with two cells, one with three beds for prisoners of each sex.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, . . .	Sufficient and good.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied? . . .	Water in both yards; pump in good order.		By pump, in good order, in keeper's yard; water is now supplied to both exercising yards.	
Sewerage, . . .	Improved by pipe which conveys rain water from roof into sewer, and an effluvia trap is placed on outlet at wall, but still an offensive smell is observable when the wind blows from the main sewer.		Sufficient.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation, . . .	Clean and orderly, but damp in winter.		Clean, well kept, and properly ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head, per day, . . .	4d. for both sexes.		4d. per day for all prisoners.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£60; £35 for matron—receives rations, and a uniform.		£40; wife as matron, £22.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment? . . .	Is court-keeper, salary £8.		None.	
Date of Statutable Inspection, . . .	24th August, 1872.		24th August, 1872.	
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in charge when I visited.		One female in charge, committed for seven days for being drunk.	

JOHN LENTAGNE, Inspector-General.

NORTH
DISTRICT.WESTMEATH COUNTY GAOL, AT MULLINGAR.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
22ND NOVEMBER, 1872.Westmeath
County
Gaol.

State.

Designation of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ further Examination,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	4	2	6	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	—	4	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	3	—	3	1	—	1
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	5	2	7	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Vagrants,	1	1	2	1	—	1
Drunkards,	3	3	6	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	30	9	39	2	—	2

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of inspection.				From 1st January to day of inspection.				Number in Custody during the year, denoting the number of times each had been Committed in any year.	
	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.			
Convicted at Assizes,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
" Summarily,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Committed for Trial and Discharged,	-	-	1	-	1	-	10	1	12	1
" Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Committed Once,	-	-	1	-	1	-	12	1	14	1
" Twice,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
" Five times,	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	11	-
" Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	2
Number sent to Reformatories,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-
Rejected by Reformatory,	-	-	1	-	1	-	12	1	20	2
Included in the preceding—	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
Workhouse Offenders,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Westmeath
County
Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872 (Including day of Inspection).		In custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	1
Concealing birth of infants,	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exposing or abandoning children,	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rape and other carnal offences,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bigamy,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Common Assaults,	2	—	15	—	12	—	1	—	2	—
Assaults occasioning bodily harm, Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	11	—	3	—	12	1	2	—	—	—
Other assaults,	21	2	25	1	11	1	—	—	2	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	34	11	35	4	17	4	2	2	2	—
Robbery,	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
Larceny,	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Receiving stolen goods,	11	7	10	9	13	4	6	3	2	—
Embezzlement,	3	2	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Obtaining money by false pretences, Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Arson and attempts to commit arson Other malicious offences against property,	3	—	6	—	1	2	2	—	—	—
Forgery,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military offences,	5	—	6	—	5	—	3	—	1	—
Under Poor Law Act,	12	4	14	11	13	5	1	—	—	—
Other offences— Against the person,	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, with violence, Against property, without vio- lence,	5	1	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace, Misdemeanants,	2	—	2	1	1	—	2	—	—	—
Absent from training,	27	4	26	10	13	7	1	—	4	—
Breach of fishery laws,	2	—	7	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Breach of fishery laws,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Breach of fishery laws,	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
Total criminal class,	176	37	164	41	130	27	24	5	18	2
Vagrancy,	2	16	5	18	13	10	1	1	—	6
Drunkenness,	75	28	63	54	76	32	3	3	1	1
Debt,	6	—	5	—	6	—	1	—	1	—
Remanded for further examination,	50	5	38	—	35	1	1	—	2	—
Total,	309	88	274	113	260	70	30	9	23	9

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.											
Westmeath					M.	F.				M.	F.
County	1869,	.	.	.	11	10	1871,	.	.	22	9
Gaol.	1870,	.	.	.	28	5	1872 (day of Inspection),	.	.	30	9

Number of Workhouse Offenders in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

			M.		F.				M.		F.	
1869,	—	1	1871,	.	—	—	1	—
1870,	1	—	1872 (day of Inspection),	.	1	—		

Number of Vagrants in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

			M.		F.				M.		F.	
1869,	—	2	1871,	.	—	—	6	—
1870,	—	2	1872 (day of Inspection),	.	1	—	1	—

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1872.

			M.		F.				M.		F.	
1869,	2	2	1872 (up to and including day of Inspection),	.	—	—	2	—
1870,	—	3	Day of Inspection,	.	—	—	1	—
1871,	—	3						

Number of Prisoners in Custody during the year known to have been in Reformatories.

1872 (day of inspection), 2 males.

Commitments.

CLASSES.			From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	.	.	5	—	7	—
Criminals,	.	.	202	41	190	33
Vagrants,	.	.	5	18	14	11
Drunkards,	.	.	62	54	79	35
Total,	.	.	274	113	290	79

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and number of times each had been Committed during the following periods.

		NUMBER OF TIMES.		From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.	
Committed—				M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year,				213	37	191	42
Twice	"	.	.	10	6	10	6
Thrice	"	.	.	4	1	7	2
4 times	"	.	.	4	4	1	—
5 "	"	.	.	—	—	1	—
6 "	"	.	.	—	1	—	1
7 "	"	.	.	—	1	—	—
8 "	"	.	.	1	1	—	—
9 "	"	.	.	—	—	1	—
12 "	"	.	.	—	2	—	—
13 "	"	.	.	—	—	—	1
14 "	"	.	.	—	—	1	—
Total,	.	.	.	232	53	219	52
No. of above committed for first time,				202	34	180	30

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) committed in the year 1871, and to the day of Inspection in 1872, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NORTH DISTRICT.
Westmeath County Gaol.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
(Once only,)	193	29	196	33
Twice,	9	3	4	3
Thrice,	9	1	3	4
4 times,	3	2	1	1
5 "	5	1	—	—
6 "	5	2	6	1
7 to 11 "	6	11	5	6
12 to 16 "	1	—	3	1
21 to 30 "	—	2	—	2
51 to 60 "	1	—	—	—
61 to 70 "	—	—	1	—
71 to 80 "	—	—	—	1
81 to 90 "	—	1	—	—
251 to 313 "	—	1	—	1
Total Number of Individuals committed,	232	53	219	52
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing,	414	568	404	643

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.			From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	27.37	8.93	—	25.48	10.30	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	56		1st Sept.	47		2nd Feb.
Lowest ditto,	21		12th June.	26		23rd Oct.
Highest number of males at any one time,	47		1st Sept.	35		2nd Feb.
Ditto, of females,	15		6th Dec.	19		22nd June.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	14		12th June.	16		18th July.
Ditto, of females,	3		5th Jan.	5		2nd April.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1871.

3rd April, 1865,	59	26th May, 1869,	38
24th February, 1866,	70	9th June, 1870,	53
9th April, 1867,	44	1st September, 1871,	59
4th January, 1868,	43	2nd February, 1872,	47

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement by order of Court-Martial in 1872.

Two Males.

Population, 5,001 inhabitants; area, 453,568 acres.

Convictions at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years:—

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Convictions,	44	37	36	20	24	29
Acquittals,	40	25	23	24	43	29
Total,	84	62	59	44	67	58

NORTH DISTRICT, Westmouth County Gaal.	Proportion of males and females so tried during the several years:—							
	Males,	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
	Females,	70	49	52	39	59	23	57
	Total,	14	13	7	5	8	2	3
		84	62	59	44	67	25	60

Committals of drunkards:—

	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.		1872, months.	
To the gaol, . . .	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the bridewell at Monte, . . .	81	50	78	71	74	76	70	48	73	28	62	54	16	52
	16	20	13	10	10	—	11	1	11	1	6	1	—	—
	97	100	91	81	84	76	81	49	84	29	68	55	—	—
	203		172		160		136		118		123			

Depredators, vagrants, and suspected persons at large within the jurisdiction in the month of September, 1870, and 1871:—

	1870.				1871.			
	Juveniles under 16 years of age.		Adults above 16 years.		Under 16 years.		Above 16 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Known thieves and receivers of stolen goods,	9	2	60	37	4	2	13	16
Suspected persons,	3	1	110	30	8	1	67	25
	12	3	170	67	12	1	80	41
	15		237		13		121	

Number of houses in the district, at the above date, known to the police as brothels, the resort of thieves, and belonging to receivers of stolen goods, 84 in 1870, and 39 in 1871.

I found on my inspection of this gaol 30 male and 9 female prisoners in charge, including 1 pauper male debtor and 4 male and 4 female drunkards and vagrants. Three males were for further examination, and 3 were military offenders sentenced by courts-martial; 8 males and 2 females had been tried at assizes and quarter sessions; the remainder summarily by justices at petty sessions.

The following were the sentences of the convicted prisoners in custody:—

	2 years.	1 year.	6 and 8 months.	4 months and under.	Total.
Larceny or receiving stolen goods,	1	2	1	3	7
Assaults and disorderly,	1	1	1	4	7
Military offenders,	1	1	—	—	2
Bigamy,	—	—	1	—	1
Trespass, workhouse offence, begging, &c.,	—	—	—	7	6
Total,	3	3	3	14	23

Many of the male inmates of the gaol when I visited belonged to the dangerous class of habitual offenders, reckless of consequences and of their own lives, as well as those of others—whose mental condition verges almost on insanity. One of these—T. C.—a military offender now under a sentence of 672 days' imprisonment in this gaol, with hard labour—was as I am informed, formerly in a lunatic asylum, from which he escaped, and was recaptured, after having committed a robbery; another, who had also been a soldier, was five times flogged in his regiment, branded, and driven out in disgrace. A native of Tipperary, without any connexion with this district, he was found wandering through this county, and was arrested as a vagrant, and it does not appear that he had any business in it unless to spread crime amongst a population which, although now quiet, has within a recent period been much disturbed.

The female prisoners in charge were likewise all habitual offenders.

Two had been sentenced, for receiving stolen goods, to an imprisonment of eight months; and six, for loitering, prostitution, assaults, and drunkenness, sentenced—1 for nine, 1 for thirteen, 1 for three, and 3 for one month each; another female was under sentence of one month's imprisonment for receiving stolen goods.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Westmeath
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Gaol.

On looking over the records of the gaol, I find that the same females are constantly recurrent to it, re-convicted again and again of the above and similar offences; and it will be seen from the above criminal tables that 1 woman has been an inmate of this gaol upwards of 300 times. Only 53 individual females were in custody during the year 1871, yet they have 566 committals recorded against them on the prison books, showing the limited number of females who are guilty of breaches of the law in this county, and the enormous cost which these women entail on the rates.

I found 1 juvenile in the gaol sentenced to an imprisonment of six weeks, in default of paying £2 penalty, for travelling in a railway carriage without a ticket. This boy, who is an orphan, and others of his class, occasionally hide in railway carriages, without money or means to pay their fare, and are screened by the passengers, who give them money to sing and otherwise amuse them, they then wander through the country, passing a vagrant life at fairs and markets.

One female and 12 male juveniles, under sixteen years of age, were, previously to my inspection, inmates of this gaol in 1872. Some of these had been convicted of workhouse offences, and others of illegal fishing; 3 were sentenced to reformatories during the year—2 for five and 1 for two years. The young offender sentenced for two years had been convicted of an attempt at burglary; he was just sixteen years of age, and was rejected by the managers of the reformatory school to which he was sent. Two years' detention in a reformatory is the shortest sentence which the law allows, and is only given under special circumstances; but that period is too short to justify a manager to receive a young offender such as this boy appears to be, and he was consequently discharged on the expiration of his imprisonment in the gaol. Unless young offenders are trained to industry, and taught a means to earn their bread after discharge, it is a waste of public money to send them to these institutions. A juvenile committed to a reformatory may, when half the term of his sentence has expired, be placed out on licence.

One boy has five committals recorded against him, but only for illegal fishing, and 1 for assault.

The only female juvenile committed to this gaol in 1872 was a girl sixteen years of age, sentenced to an imprisonment of seven days, for a petty larceny.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	10	7	Kitchen,	1	—
Day Rooms,	5	2	Bakery,	1	—
Solitary Cells,	4	2	Store Rooms,	2	1
Single Cells 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high—432 cubic feet,	93	14	Laundry,	1	—
Ditto, heated and furnished with bells,	43	10	Drying Room,	—	1
Cells to contain three persons,	6	—	Lavatories,	4	—
Sleeping Rooms,	4	6	Baths, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,	2	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	—	12	Privies,	15	2
Hospital Rooms,	3	2	Water-closets,	7	7
Chapel,	1	—	Fumigating Apparatus Box,	1	—
School Rooms,	1	1	Reception Rooms or Cells,	1	1
Workshops,	4	1	Pumps,	4	3
Workshops,	16	—	Wells,	2	1
			Crank-mills,	2	—
			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	—
				X	

introduced into the school-room, and corridors of Nos. 1, 2, and 3 wards, and into eleven cells on the lower tier, where artisans, when in custody, work. One of the punishment cells has been boarded, and a guard bed put up in it; and I am informed that the other cell will also be now boarded. The punishment cells are not heated, but as flues from the fires in the day rooms adjoining run in the walls at either end of the cells, there can be no difficulty in heating them by hot air with hot plates at the back of the grates.

No change has been made in the punishment cells of the female prison.

The alterations suggested by my colleague in the male reception ward have been carried out, and a bath, having hot and cold water laid on, has been fixed in it, with a store for clothes adjoining, in which the private clothing of each prisoner is kept distinct, and labelled with a printed docket containing a list of the articles in each bundle.

It is proposed to fit up a suitable reception ward for females also, but as yet nothing has been done on that head.

Gas has been introduced into all parts of the female prison, except the cells, and I found 7 of the 9 women in custody at work in the school and work room, which is lighted by gas; but the prisoners were too crowded together, without separation, and I cannot approve of females of the class to which these women belong being permitted to work in association as here. Divisions should therefore be put up in the female school and work room, as in the school-room for males. It is right, however, to add that the women in the work-room were in charge of the assistant matron, and appeared under discipline. They work until six o'clock, p.m.

The supply of bedding and prison clothing in this gaol is sufficient for the requirements, and suitable. All prisoners are supplied with socks, and the females with caps and neckerchiefs, which is the proper costume for female prisoners.

The private clothing of the male prisoners is fumigated and properly cleansed from vermin in a fumigating box in the clothes store before being put up, but there is no fumigating apparatus in the female prison.

The laundry is divided into four compartments, and the drying closet is in good order, and suitable.

The cells in the female prison are flagged, and heated with hot air. They are all provided with bells, and water-closets are in six cells; four are without them.

Approximate separation is here carried out in fourteen cells for females in the old prison, and for three classes of males; but the cells in the male prison are small, they measure 9 feet by 6, and vary in height. They contain from 402 to 540 cubic feet of air each; they are flagged, and eleven cells in the lower tier only are lighted by gas. The cells are distributed over three tiers of corridors. Altogether there are 107 cells, 43 of which, in the male prison, are heated. Each section has a separate heating apparatus, and separate doors opening into the yards. Covered lavatories, properly stalled, with five basins in each, are in the yards of Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Eleven cells in the female prison, also, are heated.

The construction of this prison requires an expensive staff, and even then proper supervision by superior authority is very difficult; hence the large outlay in this gaol, amounting to £1,579 4s. 10d., and the average cost of each prisoner during the year being £40 8s. 6d.

A covered well, on a rising ground outside the prison bounds, furnishes an unfailing supply of pure water, which flows into a tank at D on the ground plan of the gaol; but the cisterns placed on the roof of the male and female prisons and the laundry are supplied by two force pumps with water taken from a water-course, part of the river Brosna, which passes

North
District
—
Westworth
County
Gaol.

close by, and afterwards receives the sewage of the prison, as marked on the annexed plan, but does not adulterate the water supply.

Lock-up is held at 6 P.M., at all seasons of the year; un-lock at 6-30, A.M., in summer, and at daybreak in winter.

The night patrol goes on duty immediately after the lockings. A superior officer makes a final round at 10, P.M. Two turnkeys hold watch in rotation, and their vigilance is secured by two toll-tale clocks—one on the corridor of the second tier of the male prison, and the other in the office; both are carefully secured against being tampered with.

The locks and keys of the gaol are made and repaired by a smith on the premises; he is assisted by a prisoner, who works the bellows. Great vigilance is required that opportunity is not given to tamper with them. Instances have occurred in other gaols of prisoners making false keys on the forge of the gaol.

The keys of the prison are kept by the Governor in an iron safe during the night.

No escape was attempted from this gaol in 1871 or 1872.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magistrial authority,	4	—	4	—
By Governor—Dark or Refractory Cells,	43	1	34	2
Total,	47	1	38	2

Punish-
ments.

Four punishments in the above table were inflicted by order of members of the Board of Superintendence, being magistrates. The other punishments were imposed by the Governor, on his sole authority, but afterwards sanctioned by the Board at its next sitting, and initialed by the Chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

	M.	F.
Crank mill and stone-breaking,	16	—
Laundry,	—	4
Total,	16	4

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Matmaking,	3	—	Sick,	2	—
Carpenter,	1	—	Knitting,	—	3
Shoemaking,	1	—	Nursing,	—	1
Tailoring,	1	—	Sewing,	—	1
Cook,	1	—			
Prison duties,	5	—	Total,	14	5

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour,	16	4
Industrial Labour,	7	4
Sick,	2	—
Prison duties,	5	1
Total in custody,	30	9

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour, disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1869, . £55 19s. 9d. | 1870, . £60 14s. 9d. | 1871, . £60 9s. 3d.

Penal labour is enforced by the crank mill, shot drill, and stone breaking. Four hours at the crank mill, and besides the breaking of from two and a half to five hundred-weight of stones during the day, is calculated to be the work of each prisoner sentenced to hard labour. Prisoners whose entire time is spent at stone breaking are expected to break from seven and a half to ten hundred-weight of stones per day.

At present only troublesome and refractory prisoners are kept at shot drill.

Prisoners at industrial labour are employed in grinding corn (for which 6d. per cwt. is paid), tailoring, shoemaking, carpentry, matmaking, and painting, when required. I saw some good work in store done by the inmates. A hand-mill is generally used for grinding oats for the public. The crank mill, although in order, is not now often used.

The females wash, knit, and sew.

One shoemaker, one tailor, one painter, and three matmakers, who were wholly ignorant of trade on admission, were instructed in these handicrafts during the year.

North
District.
Westmeath
County
Gaol.
Labour.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	86	19	93	22
Average daily number of pupils,	13	4	10.9	5.4
Number of days on which school was held,	262	230	273	225

School hours.—Males, from 4 to 6. Females, from 3 to 4.

The teacher is well qualified, and ranks second of second under the Schools. National Board of Education. Two hours' schooling are given to the males daily, and one to the females. The male school is partitioned with seventeen stalls; the female school is not. The male teacher instructs both males and females—the latter in the presence of the matron. The schools are in connexion with the Board of National Education, and inspected by their officer. Both chaplains now visit them, and occasionally record their observations in the book—the Protestant chaplain more especially.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4lb. loaf, 9d.; brown, per 4lb. loaf, 9d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s. 8d.; meat, per lb., 8d.; new milk, per gallon, 7½d.; salt, per cwt., 3s. 6d.; coal, per ton, £1 3s.; turf, per 100 boxes, £8; straw, per cwt., 2s. 4d.; gns, per 1,000 cubic feet, 10s.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 7s.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1869, . 4.43d. | 1870, . 4.61d. | 1871, . 4.39d.

I tasted the food for prison use on the day of my visit, which I found of good quality, and I observe that the chaplains report favourably of the provisions submitted for their inspection, except that I occasionally find no objection—"The milk not as good as usual."

I questioned all the prisoners in custody; the only complaint made to me was by one man—S., now under sentence of imprisonment for twelve months, convicted of larceny—who stated that his money, £1 3s., was taken from him by the constable by whom he was arrested, and that he was thereby deprived of an opportunity to employ legal assistance in his defence when tried.

Provisions.

NORTH
DISTRICT,
Westmeath
County
Gaol.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.
1869, . £1,340 2s. 11d. | 1870, . £1,320 13s. 2d. | 1871, . £1,498 13s. 7d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.
1869, . £910 10s. 4d. | 1870, . £898 0s. 9d. | 1871, . £963 17s. 11d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum for the last three years.
1869, . £53 12s. 1-4d. | 1870, . £41 10s. 4d. | 1871, . £40 8s. 6-79d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners for the last three years.

1869, £7 17s. 0d. | 1870, £6 6s. 0d. | 1871, £45 2s. 6d. | 1872, £17 13s. 6d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of Prisoners.

1869, . £84 6s. 8d. | 1870, . £74 8s. 2d. | 1871, . £102 13s. 10d.

Books and
Accounts.

The various books and registries of discipline and finance in this gaol are kept by the Deputy Governor with much care and attention. The journal of the Governor is also duly kept, and matters worthy of note regularly recorded in it. The Local Inspector, Chaplains, and Medical Officer likewise have journals, in which they enter the duties they perform. The Local Inspector records in his journal all complaints made by prisoners, and observations on occurrences in the gaol. The markings of the tell-tale clocks are duly stated in the state of prisons at locking hook. An habitual criminals book is kept. The photographs of criminals are taken by an artist in Mullingar, who is paid 3s. for four copies of the likeness of each individual.

Some books and forms recommended by my colleague are now in use, including a work ledger for the female prisoners, which was much required, and a record is kept of the value of the work of all prisoners in the gaol not sentenced to hard labour.

Hospital.

	1869.		1870.		1871.		1872 (To day of Inspection).	
No. of prisoners in hospital,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Average daily number in hospital,	10	2	13	9	19	7	27	6
Number of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	72	23	36	50	74	53	1-01	1-19
Cost of medicine,	138	20	131	40	325	62	120	26
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer,	£5 1s. 4d.		£7 6s. 3d.		£10 10s. 2½d.		—	
	£3 11s. 3d.		£5 16s. 2d.		£3 0s. 0d.			

Hospital.

No change has been made in the hospital since my last inspection. The alterations suggested by my colleague in the buildings have not been carried out. The Governor informs me that some difficulty has arisen respecting the closing of the doors, which he recommends. Perhaps, as so few females are inmates of this gaol, and are seldom admitted to hospital, and as there is sufficient accommodation in the female prison, a suitable hospital ward might be fitted up in it, so as to obviate the necessity for females, should they become ill, being removed to the present hospital, both parts of which might thus be used for males only. I found two males in hospital when I visited. The sanitary condition of the gaol has been very satisfactory during the year.

Officers and Salaries.

						North District.		
<i>Non-Resident.</i>								
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
F. Berry Featherstonhaugh, esq., Local Inspector,	60	0	0	George Hayes, Deputy Governor and Clerk,	80	0	0	Westmeath County Gaol.
Rev. C. P. Reichel, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0	W. Trydell, Shoemaker,	43	10	0	
Rev. J. Martin, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0	William Cain, Tailor,	40	0	0	
Joseph Ferguson, esq., Surgeon,	—			Benjamin Power, Carpenter,	40	0	0	
William Middleton, M.D., Apothecary,	35	0	0	John Mulry,	39	0	0	
Thos. Brady, Schoolmaster,	18	0	0	Hugh Cain, Miller,	39	0	0	
James Tyrrell, Governor,	200	0	0	Thos. McGill, Shoemaker,	39	0	0	
				Samuel Ballard, Gate,	39	0	0	
				Jane Fielding, Matron,	42	10	0	
				Mary Kelly, Assist. Matron,	22	10	0	
				Mary Cookely, Nurse,	22	10	0	

Vacancies in the Staff since last Inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Charles Bradbrook, Warder on probation, dismissed; Samuel Ballard appointed. All probationary appointments confirmed.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.	From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met for the discharge of business,	—	—
Local Inspector to Gaol,	150	86
Do. each Bridewell,	8	4
Chaplain, Established Church,	168	142
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	179	143
Surgeon,	186	185
Apothecary,	155	104

One of the turnkeys was off duty at the time of my inspection; he was stated to be out of his mind.

Board of Superintendence.

Joseph Tuitt, esq.	Wm. Featherstonhaugh, esq.	John Swift, esq.
Robert Smyth, esq.	Richd. W. Reynell, esq.	Edward Maxton, esq.
Henry Murray, esq.	Andrew Conolly, esq.	John D. Lemon, esq.
Thomas J. Smyth, esq.	Lieut.-Col. Nugent.	John Delamar, esq.

The Board meets for the transaction of business on the first Thursday of each month. The meetings of the Board were fifteen in 1871, and eleven up to the date of my inspection in November, 1872. The salaries of subordinate officers are paid by the Board at its meetings. The salaries of superior officers, the accounts of contractors, and large sums, are paid half-yearly, at assizes.

[Bridewell.

NORTH DISTRICT.		STATE OF MOATE BRIDEWELL.	
Wortsmouth County.	No. of committals in past year, .	M. 51	F. 9
Bridewell.	Of whom were drunkards, .	6	1
	No. of committals in the quarter preceding inspection, .	18	5
	Of whom were drunkards, .	2	1
	Petty Sessions and transmittals, .	Fortnightly at Moate, on second Thursday; at Ballymore on second Friday; and at Athlone on the second Saturday of the month. Transmissions immediate.	
	Committals,	Some illegal; prisoners remanded for eight days by one Justice. Prisoners kept on remand for long periods. Lunatics occasionally in this bridewell. One prisoner, R. F., an inmate of the workhouse, was committed on remand to this bridewell for attempting to drown herself, and to burn a sheet, the property of the guardians of the union, on the 11th September, 1871, and was remanded six times, until the 10th October following, when she was sent to Brawny petty sessions, and thence to Mullingar goal for one month.	
	Registry,	Correctly kept.	
	Repairs and order,	In good repair and order, but the woodwork requires to be painted.	
	Security,	Sufficient with care.	
	Accommodation,	One cell below, off day-room; six cells above, one of which is used by the keeper for his family; two day-rooms, and exercising yards.	
	Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Supply sufficient of blankets, sheets, and rugs, of a good description.	
	Water, how supplied? . . .	By forcing pump, which supplies a small cistern, from which water is conveyed to both yards.	
	Sewerage,	Stated to be effective.	
	Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very clean, and well kept. The ventilation good, but some of the walls damp.	
	Cost of Dietary, per head per day,	4d. for both sexes.	
	Salary of Keeper,	£46 per annum	
	Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Is court-keeper; salary £8.	
	Date of Inspection,	16th March, 1872.	
	Remarks,	No prisoner in charge.	

JOHN LINTAIGNE, *Inspector-General*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.CARLOW COUNTY GAOL, AT CARLOW.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 23RD
DECEMBER, 1872.Carlow
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
UNTRIED.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
For Felony,	4	—	4	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	—	1	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	5	3	8	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	2	1	3	—	—	—
Drunkards,	4	—	4	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	17	6	23	—	—	—

Twenty-three formed the total number of prisoners in custody at the above date, 9 of whom were disposed of at assizes or quarter sessions, the same number by summary jurisdiction, and 5 were untried.

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of Inspection.				From 1st January to day of Inspection.				Number in Custody during the year, denoting the number of times each had been Committed in any year.	
	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Quarter Sessions, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
„ Summarily,	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	7	5
Committed for Trial,	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	2	—
Total,	—	—	1	—	—	—	10	5	10	5
Committed once,	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	5	10	5
„ twice,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total,	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	5	11	5
Number sent to Reformatories, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Carlisle
County
Gaol.
Juveniles.

One male juvenile was in charge when I visited the gaol. Both his parents were alive, and have a farm of about twenty-one acres at Nochnavanna, but they had made no inquiries about the youth since his imprisonment. Sixteen males and 5 females of this class have been in custody here during the year, 3 of the former sex and 2 of the latter were sent to reformatories, and one of the males had been twice committed to this prison. As juveniles are allowed to associate with adult prisoners in this gaol I fear they must often learn more evil than good during their imprisonment. The boy in charge above referred to was in association with a male prisoner who had been eighteen or nineteen times in gaol, and who was now charged with larceny. Under these circumstances I would strongly recommend that a portion of the gaol be apportioned to juveniles, and that they be kept altogether apart from the adults, and as much in separation as possible. Their time should also be fully employed, which I regret to find is not the case now, for the youth above referred to was allowed to spend his time in comparative idleness.

Those sentenced to reformatories should be kept during their period of imprisonment as much as possible alone, and should not even be allowed to attend school, in order that the life in the reformatory may appear to them less irksome than that of a prison.

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	7	8	1871,	13	2
1870,	11	2	1872 (day of Inspection),	17	6

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1872.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	-	-	1872 (up to and including day	-	-
1870,	-	-	of Inspection),	2	-
1871,	-	-	Day of Inspection,	1	-

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872 (up to the day of In- spection).		In Custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of In- spection.	Cor- responding day in pre- vious year.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Common assaults,	32	12	21	2	25	12	2	1	3	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults on peace, &c., offences on duty,	8	-	9	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
Robbery,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle and other live stock,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	15	11	20	9	26	20	9	4	9	1
Military offences,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	2	-	9	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	4	2	6	-	-	-	-

Number of Commitments, &c.—continued.

SOUTH
DISTRICT
—
Carlow
County
Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872 (up to the day of Inspection).		In custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Corre- sponding day in pre- vious year.	
Other Offences—	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Against property with violence,	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Against property without violence,	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	1	—	1	1	8	4	—	—	—	—
Having arms in a proclaimed district,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishery Laws,	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Treasonable language,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misdemeanors,	8	5	10	2	4	1	—	—	—	—
Total criminal class,	70	28	83	18	104	47	13	6	12	2
Vagrancy,	1	4	2	4	7	7	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	91	10	59	13	76	10	4	—	1	—
Debt,	9	—	7	3	10	1	—	—	—	—
Remanded for further examination,	20	2	17	2	12	2	—	—	—	—
Total,	191	44	168	40	211	67	17	6	13	2

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	7	3	10	1
Criminals,	100	20	116	49
Vagrants,	2	4	7	7
Drunkards,	59	13	78	10
Total,	168	40	211	67

The total numbers in custody during this year were 211 males and 67 females against 168 of the former and 40 of the latter in 1871. This augmentation in 1872 is chiefly attributable to an increase in the crimes of assaults and larceny, and especially amongst the females; also to the increase in the number of military offenders committed here.

I regret to observe that commitments of males for serious crimes are more numerous in this than in the two previous years.

In 1870 and 1871 only 1 male was charged with conspiring against life, but in 1872 1 male was committed for murder, 1 for threatening life, 1 for manslaughter, and 1 female for abandoning her child. So that crime may be said to have increased both in numbers and gravity in this county during the past year. The commitments for drunkenness are more numerous too this year than in 1871, but fewer males were committed for this offence in 1872 than in 1870.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once within the year,	139	28	170	47
Twice	7	3	6	5
Thrice	—	1	2	—
4 times	2	—	2	1
5	—	—	1	1
Total,	148	32	181	54
No. of above committed for first time,	134	24	143	31

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Carlisle
County
Gaol.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1871, and to the day of Inspection in 1872, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only,	134	24	143	31
Twice,	8	3	20	10
Thrice,	2	3	9	7
4 times,	2	—	5	3
5 "	—	1	1	2
7 to 11 "	1	1	2	—
12 to 16 "	1	—	—	1
21 to 30 "	—	—	1	—
Total No. of Individuals committed,	148	32	181	54
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing,	187	52	279	111

By the foregoing tables it will be observed that there is this year an increase also in the re-commitments to this prison over those in 1871. Four was the greatest number of times that any individual was committed here in 1871, but in 1872 a male and a female were each committed five times.

In the course of the former year 1 male was in charge who was known to have been from twelve to sixteen times in prison, but in the latter year there was a female in custody known to have been in gaol from seventeen to twenty, and a male known to have been in gaol from twenty-one to thirty times. This increase in repetition of crime clearly demonstrates the slight effect for good that confinement in this gaol has upon the bad characters of the district.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.			From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	13.5	3.08	—	13.02	5.59	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	23		15th Sept.	27		19th May.
Lowest ditto,	10		11th Feb.	14		28th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time, . . .	18		15th Sept.	19		19th May.
Ditto of females, . . .	8		22nd June.	11		19th April.
Lowest number of males at any one time, . . .	8		8th Feb.	10		30th April.
Ditto of females, . . .	1		3rd Mar.	1		30th Jan.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1872.

14th June, 1865,	34	1st December, 1869,	23
11th March, 1866,	34	29th March, 1870,	30
25th August, 1867,	41	15th September, 1871,	23
24th February, 1868,	35	19th May, 1872,	27

It may be seen by the foregoing table that the daily average number of males in custody was but slightly in excess this year of last, but the daily average number of the females was more than 2 in excess of those in 1871, and the total number in custody at one time, in 1872, was higher than at any time since February, 1868.

The quarters for debtors here are by no means suitable nor in conformity with the requirements of the statute, but as the law, in regard to imprisonment for debt, has now been altered, I am in hopes that this class of prisoner will henceforth cease to exist in our gaols. Under these circumstances it is not my duty to urge any expense to be incurred in improving the apartments allotted to debtors.

No one were in custody at the time of my inspection; but I was informed that whenever any are in charge care is taken to keep them apart from other prisoners, and to separate the two classes of debtors.

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Debtors.

Accommodation.

	N.	F.		N.	F.
Wards,	4	1	Workshops,	3	-
Yards,	9	6	Kitchen,	1	-
Day Rooms,	10	2	Store Rooms,	3	1
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Laundry,	-	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	-	22	Drying Room,	-	1
Ditto, heated and furnished with bells,	-	16	Lavatories,	8	4
Single Cells of smaller size,	47	19	Privies,	8	4
Sleeping Rooms,	13	-	Water-closets,	1	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	6	-	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Reception Rooms, or Cells,	3	3
Chapel,	One.		Pump,	2	-
			Tread-wheel,	1	-
			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	-

Since my last inspection some of the suggestions I then made have been carried out, but few improvements have been effected in the building or in the accommodation. Prisoners are still in association, but now take their meals separately in their cells; and even in the female prison, where complete separation might, with some slight alterations, be adopted, there is too much association permitted. Some cells in both prisons have now been set apart as a reception ward, but as no baths are provided and that the Medical Officer neglects to inspect each prisoner as required by statute before he or she is passed into the "proper ward," these reception cells serve no purpose whatever. I must therefore submit that the Surgeon be compelled by the Board to inspect the prisoners before they are passed into their proper ward, as required by 20th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act, and am of opinion that in case any infectious disease were introduced into the gaol, through non-observance of this very salutary requirement, a grave responsibility would rest with the Board for permitting one of their officers to disregard such clearly defined statutory duties. I drew attention to this matter in my last report, so that I regret to have again to refer to the subject.

As it is now pretty clear that it is not the intention of the legislature to remove or close county prisons, but on the contrary that accommodation will always be required for a certain number of prisoners in all assize towns, I would earnestly urge on the Board the necessity of at once taking steps to remodel their gaol and to adapt it to the separate system. A great part of the building could then be closed; for if a certain portion of it were provided with all the requirements for the carrying out of individual separation the old system of classification could be abolished, and the cells be so arranged that prisoners could be supervised more efficiently and by fewer officers than is now possible.

Proper reception wards, with a good bath attached to each, should be put up, the present want of them being very much felt, as there is no suitable means now provided for bathing prisoners, so that it is impossible that the clothing or bedding can be kept clean, or free from vermin. The

Reception.

SOUTH
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County
Gaol.

only baths in the prison now are two old ones in the hospital that should be taken down and a long movable tin one supplied there which would be sufficient for the requirements of that department; but, pending the reconstruction of the prison, I would recommend that all healthy prisoners be washed in these baths on coming into the gaol, and weekly during imprisonment. In case that they object on the score of illness, or that they are suspected of being ill on admission, the Surgeon should be at once called in.

Heating
and Bells.

None of the male prison is artificially heated or provided with bells, and although some of the cells in the female section have bells attached to them, yet the heating here is very defective. I am bound to remark that this whole establishment was at the time of my visit so damp that none of the bedding was dry, all the flooring and several of the walls were quite wet. Prisoners informed me that their sheets were so wet that they could not wear them next to their persons. Most of the windows let in both rain and wind. In fact the present state of the building clearly demonstrates the necessity for an immediate and thorough reform in its construction.

Lavatories.

Only one lavatory is provided, which is situated on the upper part of the female prison, but as these prisoners are not compelled to wash it is not used. In all well regulated gaols prisoners are obliged to wash themselves every morning, under the supervision of an officer, and as means are provided in the female section for this ordinary and salutary rule I consider the matron should see that it is carried out. The male prisoners perform the only ablutions they make, in buckets, so that they are of a

Sewerage.

limited nature, as may be imagined. One water-closet is provided in the female prison, but there are none in the male, though there are privies in all the yards which are all flushable. The sewerage has been much improved since my last inspection, by the introduction of eighteen or nineteen effluvia traps, which no doubt add considerably to the healthiness of the gaol.

Water.

Two good wells on the premises supply an abundance of water to the whole gaol, which is forced into a large tank by means of the tread-wheel.

Gas.

No gas is provided except to the office and to the extern boundary, but I trust it will be introduced into the cells, by which means prisoners could be profitably employed during many of the winter mornings and evenings that are now spent in darkness and idleness.

Kitchen.

No alteration has been made in the kitchen since my last visit, and I regret that I have again to point out the impropriety of employing a prisoner here sentenced to hard labour and who was I am informed exempted from that part of the sentence of the law. I would strongly urge that this department be moved into the female prison, as culinary duties are more suited to, and are better performed by prisoners of that sex than by males, and where this arrangement exists it is found to work well.

I pointed out to the Governor how this improvement could be carried out, and consider that one fire could be used for cooking, for heating the female prison, and for their bath.

Laundry.

The laundry is provided with four washing troughs, but they are not stalled and are badly arranged. I would recommend this department also to be remodelled, and the troughs placed along by the windows so as to obtain more light than is possible now. Prisoners should be employed here in separation, and as the laundry in some gaols is a source of much profit I submit that every effort should be made to procure washing contracts from

the towns people, for this is a labour very suitable to the usual run of females committed to this gaol. The drying room is heated by means of a stove which answers all present requirements.

The chapel is now arranged so as to prevent prisoners of different sexes from communicating with one another. Both Protestant and Roman Catholic worship are conducted here.

SOUTH
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Carlow
County
Gaol.
Chapel.

A fumigating apparatus is now provided in each prison, and both are said to be effective. Care should be taken to fumigate all prisoners' clothes before they are put away, and any bedding or clothing that may require it from time to time.

Fumigating

The photography is done by the Governor assisted by the head warder and is still carried on in the hospital. In my last report I referred to this being a very unsuitable place for performing this business. There is abundance of room in either the subordinate officers' or chief warders' quarters, under these circumstances I would recommend the photograph room to be removed to one of the vacant apartments in either of these buildings. The Governor receives £5 a year for the performance of this duty, and is provided with the chemicals by the Board.

Photo-
graphy.

No night watch is maintained here after 10 o'clock, P.M., but from lock-up to that hour an officer is on duty and marks two tell-tale clocks by alternate half hours. As has been previously remarked both by my colleague and myself, it is by no means proper or safe to dispense with a night watch, for reasons which must be obvious to everyone, I therefore again submit that a vigilant night watch should be maintained from lock-up to unlock. The prison is unlocked at 6, A.M., and locked at 6, P.M., in summer, and in winter at daylight and at dark respectively, so that prisoners spend a great portion of their time here during the latter season in darkness and idleness. All the keys of the prison are locked in a safe in the Governor's bed-room at night. The locks appeared to be in good order, and when necessary are repaired in the town in presence of a prison officer.

Night-
watch.

Visits to prisoners take place at the gate, except to master debtors, whose friends are searched before being admitted. The rules being the same as at my last inspection. I annex the remarks I then made on this subject as they are still applicable, and in the reconstruction of the gaol I would recommend an arrangement for visitors to be made here, such as has been lately put up in Naas prison.

Visitors.

"Untried prisoners are permitted by an order from the committing justice, or a member of the Board of Superintendence, to be visited by their friends at all reasonable times; pauper debtors on every Friday, and master debtors daily, but convicted prisoners are never allowed the privilege of receiving a visit. Constant visits to convicted prisoners are found to be very subversive of prison discipline, but occasional indulgences of this sort are proved to be incentive to good behaviour. I therefore would submit that this rule be relaxed (proper authority being obtained for it), and that prisoners after an imprisonment of three months, and once in every subsequent quarter, may be permitted to receive a visit, good behaviour during the entire period between such visits being held as a *sine qua non* for this indulgence."

I am sorry not to be able to report the completion of the insulating wall which has been so long in an unfinished state, and would again submit that this work should be finished as in its present state it encourages dirt and untidiness about the prison gate.

Stock at the time of Inauguration.

	In Use.	In Store.	Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
			In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	143	37	Shirts, . . .	17 47	Shirts, . . .	6 21
Sheets, pairs of,	209	10	Jackets, . . .	17 32	Jackets, . . .	8 26
Hasmacks or Cots, . . .	16	-	Vests, . . .	17 18	Petticoats, . . .	12 21
Bedticks, . . .	70	1	Trowsers, . . .	17 35	Aprons, . . .	6 16
Bedsteads, . . .	96	-	Caps, . . .	17 16	Neckkerchiefs, . . .	6 48
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, . . .	17 23	Caps, . . .	6 48
					Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, . . .	8 10

The stock of bedding and clothing both in store and in use was abundant, and the stores were altogether more regularly and carefully kept and supervised than at my last inspection. As I before remarked, owing to the want of heating, the bedding was damp, but it was in good repair, though some of it was not as clean as it should be, which, however, was not to be wondered at considering the want of proper ablutionary rules and arrangements. The bedding in the reception cells was especially wanting in cleanliness. The Governor keeps the store of all new and unmade things, and issues them to the head warder and matron as required—both of these last-mentioned officers being responsible to him for all the bedding and clothing in use. I am informed that the Governor takes stock twice a year of all prison property, and the Local Inspector once.

The prisoners' own clothing is now well arranged in a separate store, but the system of labelling them is not a good one. I have explained my views on this matter to the Governor, and suggested that the signatures of the prisoners be appended to the list attached to each bundle.

All the clothing is made up in the gaol by prison labour, and the web need for the cloths is woven by the prisoners.

Although socks and stockings are not ordered by statute, they no doubt should be provided, and as they can be made by the females they would be a very slight additional expense.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.	
By Governor—	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells.	18	—	26	13

The punishments have all been inflicted during this year by order of the Governor, for in no case was it necessary to have recourse to magisterial authority for the infliction of punishment for the breach of prison rule, but I observe they are more numerous during this than in the two previous years. I fear this is very much to be attributed to the want of properly fitted solitary cells in which prisoners can be left during the night while undergoing solitary confinement; but the punishment cells here are neither heated nor provided with bells, and the windows of those for males are not glazed, so that prisoners are allowed to sleep in their ordinary sleeping cells at night. Under these circumstances punishment, as carried out here, can have little effect on disorderly characters.

Employment on day of Inspection.

<i>Hard Labour.</i>		M	F.
Tread-wheel,	.	.	5
Cook,	.	.	1
Painting,	.	.	1
Cleaning prison,	.	.	2
Washing,	.	.	3
<i>Total.</i>			12

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.	SOUTH DISTRICT. Carlow County Gaol.
Tailoring,	2	—	
Making brushes,	2	—	
Sewing,	—	3	
Unemployed—sick,	1	—	
Total,	5	3	

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour,	9	3
Industrial Labour,	4	3
Unemployed,	1	—
Discharged (before labour hours),	3	—
Total in custody,	17	6

Men sentenced to hard labour are employed at the tread-wheel for four hours a day, being fifteen minutes on at a time and fifteen off. Separate relief boxes have now been put up in which men sit during the periods of rest, but they are not given any employment, such as oakum-picking, during those periods. I would recommend that the time of this labour be better divided, that men should work the tread-wheel for ten minutes at a time, and that the periods of relief be not more than for five minutes. The roof of the relief boxes is too shallow, and does not fully protect the prisoner from the rain.

I was glad to find that the overflow pipe which used to cause so much wet in the tread-wheel yard is now set to rights.

The industrial labour carried on is so small that there are no profits accruing to the gaol from it. This is a great defect in the management of a prison, and one which I submit should be remedied, for making every allowance for the small numbers in custody, and the many defects of the building, I consider a greater amount of labour should be obtained than is now exacted from prisoners confined here. Two untried prisoners in custody at the time of my visit were only employed in cleaning the prison. All untried prisoners who are supported at the public expense should be put to industrial pursuits, and not allowed to remain a burden on the establishment. This and two others are the only county or borough gaols in Ireland that do not return any profits from prisoners' labour.

No school has yet been established here, although I drew attention to this matter in my last report. I must therefore again point out that the 106th section of the Prisons Act requires that all poor prisoners be instructed in reading and writing. Under these circumstances I think the Board should open a school in both prisons for an hour daily.

Diet and Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 7d.; brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 6d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s. 3d.; newmilk, per gallon, 9d.; salt, per cwt., 3s.; coal, per ton, £1 12s. 6d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 9s. 2d.; candles, per lb., 6d.

The samples of the provisions that I saw were good, but from the inspection of the Provisions Book it appears that the Chaplains have had frequently to complain of their quality during the year, and the milk contractor has been fined by the Board. As milk is the only animal diet allowed to prisoners in our county gaols, care should be taken that it be always of the best quality, and when such is not the case the Governor

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should return it and obtain more at the expense of the contractor. The legally prescribed dietary formula is in force, and is said to be strictly complied with. All provisions and materials are obtained by contract, sanctioned by the Board.

The Chaplains each inspect the provisions as a rule twice a week, but not by "alternate weeks" as provided by statute.

Net average daily cost of ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1869, . 454d. | 1870, . 363d. | 1871, . 438d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1869, . £1,227 1s. 2d. | 1870, . £1,133 10s. 9d. | 1871, . £1,323 18s. 4d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, value of Rations, &c.

1869, . £591 9s. 5d. | 1870, . £704 19s. 2d. | 1871, . £711 17s. 11d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1869, . £91 10s. 1d. | 1870, . £92 15s. 2d. | 1871, . £77 17s. 6d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners for the last three years.

1869, . — | 1870, . £0 10s. 0d. | 1871, . £3 5s. 0d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the Maintenance, &c., of certain classes of Prisoners.

1869, . £47 6s. 7d. | 1870, . £48 19s. 3d. | 1871, . £59 19s. 10d.

Expendi-
ture.

The total expenses of this gaol in 1871 was £1,323 18s. 4d., but the cost of the officers amounted to more than half of that sum, namely, to £711 17s. 11d. The annual average cost of each prisoner was £77 17s. 6d., or 4s. 3d. a day; but the average daily cost of the ordinary diet for each prisoner only came to 4d., so that the cost of each prisoner, exclusive of diet, is 3s. 11d. per day. With one exception the cost of prisoners in this gaol during that year was more than in any other gaol in Ireland, which is very much to be attributed to the necessity for maintaining a larger staff than the few prisoners confined would warrant if the gaol were adapted to the reduced numbers, and that the inmates were fully and profitably employed. Until steps are taken to accomplish these ends, I fear that prisoners confined here will continue to cost the ratepayers the enormous sums above mentioned. The daily average numbers in custody in 1871 were 16, but for these few prisoners nine intern or discipline officers are maintained, independent of extern officers.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-resident.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Thos. J. Rawson, esq., Surgeon,	—			John Earl, Head Warder and Clerk,	50	0	0
A. Fitzmaurice, esq., Local Inspector,	60	0	0	Richard Walsh, Gate,	30	0	0
Rev. A. B. Perry, Chaplain,	30	0	0	John Tyndell,	30	0	0
Rev. A. Wall, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0	George Strickland,	30	0	0
				William Halpin,	30	0	0
				Mrs. C. Gervas, Matron,	58	0	0
Resident.				Mrs. C. Croghan, Deputy Matron,	15	0	0
Edwd. Croghan, esq., Governor,	155	0	0	Elizabeth Twamly, Nurse,	10	8	0

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

William Dickenson, resigned 1st January, 1872; George Strickland, appointed 1st January, 1872. Edward Prosser, resigned 8th April, 1872; William Halpin, appointed 8th April, 1872. Rev. J. Phelan, resigned; Rev. A. Wall, appointed.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All the intern officers.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Carlow
County
Gaol.*Officers' Visits.*

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.	From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met for the discharge of business,	12	12
Local Inspector to Gaol,	108	103
Chaplain, Established Church,	147	170
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	170	172
Surgeon,	115	88

The warders' quarters are by no means well kept or clean, and I perceived a great want of smartness and knowledge of their duties amongst these men. I understood that the female staff is likely soon to be remodelled. An active head matron, having a knowledge of employing prisoners for the advantage of the gaol and maintaining discipline, together with one assistant, would be quite sufficient for the requirements of this prison. When the proposed change takes place the salaries of these officers should be more equitably apportioned than they now are, and the matron chosen should not be related to any of the other officers.

Hospitals.

	1869.		1870.		1871.		1872 (to day of inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	3	1	2	3	7	4	—	—
Average daily number in hospital,	06	43	08	08	06	09	—	—
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	36	17	15	7	58	11	—	—
No. of deaths in the gaol,	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£17 18s. 9d.		£12 4s. 7d.		£3 3s. 4d.		—	

No alterations have yet been made in the hospital since my last report. I therefore must repeat the remarks I then made on this department.

"The male and female hospitals are connected, but there are separate entrances for both sexes. The wards upstairs are joined by a room in which a matron sleeps, so that a male prisoner at night might easily overpower this officer, and effect his escape through the female hospital. I therefore suggest that the door connecting the male hospital with the matron's room be built up, and that there should be no access from the male to the female divisions."

The medicines are compounded by the apothecary in the town, whose bill is certified for by the Surgeon about twice a year, and I am glad to find that in 1871 there was a considerable reduction in the cost of medicines as compared to previous years. None of the hospital books are properly kept. Instead of the proper apothecary's book the prescriptions are written on bits of paper, and are sent to the apothecary. This is quite irregular, as a record of all the Doctor's orders should, for obvious reasons, be preserved in the gaol. The Surgeon does not keep the hospital book as required. His orders and the disease of the patient should be entered by him, and his signature should be attached to each order. I am sorry that I must further point out remissness of duty on the part of this officer. By the 72nd section of the Prisons Act he is required to visit the gaol at least twice in every week, or oftener if required, but he fails to comply with this requirement. As the statute on this point is imperative, and as the Medical Officer should inspect every

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Carlisle
County
Gaol.

prisoner as soon as possible after admission, I am bound to request the Board to have the statute complied with. The Medical Officer here being also surgeon to the county infirmary receives no special salary for his gaol duties. This is a matter that I trust will be dealt with in any new Prisons Act.

Books and
Accounts.

The books of finance and the different registries are carefully kept by the Governor assisted by the chief warder, and most of the prescribed forms are now in use.

The journals of the Chaplains are very meagre, and contain little or no information as to the performance of their several duties, as required by statute, but I am informed that these gentlemen do not visit the prisoners of their several persuasions twice a week, as directed by the 69th section of the Prisons Act, and, with the exception of hearing confessions two or three times a year, and performing Divine service on Sundays, the Roman Catholic Chaplain does not visit his prisoners. They, therefore, receive no regular religious instruction except that imparted to them by the Sisters of Mercy, who come to the Roman Catholic prisoners on Sundays. I am informed that a Protestant prisoner is of such rare occurrence, that the Chaplain of this persuasion has seldom occasion to comply with this part of the statute regulating his duties.

The Local Inspector keeps a journal, but I would be glad if it contained more information regarding the discipline and the management of the prison, seeing that he is the chief officer. However, I have every reason for believing that his duties are performed with care and precision. The Surgeon's journal does not, in my opinion, meet the requirements of the 72nd section of the Prisons Act on this point, to which statute I must again refer for the guidance of this officer. The Governor's journal is carefully kept, and is fuller than those of the other officers. As these journals are the chief means at the disposal of inspecting officers to enable them to obtain an insight into the daily management of the prison, I trust the Board will direct them to be more fully kept.

Board of Superintendence.

Henry Bracon, esq., M.P.	Horace Rochfort, esq., D.L., J.P.	William Fishbourne, esq., J.P.
R. C. Browne, esq., D.L., J.P.	Hardy Eustace, esq., J.P.	J. F. Leckey, esq., J.P.
Sir C. W. C. Burton, bart., J.P.	D. H. Cooper, esq., J.P.	John Alexander, esq., J.P.
P. J. Newton, esq., M.L., J.P.	William Elliott, esq., J.P.	William Duckett, esq., J.P.

The Board meet on the first Monday in the month for the discharge of business. A draft is then handed to the Governor for the payment of current accounts and the salaries of intern officers. Vouchers are produced at the following meeting. The extern officers' salaries are paid half-yearly at assizes. The Board have met twelve times this year up to the day of my inspection.

There are no bridewells in this county.

C. F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

CLARE COUNTY GAOL, AT ENNIS.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 20TH AUGUST, 1873.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
CLARE
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	1	3	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	—	1	1	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	—	1	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	2	4	6	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	7	2	9	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	4	5	9	1	—	1
Under Poor Law Act,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Drunkards,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total in custody,	18	15	33	1	—	1

Thirty-three prisoners were in custody at the above date, of whom 3 were debtors, 2 were untried, 15 were cases disposed of at assizes or quarter sessions, and 13 summarily.

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of inspection.				From 1st January to day of inspection.				Number in Custody during the year, denoting the number of times each had been Committed in any year.	
	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Assizes,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
„ Quarter Sessions,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
„ Summarily,	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	4	1
Committed for Trial,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—
Total,	—	—	1	—	1	—	6	2	10	2
Committed once,	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	6	2
„ twice,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—
„ thrice,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Number sent to Reformatories,	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	—

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Clare
County
Gaol.
Juveniles.

Ten juveniles were committed here during this year, of whom one girl was committed twice, and a boy and a girl each three times prior to my inspection; 3 were sent to reformatories. At the above date none were in custody, but I was informed that they are kept apart from adults during imprisonment. One male and 1 female, known to have been in reformatories, were in custody during this year.

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	19	6	1871,	23	8
1870,	29	10	1872 (day of Inspection),	18	15

Number of Workhouse Offenders in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	-	-	1871,	1	-
1870,	1	7	1872 (day of Inspection),	1	-

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1872.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	-	1	1872 (up to and including		
1870,	-	1	day of Inspection),	1	1
1871,	2	-	Day of Inspection,	1	-

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872 (up to the day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing date in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring,										
&c., to take life,	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	3	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rape, and other carnal offences,	2	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
Bigamy,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Assaults,	23	10	51	7	18	10	5	2	-	-
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	4	-	5	1	4	2	2	1	8	3
Assaults on Peace, &c., officers										
on duty,	17	1	19	-	10	5	-	-	2	-
Other assaults,	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	1	-	13	-	4	-	3	-	3	-
Robbery,	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Sterling horses, cattle, and other										
live stock,	3	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny,	14	10	23	14	11	17	4	4	5	4
Receiving stolen goods,	5	1	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences,	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	3	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	-	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Military offences,	2	-	3	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	13	10	10	4	5	1	1	-	2	-
Revenue offences,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year—continued.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
CLARE
COUNTY
GAOL.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872 up to the day of Inspection.		In custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing date in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Other offences—										
Against the person,	3	3	2	6	1	1	—	1	—	—
Against property, with violence,	3	—	3	—	4	1	—	—	—	—
Against property, without violence,	1	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	3	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Disorderly on the public streets,	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Refusing to give evidence,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Absconding from service,	6	1	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Breach of fishery laws,	4	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loitering on the public streets,	—	6	—	8	—	4	—	—	—	—
Using threatening language,	3	1	5	—	2	8	—	3	—	—
Total criminal class,	131	46	185	42	82	55	16	13	21	8
Vagrancy,	3	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	42	13	28	12	14	8	—	1	—	—
Debt,	15	—	19	3	9	1	2	1	2	—
Remanded for further examination,	15	3	7	2	5	1	—	—	—	—
Total,	206	63	240	59	112	65	18	15	23	8

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	19	3	9	1
Criminals,	192	44	87	56
Vagrants,	1	—	2	—
Drunks,	28	12	14	8
Total,	240	59	112	65

No person has been in custody in 1871, or during the first seven months of 1872, on a charge of murder, but 1 male was committed in the former year for conspiring to take life, and 6 for manslaughter, while only 1 was charged with the latter offence in 1872.

Assaults and larceny form the major part of the offences committed in this county, and it will be seen by one of the foregoing tables that these offences have been on the increase during the last three years. The total number of commitments in 1871 is also in excess of the previous year, and it will be observed that the number of females committed in 1872 prior to my visit exceeds the total number of prisoners of that sex committed during each of the two preceding years. The criminal commitments of females in 1871 numbered 44, but previous to my inspection this year they numbered 56, which is an increase of crime amongst this sex deserving the attention of the local authorities.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Clare
County
Gaol.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once within the year, . . .	127	24	73	20
Twice " . . .	28	11	7	7
Thrice " . . .	6	2	6	5
4 times " . . .	5	1	—	2
5 " " . . .	—	—	—	1
Total, . . .	166	38	86	35
No. of above committed for first time, . . .	121	24	64	19

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1871, and to the day of Inspection in 1872, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only, . . .	119	24	60	19
Twice . . .	17	2	10	6
Thrice, . . .	12	2	2	—
4 times, . . .	7	2	5	—
5 " . . .	2	1	2	—
6 " . . .	1	2	2	1
7 to 11 " . . .	4	3	3	6
12 to 16 " . . .	1	1	1	—
17 to 20 " . . .	1	—	—	1
21 to 30 " . . .	1	1	—	1
31 to 40 " . . .	1	—	1	1
Total No. of Individuals committed, . . .	166	38	86	35
No. of commitments represented in foregoing, . . .	350	123	210	161

The number of individual prisoners committed here during this year were 86 males and 35 females; 64 of the former and 19 of the latter were committed for their first offences, which denotes a large amount of repeated crime amongst a limited number of females as compared with the males.

The greatest number of times that any individual who was in custody this year had been imprisoned from first commitment, was from thirty-one to forty times. Ten males and 6 females were in charge who were known to have been in gaol twice, and 3 males and 6 females who were known to have been in prison from seven to eleven times. The 86 individual males and the 35 individual females above mentioned have recorded against them respectively as many as 210 and 161 commitments to this prison.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1872.

1st December, 1865, . . .	47	4th May, 1869, . . .	33
2nd March, 1866, . . .	61	2nd September, 1870, . . .	39
21st March, 1867, . . .	77	3rd April, 1871, . . .	43
1st January, 1868, . . .	58	25th June, 1872, . . .	40

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Clare
County
Gaol.

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.			From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.		
	M. 21-91	F. 6-33	Date. —	M. 16-07	F. 7-37	Date. —
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,						
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	45		3rd April.	40		23rd June.
Lowest ditto,	19		6th Feb.	17		20th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	36		3rd April.	37		26th June.
Ditto of females,	9		29th Mar.	17		27th July.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	14		6th Feb.	12		22nd April.
Ditto of females,	4		6th Jan.	—		14th Jan.

Although the numbers in custody here have increased this year, yet it will be seen by the foregoing table that the average daily numbers of both sexes taken together were lower during the seven months previous to my inspection than in 1871, but the average of females was higher this than last year.

The male debtors' quarters are properly separated according to statute, Debtors, and at the time of my inspection 2 master debtors were in custody whose rooms were not as tidy as they should have been, and the water-closet in the yard was very offensive. There was also a female mistress debtor in custody.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	2	Bakery,	1	—
Yards,	8	2	Store Rooms,	4	1
Day Rooms,	7	2	Laundry,	—	1
Solitary Cells,	4	2	Drying Room,	—	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high—432 cubic feet,	103	12	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	9	—	Water-closets,	20	6
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	—
Chapel,	1	—	Reception Room or Cell,	1	—
School-rooms,	1	1	Pumps,	1	—
Workshops,	3	—	Crank Pump,	1	—
Worksheds,	4	—	Well,	1	—
Kitchen,	1	—	Tread-wheel,	1	—
			Tell-tale Clock,	1	—

Notwithstanding that I observed considerable improvement in the condition of order and regularity in this gaol since my last inspection, yet several of the suggestions which I then felt it my duty to make, and which have also been observed on by my colleague, have not yet been carried out.

Six cells in the male and three in the female prison are now set apart as reception wards where prisoners are kept until passed by the doctor. Prisoners are now regularly washed and bathed as they come in, and subsequently once a week during their imprisonment. The only bath in the female prison is situated in the laundry. As I have previously suggested a good bath should be put up in the female prison with hot and cold water laid on in compliance with the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act.

Nineteen cells in the male and the same number in the female prison are properly heated, though no bells are yet provided, but I understand it is in the contemplation of the Board to put them up immediately, as the

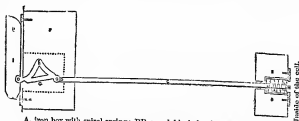
Reception.

Baths.

Bells and heating.

South
District.
—
Clare
County
Gaol.

Inspectors-General have lately had a communication with them on the subject and have recommended the spiral system of bells, a diagram of which I annex.



A, iron box with spiral spring; BB, wood block let into the wall to make fast box with spring; C, iron rod, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, tapped into bell crank at D, and also at the opposite end H; E, pivot upon crank moves when the rod is pushed at H, the spring forces the rod back into its place, when the thumb is removed from pressing at H; F, is also a block of wood let into the wall to carry crank and tell-tale, the square dotted in, marked G, is cut out of the wood block for the crank to work in. Push with the thumb at H, which forces down the spiral spring in box A, moves the crank by force at D, and arm I, which is at the same time touched by the crank at K, falls down.

Bedding.

The bedding was clean and in good repair, but the cots in the male wing were much worn and out of order.

**Lavatories,
water, and
sewerage.**

A sufficient quantity of water-closets and lavatories are provided throughout both the inhabited prisons, but I was informed that the sewerage was by no means good.

Water.

The supply of water on the premises is abundant, and is forced into the cistern above the chapel by means of the treadwheel, and also by a hand pump worked by five men at a time.

Gas.

Gas, although not introduced into the cells, is supplied to the day-rooms, the office, the Governor's house, the corridors of the side wings, and to the entrance gate. I must repeat the suggestion made in my last report to the effect that it should be introduced into the cells, so that prisoners may be fully employed during the long winter evenings and mornings, which would be the means of adding considerably to the industrial profits of the gaol. Prisoners are now locked up from six, P.M. to six, A.M., in summer, and to seven, A.M., in winter, during which time they are kept in darkness and idleness.

Kitchen.

No alteration has taken place in the kitchen since my last inspection, but I am happy to find that only one male cook is now employed, and that he is shut up within the kitchen during the day, as suggested in my last report. This department is provided with three good boilers, each having a separate fire.

Laundry.

The laundry is supplied with six washing troughs with hot and cold water laid on. Prison clothes are all washed here, but there are no washing contracts taken, so that very little profit accrues from the employment of females. The drying-room is over the laundry and is only fitted with a line on which clothes are hung. A fumigating closet is now in use, in which all prisoners' clothes are purified.

**Penal-
gating.**

Chapel.

The construction of the chapel is still faulty. Roman Catholic worship only is held here, as Protestant service is performed in the Board-room for prisoners of that persuasion when there are any in custody.

A second tell-tale clock has not been provided, as recommended, and that in use is not sufficiently protected from being tampered with. It is pegged by the night watchman from 10.30 to 6, A.M., but the officer on evening duty does not mark it. At the time of my visit the night watchman, who was unable to read or write, had been frequently in the habit of neglecting to peg the clock. His salary was only £34 a year, which I do not think is enough to secure the services of an efficient officer. The Governor or Deputy Governor goes round every night at ten o'clock, when the locks are tested and prisoners are numbered off, after which the keys are taken to the Governor's bedroom, except the key of the wicket, which is kept by the chief warder. A superior officer is reported to go round at unexpected hours of the night four times during the month.

South
District.
Clare
County
Gaol.
Night
watch.

The Governor is empowered by the Board to employ a photographer when necessary, and in addition to habitual prisoners, persons suspected of being old offenders are photographed, a system that is found to be of the greatest assistance in the detection of crime.

Male prisoners are congregated in a large workroom, and are employed in association at their several industries. There is no valid reason why more separation should not be established in this gaol. I would therefore suggest that some of the vacant cells in the old prison should be converted into work cells, where prisoners could be separately employed under the supervision of a single officer, whereas at present the time of several officers is taken up in overseeing the different prisoners at work.

No proper place has yet been appropriated for visitors to prisoners. I must therefore again recommend that a more suitable arrangement should be made in this respect, such as is in Londonderry or Nass gaols, by which means prohibited articles cannot be conveyed into the prison by visitors. All visitors are admitted subject to the following rules:—To prisoners whose term of confinement exceeds three and not six months, two visits are permitted; to those confined for nine months, four visits; and to those confined for a year and upwards, a visit every two months. Visits to prisoners now take place at the gateway in presence of an officer.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.	
Blankets, pairs of,	45	1	Shirts,	33	11	Shifts,
Sheets, pairs of,	55	13	Jackets,	12	8	Jackets,
Rugs,	75	21	Vests,	11	9	Petticoats,
Hammocks or			Trowsers,	14	6	Aprons,
Cots,	47	19	Caps,	17	13	Neckerchiefs,
Bedticks,	-	8	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	10	3	Caps,
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,

The clothing both in store and in use was sufficient and good. It is kept by the storekeeper, and stock is taken by the Local Inspector and Governor every three months. I was happy to find this department in much better order than at my last visit, and trust the present Governor will maintain a proper check upon the delivery and issue of all prison property. With the exception of shirts, male clothing is not made up in the gaol, but is obtained from Mountjoy Convict Prison, at a cost of £1 a suit, consisting of cap, jacket, trowsers, waistcoat, and braces. I am informed that very few tailors are committed here, and that therefore it is with difficulty the male clothing is kept even in repair. Shirts for the

SOUTH
DORSET.
—
Clare
County
Gaol.

males, and all clothing for the females are made up by prisoners of the latter sex, under the superintendence of the matron, who pays every attention to her duties, and endeavours as far as possible to economise and utilize materials. I have again to report that neither stockings or socks are supplied. Although these articles are not absolutely ordered by statute, there is no doubt they should be provided in all prisons.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority, . . .	1	—	—	4
By Governor—				
Dark or refractory cells, . . .	20	6	16	5
Stoppage of Diet, . . .	29	14	54	15
Total, . . .	60	20	70	24

Punishment
cells.

I am sorry to find that a great number of punishments are inflicted here in proportion to the number of prisoners in custody, but in the absence of proper punishment cells this is not to be wondered at.

Stoppage of diet forms the principal punishment imposed, but it was found necessary to call in magisterial authority for the punishment of females on four different occasions during the year.

Seventy males and 14 females were punished up to the day of my inspection, for breach of prison rule. There are no properly arranged punishment cells in the prison, as required by the 6th section of the Prisons Act. I would therefore suggest that one or two of such cells be fitted up on the top of No. 7 block, which is close to the ordinary female prison. These cells should be heated and spiral bells provided, so that prisoners may remain in them during the night when necessary. In the event of my suggestion as to the employment of male prisoners in No. 6 class being adopted, I consider the building called the factory, and where prisoners are now employed in association, might be converted into excellent solitary cells if properly heated and provided with bells. Male prisoners in solitary should be supplied with a wooden guard-bed and a blanket during the night, as it is found that where they are allowed their usual bedding, punishment has but little effect on hardened offenders. Since my inspection the Local Inspector, by order of the Board, has written to me conveying the disapproval of that body to my suggestion relative to the male solitary cells, and forwarded an opinion of Baron Richards, written 20 years ago, on the subject of such cells. I can only remark that ideas on prison discipline are very much altered in this country since that date, but at the same time if a more suitable place can be found for the construction of those necessary requirements, I shall be glad if the Board will avail themselves of it.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

Tread-wheel, 10 males.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Mat-making,	3	—
Stone-breaking,	2	—
Dressing flax,	—	2
Spinning,	—	1
Washing,	—	5
Sewing,	—	3
Total,	5	11

Summary.

	M.	F.	SOUTH DISTRICT. Clare County Gaol.
Hard labour,	10	—	
Industrial Labour,	5	11	
Sick,	1	—	
Unemployed,	—	3	
Debtors (unemployed),	2	1	
Total in custody,	18	15	

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1869, . £22 14s. 2d. | 1870, . £25 4s. 8d. | 1871, . £15 16s. 11d.

Males sentenced to hard labour are, I am informed, employed at the tread-wheel for about 3 hours a day, being, during that period, 10 minutes on at a time, with an interval of 5 minutes for rest. Industrial labour consists of stone-breaking and mat-making for males, while the women are chiefly employed at washing and sewing. I would suggest that all males sentenced to hard labour should, in addition to their labour on the tread-wheel, be compelled to break a given quantity of stones daily, and if gas were introduced to the cells, both males and females should be employed at industrial pursuits up to 8 o'clock in the evenings. It is evident from the foregoing table showing the amount received for prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, and having regard to the fact that the male clothing is not made in the prison, that the amount of industrial labour exacted from prisoners confined here is very inconsiderable. I therefore trust that the new Governor will endeavour in future to increase the labour in this gaol, and if my suggestion as to the employment of prisoners in separation be adopted, I have no doubt that a greater amount will be exacted from them.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	100	4	20	12
Average daily number of pupils,	11	3	8	3
Number of days on which school was held,	156	232	49	54

School-hours.—Males, 12 o'clock to 1 o'clock; Females, 12 o'clock to 1 o'clock.

The male school is held from 12 o'clock till 1 during four days of the week, and the female for the same hour during five days. The former is taught by the first turnkey, who is a certified National teacher, and the latter by the matron. All prisoners capable of learning receive secular instruction; but neither schoolroom is stalled, so that prisoners are also in association here.

The proper school registry is not kept, and the Chaplains do not visit the school often enough. I saw some occasional observations made by the Roman Catholic Chaplain in the school registry regarding his visits to the male school, but none with respect to the female school; indeed, neither he nor the Protestant Chaplain appear to visit the latter department. There was only one entry made by the Protestant Chaplain this year relative to the school, although it is supposed to be especially under the supervision of the Chaplains. I trust that the proper registry will in future be kept, and that these gentlemen will record their visits and observations regarding the secular instruction pursued in both schools in this book. The 5th and 6th by-laws relating to the school, lay down for the Chaplains their duties as to this department, which rules I submit should be strictly observed.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Clare
County
Gaol.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 7½d.; ditto, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 6½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s.; meat, per lb., 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; salt, per cwt., 4s.; coal, per ton, £1 3s.; straw, per cwt., 2s.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., 12s. 6d.

Diet.

The diet is usually reported by the Chaplains to be good, and the samples that I saw appeared to be of an excellent quality. I observe, however, by the Governor's journal that the bread is sometimes not as good as it should be, but on such occasions it has been returned, and other bread procured. None of the prisoners preferred any complaint to me regarding their diet or treatment, with the exception of one female, whose statement I could not place any reliance upon.

In my report of 1870 I called attention to the statute and by-laws regarding the inspection of the provisions by the Chaplains, but I am sorry to find that my remarks have not yet been attended to, for the provisions are not inspected by "alternate weeks," as required by law, and occasionally they are inspected by two or more Chaplains on the same day, though at other times—perhaps, not for three or four days. I therefore, again submit that the Board should require these gentlemen to perform their duties as defined by statute and the by-laws.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1869, . 4-57d. | 1870, . 5-27d. | 1871, . 5d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1869, . £1,327 17s. 0d. | 1870, . £1,390 6s. 0d. | 1871, . £1,548 6s. 3d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1869, . £953 12s. 3d. | 1870, . £944 15s. 1d. | 1871, . £935 17s. 3d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1869, . £55 6s. 6-3d. | 1870, . £55 12s. 2-68d. | 1871, . £51 10s. 5-2d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners for the last three years.

1869, . 10s. | 1870, . 14s. | 1871, . 14s.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of Prisoners

1869, . £85 3s. 2d. | 1870, . £81 12s. 3d. | 1871, . £108 12s. 0d.

Expendi-
ture.

The total expenses of the gaol for the year 1871 amounted to £1,562 3s. 2d., out of which £935 17s. 3d. is debited to the cost of officers, leaving £636 5s. 11d. as the cost of the gaol, exclusive of officers.

The amount of profits already referred to for that year was only £15 6s. 11d., and the average cost of each prisoner was £51 10s. 5½d. But although this latter item is very large when compared with that in other better managed gaols, I fear that the cost of the maintenance of a small number of prisoners in large unwieldy establishments such as this is will always be a great expense to the counties. I am in hopes, however, that future legislation will limit to a great degree the expense of the maintenance of prisoners.

South District.	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Clara County Gaol.</i>								
No. of prisoners in hospital,	10	1	21	5	50	16	14	2
Averagedaily No. in hospital,	2	7	76	14	51	38	53	54
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	142	78	150	88	142	62	103	60
No. of deaths in the gaol,								
Cost of medicine,	£7 12s. 1d.		£8 12s. 11d.		£7 9s. 2d.			
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer,	£12 12s. 4d.		—		£3 10s. 10d.			

Hospital.

The hospital consists of one ward down stairs and three above, which are used indiscriminately for males and females, but they are generally kept on different stories. This is by no means a proper arrangement, and I submit that the building should be divided into a male and female hospital, with a perfect separation between the sexes. There are two water-closets provided, but one was out of order at the time of my visit. As there is no bath in the hospital, I would suggest that a portable tin one be supplied, which could be moved from one ward to the other as required.

The medicines are supplied by an apothecary from the town, and cost £7 9s. 2d. in 1871. The apothecary's bill is checked by the Medical Officer before being paid by the Board.

Books and
journals.

The registries and books of finance are chiefly kept by the clerk and are usually checked by the Governor, but he informed me he was not responsible for them. I consider this a very bad system, as the Governor should be responsible for the keeping of these books, and the clerk to him for the due performance of his duties. It is impossible to expect the Governor to maintain order and discipline in the establishment unless all the officers are under his control. He should also be fully conversant with the dietary accounts, for by them the expenditure of the prison is very much regulated.

I find that the clerk is also charged with the issue of provisions, but does not weigh or measure each portion. As it is impossible to ensure that each prisoner gets his proper complement of food unless this rule is followed, I submit that this officer should himself be compelled to weigh or measure each portion before it is served out.

Some of the forms of books recommended by Inspectors-General are not in use. These should be obtained and carefully written up.

My colleague in his report last year referred to the Employment and Labour Books not being kept, but as the clerk alone seems to have the control of these matters, it is not astonishing that the suggestions then made have been neglected.

I did not see the Local Inspector's journal, as it was not in the prison on the day of my inspection, but am informed that all the accounts are verified by him.

The Governor's journal is full and well kept. He adopts the very excellent plan of entering all important matters in red ink, so that the attention of inspecting officers may be called to them. I have much pleasure in recording here my testimony to the several improvements in discipline and order made in this gaol since the appointment of the present Governor, and trust that with the sanction of the Board he will continue to improve still further the condition and order of this establishment.

The surgeon now keeps a journal, but the prescribed form of Hospital Book is not observed. It should be procured and regularly written up. This officer called my attention to a difference of opinion between him and the medical officer of the County Infirmary, in regard to

the latter rendering his services to the prison as provided by the 86th sec. of 6 & 7 of Wm. IV., cap. 116, in the event of the absence of the regularly appointed prison surgeon. The case has been submitted to the Law Adviser to the Crown for his opinion, but Inspectors-General have been directed by the Executive to acquaint the Board that it is "not the duty of the Government to give legal advice to Boards of Superintendence, and that it appears especially unadvisable to create a precedent of giving such advice on questions arising between a Board of Superintendence and its officers." We are further directed to add that "the proper course for the Board to adopt in this case is to report these difficulties to the Grand Jury, who will either consult their own counsel or take the opinion of the judge of assize."

In my last report I drew attention to the statute which points out the occasions when Chaplains' substitutes can be appointed, and which regulates the mode of such appointments. As this section of the Prisons Act, viz., 11th of 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68, is clear and unambiguous, I consider that the Board should insist that it be observed by the Chaplains.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Chas
County
Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Col. W. E. A. MacDonnell, J.P., V.L.	Wainwright Crowe, esq., J.P.	Joseph Hall, esq., J.P.
Major Augustine Butler, J.P., D.L.	George Sampson, esq., J.P.	Capt. C. W. Studdert, J.P.
Maj. W. M. Molony, J.P., D.L.	Nicholas Butler, esq., J.P.	J. F. V. Fitzgerald, esq., J.P., D.L.
	Rich. Stacpoole, esq., J.P.	Andrew Enright, esq.
	Maj. Marcus Paterson, J.P.	

The Board meets for the discharge of business on the first Saturday in the month, when the pass-books of tradesmen are settled by cheque; one is also drawn in favour of the Local Inspector for small current accounts, and vouchers are produced at the following meeting.

All the officers are paid monthly by separate cheques from the Board.

Bridewells

I annex my tabular reports on the state of the bridewells of the county, but regret that owing to illness I was unable to visit that at Killaloe. Kilrush was inspected for me by my colleague.

The bridewell at Tulla is still wanting in all the ordinary requirements of a gaol. In March a prisoner effected his escape from it under circumstances which denoted such neglect on the part of the keeper that this officer has since been dismissed by the Board. I would therefore again recommend the closing of this bridewell, as Tulla is within easy distance of the county gaol.

The bridewell at Sixmilebridge is almost useless, and very few prisoners are ever committed to it. It is connected by rail with the county gaol, so that all prisoners could be transmitted to prison in about an hour's time. Both my colleague and I have previously recommended the closing of this bridewell. I therefore again submit that the county should not be put to the expense of maintaining such a useless establishment.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH
DUNSTON.Clare
County.

Bridewells.

		Keshmiston.		Kilrush.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year, . . .		62	17	60	11
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .		41	14	30	5
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection, . . .		9	2	13	4
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .		6	—	1	3
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?		Fortnightly, on Saturdays; transmittals on following Monday.		Weekly.	
Commitments, whether regular?		Several irregular and illegal, contrary to the provisions of the 94th section of the Prisons Act.		Correctly drawn; but lunatics are sometimes committed here for assaults, although evidently of unsound mind; one so committed in January, 1871, was five days in custody, and very violent.	
Registry, . . .		Carefully kept.		Properly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . . .		Good.		In fair repair; lately well-washed.	
Security, . . .		Fair with care.		Sufficient, with care.	
Accommodation, . . .		Two cells for males and two for females; two day-rooms.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.		Good and clean, but new blankets should be provided in the male cells before winter.		Sufficient, and of a good description; but no bedding in the cell, with guard-bed for drunkards.	
Water, how supplied? . . .		By a good pump, as also by a well on the premises.		By pump, but water not good.	
Sewerage, . . .		Effective.		Said to be good.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.		Clean and dry.		Clean, dry, and ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.		6d. per head per day. This is too much, as in the county Cork it only costs 3d. and 3d.		6d.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .		£30 per annum, and £6 for fuel, straw, and light.		£30 a year.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.		Courthouse-keeper, at £8 per annum.		Courthouse-keeper, at £8 per annum.	
Statutable Inspection, . . .		21st August.		26th June.	
Remarks, . . .		No prisoner in custody. The salary of the keeper is very low, considering the duties he has to perform, and his length of service.		No prisoner in charge at time of inspection.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Clare
County.
Bridewells.

	Sixmilecross.		Tulla.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	7	3	40	4
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	-	-	5	1
No. of Committals in the quarter pre- ceding inspection, . . .	3	-	18	4
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	1	-	6	-
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly, on Tuesdays; transmittals generally direct.		Petty sessions at Tulla and Tomgraney fortnightly; transmittals as soon as possible.	
Committals, whether regular?	Regular.		One irregular.	
Registry, . . .	Carefully kept.		Regular, but untidily kept.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	Good.		The house is very much out of order, and wants painting; the privies have not been repaired since my last visit, and are in a very bad state.	
Security, . . .	Fair, except yards, which are both insecure.		Fair, except down pipes in yards have not been removed, as recommended by Inspectors-General.	
Accommodation, . . .	Two cells for males and two for females; two day-rooms.		Five cells, all up stairs, and two day-rooms below.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient and clean.		Insufficient, and some of it bad; one cell without a mattress; this cell should be properly furnished; some of the bedsteads want to be mended and painted.	
Water, how supplied?	By a pump in male yard.		None on premises; pump still out of order.	
Sewerage, . . .	Said to be effective.		Said to be effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very clean, dry, and well kept.		House and cells very dirty, and ill kept.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	6d. per head per day.		6d. per head per day.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£20 per annum; £6 for contingencies.		£20 per annum, and £6 for contingencies.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Courthouse-keeper, at £8 per annum.		Courthouse-keeper, at £8 per annum.	
Statutable inspection, . . .	21st August, 1872.		21st August, 1872.	
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in custody this quarter, and so few throughout the year that the bridewell should be closed, it being connected by rail with the county gaol.		If this bridewell is not to be closed, it should be put in proper repair, and the keeper should be compelled to keep it better and cleaner.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*
Z 3

SOUTH DISTRICT. CORK COUNTY GAOL, AT CORK.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 7TH AUGUST, 1872.

Cork
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	5	1	6	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	6	—	6	—	—	—
„ further Examination, . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	53	4	57	2	—	2
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	7	—	7	—	—	—
Criminal Lunatics,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	23	—	23	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act, . .	7	2	9	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	2	14	16	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, .	2	3	5	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	16	11	27	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	2	6	8	1	—	1
Drunkards,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Total in custody,	131	41	172	3	—	3

One hundred and seventy-two formed the total number in custody at the above date, 23 of whom were military offenders, and therefore not connected with the county; 8 were debtors, the same number were untried, 65 were cases disposed of at assizes or quarter sessions, and 68 summarily. Compared with the two previous years, there is a considerable increase in the number in custody this year on the day of inspection committed for trivial offences.

Juveniles.

SOUTH
DISTRICT,
—
Cork
County
Gaol.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of inspection.		From 1st January to day of inspection.		Number in Custody during the year, stating the number of times each had been committed in any year.	
	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Assizes,	—	—	1	—	—	—
" Quarter Sessions,	—	—	—	—	1	—
" Summarily,	—	—	—	3	15	2
Committed for Trial,	—	—	—	—	4	—
Total,	—	—	1	3	21	2
Committed Once,	—	—	1	3	21	22
" Twice,	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total,	—	—	1	3	21	24
Number sent to Reformatories,	—	—	—	1	4	5
Included in the preceding— Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	—	—	—	—	2	—

Care is taken to keep juveniles quite apart from other prisoners. Two males sentenced to reformatories were in custody at the time of my visit, and 1 who was sentenced to forty-eight hours' imprisonment. Such a short sentence can have very little effect for good on youths, and, in my opinion, is only calculated to harden a child's mind. It also deprives the youth of the chance of being sent to an industrial school, for no juvenile convicted of a felony and sentenced to imprisonment can subsequently be sent to one of those institutions. I therefore submit that it would be more humane and would have a more salutary effect, if the justices were to sentence youths who have been guilty of minor offences to be flogged without being detained in prison, by which method all the contaminating effects of a gaol would be avoided, and the punishment would be quite as if not more deterrent. Up to the time of my visit, 24 male and 2 female juveniles had been in custody this year, two of whom (males) were twice committed to gaol. Five males and 1 female were sent to reformatories at the expiration of their gaol sentence.

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	108	35	1871,	120	34
1870,	112	27	1872 (day of Inspection),	131	41

Number of Workhouse Offenders in Gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	—	1	1871,	—	3
1870,	—	—	1872 (day of Inspection),	2	6

Number of Vagrants in Gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	1	—	1871,	4	—
1870,	—	—	1872 (day of Inspection),	—	—

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years and the expired portion of 1872.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	10	3	1872 (up to and including		
1870,	4	4	day of Inspection), . .	3	4
1871,	2	4	Day of Inspection, . .	2	1

Number of Prisoners in Custody during the year known to have been in Reformatories.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	2	1	1872 (up to and including		
1870,	1	2	day of Inspection), . .	1	-
1871,	3	1	Day of Inspection, . .	-	-

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872 (up to the day of Inspection).		In custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of Inspection.	Correspond- ing date in previous year.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide).	-	-	2	1	3	-	1	-	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	4	-	8	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	4	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
Infanticide,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Attempt at suicide,	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants,	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	4	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-
Rape and other carnal offences,	8	-	5	-	5	-	2	-	8	-
Indecently exposing the person,	3	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Bigamy,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Common assaults,	15	47	204	51	136	26	20	8	23	3
Misconduct as servants,	5	1	7	2	5	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	8	1	25	-	20	-	11	-	6	1
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	40	7	38	4	12	4	6	1	1	-
Indecent assaults on females,	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Other assaults,	5	1	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	10	1	6	-	4	-	3	-	1	-
Robbery,	1	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Trespass,	24	4	5	10	2	4	-	-	-	-
Taking & holding forcible possession,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	10	-	5	-	6	-	4	-	3	-
Conspiring to rob,	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny,	71	54	78	42	50	24	15	6	8	6
Assault to rob,	3	-	3	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
Receiving stolen goods,	3	1	-	-	7	1	1	-	-	1
Fabrication,	1	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences, Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	3	3	-	3	-	2	-	-	-
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	1	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Other malicious offences against property,	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forgery,	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Offences against the currency,	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous years—continued.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Cork
County
Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1873.		1871.		1872 (up to the day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing date in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Bribe, rescue, &c.,	10	—	1	1	15	1	12	—	—	—
Military offences,	54	—	31	—	22	—	17	—	35	—
Naval offences,	48	—	38	—	19	—	6	—	3	—
Under Poor Law Act,	20	8	13	12	15	13	2	6	2	—
Revenue offences,	2	—	3	—	4	2	—	—	1	—
Mercantile Marine Act,	24	—	71	—	14	—	2	—	5	—
Other offences—										
Against the person,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, with violence,	15	1	14	4	13	3	1	—	1	—
Against property, without violence,	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	59	109	72	101	31	66	5	18	4	14
Illegal fishing,	12	—	10	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Having arms in a proclaimed district,	4	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	1	—
Contempt of Court,	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Sacrilege,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Escape from Industrial School,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total criminal class,	638	247	708	230	408	156	121	40	105	39
Vagrancy,	9	6	12	4	6	3	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	51	31	24	28	31	23	3	—	—	—
Idle,	53	4	30	6	19	4	7	1	6	2
Total,	751	291	817	268	464	184	131	41	111	30

It will be seen by the first of the foregoing tables that the total number of persons in custody on the day of inspection this year, compared with those in charge on the corresponding dates in 1869, 1870, and 1871, was considerably larger both of males and females—the numbers committed here during the three last years having been gradually on the increase. Assaults and larceny form the chief offences for which prisoners are committed here. Three males were committed this year up to the day of my visit on the charge of murder, and 2 for conspiring to take life, while 3 were charged with having arms in a proclaimed district.

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to the December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	39	6	19	4
Criminals,	708	230	408	156
Vagrants,	12	4	6	3
Drunkards,	58	28	31	23
Total,	817	268	464	186

**SOUTH
DISTRICT**
**Cork
County
Gaol.**

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.		From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—					
Once within the year, .		667	164	391	127
Twice, .		40	28	22	15
Thrice, .		5	7	2	7
4 times, .		—	5	1	1
5, .		2	1	—	—
6, .		1	—	—	—
Total, .		715	203	416	150
No. of above committed for first time,		553	91	312	62

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1871, and to the day of Inspection in 1872, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.		From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—					
Once only, .		532	89	306	62
Twice, .		93	23	56	16
Thrice, .		33	20	19	9
4 times, .		16	13	10	15
5, .		7	7	6	13
6, .		13	9	4	3
7 to 11, .		15	21	13	18
12 to 16, .		5	9	2	3
17 to 20, .		—	—	—	3
21 to 30, .		1	7	—	6
31 to 40, .		—	3	—	1
51 to 60, .		—	2	—	1
Total No. of Individuals committed, .		715	203	416	150
No. of commitments represented in foregoing, .		1,206	1,048	707	783

From the foregoing tables it will be observed that four times was the most that any individual prisoner was committed here during this year up to the time of my visit, 1 male and 1 female having been committed that number of times; whereas in the previous year, 2 males and 1 female were committed five times, and 1 male six times. Of the 715 males and 203 females committed in 1871, 553 of males and 91 of females were first commitments. The last of the above tables shows the number of times that each individual committed in 1871, and during the first seven months of 1872, had been in gaol, and from it, I am sorry to observe that there is not any improvement during the latter as compared to the former year in the conduct of the individuals who have been subject to such frequent imprisonment here. Some females have, it appears, been from fifty to sixty times in gaol since their first conviction; and 1 male in custody in 1871 was known to have been from twenty-one to thirty times in prison. The total number of individuals committed in 1871 was, of males 715, of females 203; but the different commitments of these males numbered 1,206, and of females as many as 1,048, and I fear that at the close of this year no improvement will be evident in this table, judging by the frequent recommitments of the same individuals during the first seven months of 1872. It is, however, to be hoped that the improved arrangements of the gaol, together with a more strict system of discipline, will soon have some deterrent effect on the more depraved and hardened characters that frequent the county.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

SOUTH
DISTRICT

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.			From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.			Clerk County Gaol.
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.	
Average daily number of prisoners in custody.	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	—	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	
Highest number of prisoners at any one time.	171		20th Sept.	173		23rd July.	
Lowest ditto.	106		4th Feb.	129		14th Feb.	
Highest number of males at any one time.	131		19th Sept.	130		3rd Aug.	
Ditto of females.	45		23rd Aug.	31		17th July.	
Lowest number of males at any one time.	79		4th Feb.	98		24th May.	
Ditto of females.	21		29th May.	22		8th Jan.	

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1872.

1st January, 1865.	174	11th September, 1869.	170
25th March, 1866.	231	27th September, 1870.	173
24th April, 1867.	176	20th September, 1871.	171
15th June, 1868.	152	23rd July, 1872.	173

The foregoing table, dealing with the averages in custody in 1871 and 1872, denotes an increase in every instance but one in the latter year as compared with the former.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards.	9	5	Kitchen.	—	1
Yards.	8	7	Store Rooms (some of above Day Rooms also used).	2	—
Day Rooms.	8	6	Laundry.	—	1
Solitary Cells.	2	2	Drying Rooms.	1	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high—432 cubic feet.	34	—	Lavatories.	23	13
Single Cells heated and furnished with bolls.	120	41	Baths, with Hot and Cold Water laid on.	1	1
Single Cells of smaller size.	36	51	Privies.	1	—
Cells to contain three persons.	2	2	Water-closets.	16	9
Sleeping Rooms.	4	4	Fumigating Apparatus.	1	—
No. of beds in such rooms.	9	8	Reception Rooms or Cells (some of the accommodation used for the purpose).	2	—
Hospital Rooms.	4	2	Treadwheels.	3	—
Chapel.	—	One.	Tell-tale Clocks.	—	—
School-room.	1	—			

Since my last visit to this prison, the extensive alterations which were then taking place have been brought to a successful termination, reflecting much credit on the Board, as well as the Local Inspector and Governor, who have devoted both time and energy to the carrying out of these important works. The fittings of the cells have been selected with much care and judgment, and are on the most improved plans, with the exception of the window frames, which do not permit of sufficient ventilation, and in my opinion are on a bad principle. The cells of the lower tier of the left wing of the new male prison are reserved for industrial pursuits, where men are employed during the daytime at their several trades and handicrafts, and all the cell floors in both new prisons are boarded. The

South District. separate system is now adopted, and it is to be hoped will be carried out in its integrity. All prisoners on coming into this gaol are bathed at the gate, the only baths in the prison being in some old sheds situated here. A store of prison clothes are kept here as well as the prisoners' own clothing, and all convicted prisoners are put into prison dress. Eleven cells in the old prison are used as a reception ward for males, where prisoners are kept before being seen by the Medical Officer and passed by him into their proper wards, in compliance with the statute. There is also a reception ward for females, where they are kept until passed by the Doctor.

Cork County Gaol.
Baths.
Reception.
As these sheds at the gate are in a very tumble-down state, and as much inconvenience is incurred by the want of proper baths and reception wards attached to each prison, I would urge on the Board the importance of attaching a good bathroom to each reception ward, where prisoners on entering the gaol could be washed at once. I must also draw attention to the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act, and submit that in compliance with this statute, one bath at least should be put up in the male and one in the female prison. This arrangement would also save much time and trouble, for at present when it is necessary to bath prisoners they are obliged to be taken down to the sheds at the gate before referred to; one of the smaller cells in the new male prison would make an excellent bathroom.

Lavatories. Eighteen separate lavatories are provided in the new male prison and nine in the female, where prisoners are compelled to wash themselves every morning.

There are also twelve water-closets in the new male and three in the new female prison, besides an earth-closet or water-closet in every yard; also one in the debtors' quarters.

Sewerage. The sewerage is stated to be effective, and is emptied into the river in front of the gaol. The water has hitherto been supplied from the river, but it was sometimes very low, so the Board have wisely decided to procure it from the town main, and have entered into a contract with the Corporation, who will supply the gaol with an abundance of water at a cost of £40 a year. All the cells of the new as well as the inhabited parts of the old prison are artificially heated. Gas is supplied to all—also to hospital, the officers' quarters, the corridor, the Governor's house, and to the exterior of the buildings. The arrangement of the burners in the cells is an admirable one, as it prevents prisoners from interfering with the gas, and by this method its deleterious influence cannot affect the atmosphere of the cells, while the light afforded is sufficient.

Gas.
The bedding was clean and of an excellent quality, showing clearly that the prisoners are compelled to be cleanly in their person, and that they are regularly washed. Indeed, the order and cleanliness of the whole establishment reflect much credit upon the Governor and staff.

Kitchen. I am happy to find that my suggestion of moving the kitchen into the female prison has been adopted, and that it is said by the Governor and Local Inspector to work well. This department, at the time of my visit, was about to undergo some improvement, and to be amalgamated with the drying-room. Indeed, if the drying-room, laundry, and kitchen were thrown more together, and worked by one good steam boiler, much economy of labour and fuel would be effected. The present laundry consists of 12 good washing stalls, with an ironing room attached, but the

Laundry.

prison washing only is done here, for no contracts are executed, which is to be regretted, as in some gaols this industry is the source of much profit, and is the most suitable to the class of females generally in custody.

South
District.
Cork
County
Gaol.
Chapel.

The chapel, in which both Protestant and Roman Catholic worship is held, is suitably arranged and nicely kept.

One fumigating apparatus is provided, by which prisoners' clothes that are supposed to be dirty are fumigated. As the object of this operation is as much to prevent the introduction of infection as for the purpose of cleanliness, I consider that all clothing as a rule should be fumigated before being put away, and as an excellent apparatus can be constructed for a few shillings, I would submit that each prison be provided with one.

The vigilance of the night watchmen is tested by three tell-tale clocks; Night-one is placed in the male prison, and two in the insulating area, and all are marked half-hourly. The intern watchman marks the clock in the male prison from lock-up to unlock, and the extern watchman, who goes on duty at 10 P.M., marks the two other clocks from that hour to 6 A.M. The warders perform the duty of the night watch in rotation. The chief warder takes the markings every morning, and enters them in the Daily Report Book. I think they should be also noted in the Morning State Book.

The photography is performed by the clerk, and three copies are sent to the Habitual Criminals Office, while one copy is kept in the prison. The Board allows the clerk, I am informed, 6d. for each copy. This is not a good arrangement, as a fixed annual allowance is found to be more advantageous. It should also be clearly understood that the negatives are the property of the Board, so that they may be at their disposal only. Prisoners suspected of previous offences are photographed before trial, by which means they are often ascertained to be old offenders.

Fair arrangements are now made for the statutable separation of debtors according to class and sex. And as it is to be hoped that the recent Act of Parliament will clear our county gaols of all prisoners of this class, I do not recommend any alteration in the quarters allotted to them here.

I must again call attention to the want of a proper plan for visitors to prisoners, and would recommend that a contrivance such as is now adopted in some of our gaols, for example, at Londonderry, Naas, &c., be put up here, so as to prevent the possibility of any illegal communication between prisoners and their friends. A more stringent rule also is required as to the limitation of visits to convicted prisoners. No prisoners of this class should be permitted to communicate with their friends for three months after conviction, and only once in every subsequent three months of their imprisonment. Where this rule is in operation it has a most salutary effect upon the conduct of frequent offenders, and is conducive to good behaviour.

At present convicted prisoners here can see their friends at any time by order of a member of the Board or the Local Inspector. The same rule applies to the untried, and the Governor is further empowered to permit visitors to see these latter and pauper debtors on Tuesdays and Fridays. Master debtors can receive visits daily from 10 o'clock until lock-up.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Cork County Gaol.			Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs			Shirts, . .	437 95	Shifts, . .	131 25
of,	244½	23	Jackets, . .	167 24	Jackets, . .	83 12
Sheets, pairs of,	248½	-	Vests, . . .	175 24	Petticoats, . .	189 33
Rugs,	235	-	Trowsers, . .	223 15	Aprons, . . .	144 61
Hamerocks or			Caps, . . .	182 39	Neckerchiefs, .	156 124
Cots,	30	67	Stockings or		Caps,	140 209
Bed-ticks,	238	19	Socks, pairs of,	488 43	Stockings, pairs	
Bedsteads,	160	125	Shoes, Slippers, &		of,	143 75
			Clogs, pairs of,	178 35	Shoes, Slippers, &	
					Clogs, pairs of, .	52 -

Stores.

At the time of my inspection there was an abundant supply of clothing in the prison, both in store and in use. It appeared to be of an excellent quality, and is all manufactured and made up within the prison, with the exception of the blankets and rugs.

The store of male clothing is kept by the clerk and schoolmaster, who is responsible to the Governor for all the things in his charge, and this latter officer takes stock of everything about twice a year. The store of female clothing is kept by the matron in the laundry, who is also responsible to the Governor. The clothing belonging to prisoners is kept at the gateway where they are dressed, and a good system of labelling and checking their articles is followed. I am happy to find that socks and stockings are supplied. Although I observed an improvement in the system of keeping the stores since my last visit, I do not think there is yet a sufficiently strict supervision either by the Local Inspector or Governor over them. At the time of my visit the storekeeper was not in good health, and was new to his work; I trust, however, this department will by this time have been placed on a better footing.

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement by order of Court.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Solitary Confinement,	49	1	16	2

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells,	156	6	64	11
Stoppage of Diet,	207	24	151	14
Total,	363	32	215	25

Punish-
ments.

The punishments inflicted during the year were all imposed by the Governor, there having been no occasion to call in magisterial authority for the punishment of a refractory prisoner. I would here again call attention to the want of proper solitary cells in the male prison. The only male solitary cell is that in the old goal, which is neither heated nor supplied with a bell, so that prisoners are not kept in it at night, and the majority of the punishments of male prisoners are carried out by confining them to their own cells with stoppage of diet. It is quite clear that this punishment must have very little effect on hardened criminals, so that I submit the Board should cause one or two solitary cells to be put up and suitably fitted, in which the prisoners can be kept during the night as well as by day. Bells should also be attached to the punishment cells in the female prison, as it is not legal to place anyone in separate confinement without means of communication with an officer.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Treadwheel, . . . .	.	.	18	Cleaning prison, . . . .	.	.	6
Cleaning prison, . . . .	.	.	11	Cooking, . . . .	.	.	4
Labourers, . . . .	.	.	11				
Total, . . . .	.	.	40	Total, . . . .	.	.	10

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

—
Cork
County
Gaol.
—

Industrial Labour.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Oakum-picking,	.	.	68	Oakum-picking,	.	.	10
Shoemaking,	.	.	2	Washing and ironing,	.	.	7
Weaving,	.	.	2	Knitting,	.	.	4
Tailoring,	.	.	1	Spinning,	.	.	4
Matmaking,	.	.	5	Sewing,	.	.	2
Carpenters,	.	.	1				
Masons,	.	.	1				
Total,	.	.	78	Total,	.	.	27

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	40	10
Industrial labour,	78	27
Sick,	3	—
Unemployed,	4	2
Discharged (before labour hours),	2	2
Debtors (unemployed),	2	—
Lunatics,	1	—
Total in custody,	131	41

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1869, . £25 3s. 5d. | 1870, . £47 14s. 11d. | 1871, . £85 9s. 1d.

Hard labour is enforced by the tread wheel for two hours a day. It is now stalled and used for pumping the water. Men are six minutes on at a time, and three off, and are employed during the rest of the day in picking oakum and other industrial labour. All, except untried prisoners, pick from half a pound to three-quarters of a pound daily in a given time; but no labour is carried on after six o'clock. As gas is provided in the cells there is no valid reason why industrial labour should not be carried on up to eight o'clock, for prisoners should be employed during every available hour of the day. Considerable profit would also accrue to the prison from this additional period of labour. I also consider that distinction should be made amongst the females sentenced to hard labour and those not so sentenced. The former should be compelled to pick at least twice as much oakum as the latter.

I am glad to find from the above table that the profits derived from prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, were last year considerably increased; and having regard to local circumstances as well as to the facilities now afforded in this prison for carrying on industrial pursuits, I am in hopes that the profits will continue to augment year by year. There is no reason why our gaols, in which the prisoners are so numerous as they are here, should not be in a great measure self-supporting.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Schools.

From 1st Jan., to
31st Dec., 1871.From 1st Jan., 1872,
to day of inspection.

M. F.

M. F.

M. F.

M. F.

M. F.

Number of individual prisoners who attended school,

Average daily number of pupils,

Number of days on which school was held,

School-hours.—Males—3 to 5. Females.—Female school not in operation.

School.

The daily average number of male prisoners attending school during the year up to my inspection was a little over 3, and school was held on only 24 days. In fact the secular instruction here is of a very limited nature. There is no schoolroom for the females, nor do they receive any instruction, and the male school is only fitted for the reception of 3 people, but it could be made to accommodate about 25. By the 106th section of the Prisons Act, it is provided that all poor prisoners shall be taught reading and writing, I therefore submit that a properly statted schoolroom should be fitted. The Chaplains should also "pay particular attention to the education of the prisoners in the different schools," and enter their observations on each visit in the School Registry. All persons capable of learning and of good behaviour should be compelled to attend for at least an hour daily; and to avoid interference with labour during the short days of winter, the school should be carried on after 5 o'clock.

It is connected with the National Board of Education, and the teacher ranks as first of the third-class of trained teachers, but as the schools were suspended during the progress of the improvements of the gaol, the Inspectors of the National Board have not been able to report on them lately.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 5½d.; bread, brown, per 12-lb. loaf, 1s. 3½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s. 3d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s. 3d.; potatoes, per cwt., 5s. 9d.; meat, per lb., 10d.; skim-milk, per gallon, 3d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 6d.; coal, per ton, £1 6s. 6d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 4s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 1s.

Diet.

The diet appears to be of a fair quality, and is generally reported on favourably by the Chaplains. Some of the male prisoners complained of it, but I did not consider that they had sufficient reason for doing so, although I am bound to say that the sample of bread shown to me was not quite as good as it should be. At the time of my visit the potatoes prescribed by the dietary scale were not supplied, owing, as I was informed, to the difficulty of procuring them good in the district. Any departure from the ordinary dietary scale should at once be reported to the Inspectors-General for the information of the Executive, as the Lord Lieutenant alone has power to alter it. The provisions and such materials that are not made within the prison, are all obtained by contract, sanctioned by the Board, half-yearly.

I would suggest that the dietary formula and a few selected rules be posted in each cell.

Net average daily cost of ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1869, . . . 3-63d. | 1870, . . . 3-73d. | 1871, . . . 3-73d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1869, . £3,850 11s. 7d. | 1870, . £3,758 10s. 11d. | 1871, . £3,367 6s. 8d.

FOURTH DISTRICT.
Cork County Gaol.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1869, . £1,828 19s. 5d. | 1870, . £1,837 18s. 11d. | 1871, . £1,731 6s. 1d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1869, . £35 12s. 3½d. | 1870, . £36 2s. 0½d. | 1871, . £27 6s. 2½d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners for the last three years.

1869, . £343 15s. 3d. | 1870, . £463 16s. 9d. | 1871, . £354 15s. 5d.

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for Naval Prisoners for the last three years.

1869, . £43 6s. 0d. | 1870, . £60 16s. 0d. | 1871, . £71 6s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise Prisoners for the last three years.

1869, . — | 1870, . £0 11s. 7d. | 1871, . £2 5s. 9d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of Prisoners.—

1870, . £4 0 0s. 1d. | 1871, . £124 14s. 1d. | 1872, . £71 2s. 2d.

The total expenses of the gaol in 1871 amounted to £4,072 15s. 9d., being an annual average cost of £27 6s. 2½d. for each prisoner. The cost of officers was during the same year £1,731 6s. 1d., leaving the total expenses of the gaol, exclusive of officers, £2,341 9s. 8d.

The daily average number of prisoners in custody during that year was 139, and the number of intern officers amount to 21, or one officer for less than 7 prisoners. This is certainly a large proportion of officers to the average number of prisoners in custody, but pending contemplated arrangements I do not feel justified in recommending at present any reduction in the staff, especially as it has been found necessary lately to remove city prisoners to this gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Staff.				£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Non-Resident.											
William Penrose, Local Inspector,	200	0	0				Warders.	Wm. Thompson, Weaver,	44	4	0
Rev. J. N. B. Woodroffe, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0					George Glascock,	36	8	0
Rev. Thomas Walsh, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	0					George Hayes, Shoemaker,	33	15	0
William Beamish, Surgeon,	74	0	0					Patrick Twomey,	31	4	0
Do. Compound- ing Medicine,	20	0	0					Michael Griffin,	31	4	0
								Thomas Connolly,	31	4	0
								William Armitage,	31	4	0
								John O'Connor,	31	4	0
								George Dudley,	31	4	0
								Edward Cooper (tem- porary),	31	4	0
Resident.								William Sweeney, Messenger,	20	16	0
John Joyce, Governor,	350	0	0					Mary Rooney, Matron,	56	0	0
Maurice Fitzgerald, Chief Warder,	85	0	0					Elizabeth Delmage, Sub-Matron,	32	10	0
James Wilson, Clerk and Storekeeper,	75	0	0					Maria Perrody, do.,	29	18	0
William Bihby, Gatekeeper,	44	4	0					Margaret Cassidy, Hospital do.,	26	0	0
Timothy Byrne, Sessions Warder,	44	4	0					Cath. Curran, Searcher,	20	16	0

Vacancies in the Staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

One chaplain, three warders, and one sub-matron resigned; one warder died, and one warder superannuated. One chaplain, one sub-matron, and four warders appointed, and one warder doing temporary duty.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Cork
County
Gaol.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The chief warder, matron, and all subordinate officers receive plain rations of bread and milk, and (matron excepted) are supplied annually with uniform clothes.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.	From 1st Jan., 1872 to day of inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met for the discharge of business,	12	7
Local Inspector to Gaol,	97	54
Do. to each Bridewell,	4	2
Chaplain, Established Church,	157	95
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	188	108
Surgeon and Compounder of Medicines,	370	240

Hospital.

	1869.		1870.		1871.		1872 (to day of inspection).	
	N.	P.	N.	P.	N.	P.	N.	P.
Number of prisoners in hospital,	10	8	32	12	19	8	22	4
Average daily number in hospital,	5	16	171	5	75	23	24	4
Number of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	699	228	700	315	631	307	824	200
Number of deaths in the gaol,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cost of medicine,	£7 11s. 10d.		£8 2s. 7d.		£8 12s. 11d.		£9 18s. 4d.	
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer,	£33 3s. 3d.		£2 19s. 10d.		—		£0 16s. 11d.	

Hospital. The male hospital consists of three well-ventilated wards, provided with two good water-closets and a portable tin bath. At the time of my visit three patients were being treated here, attended by a prisoner warder, whose time could have been very little occupied, and who, I consider, would be much better employed at other labour. The health of the prisoners receives every attention from the very able and vigilant medical officer, whose duties are performed in a most praiseworthy and regular manner.

The medicines are procured from the town, and are paid for by the Board monthly, the bill being checked by the medical officer, who also prepares the medicines.

Their cost this year amounted to £9 18s. 4d. up to the day of inspection.

Books and journals. The registries and books of finance are kept by the chief warder and schoolmaster, and are supervised by the Governor, who examines and initials the dietary book daily. The Local Inspector also examines some of the books on each occasion of his visit, and most of the prescribed forms, are in use; but the officers' conduct book, is not that recommended by competent authority.

The journals of the Local Inspector and Governor are full and explicit denoting clearly the efficient and careful manner in which these officers perform their several responsible duties.

The journals of the Chaplains contain so little that it is not possible to learn from them how their duties are performed, but I am told that neither of the Chaplains visit the prisoners, as prescribed by the 69th section of the Prisons Act; and a prisoner who had been in gaol some weeks informed me that he had not, during his detention, conversed with any Chaplain. As very few human beings are so bad as to reject the teaching and admonitions of religion, and as Chaplains are appointed to

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Cork
County
Gaol.

gaols for the purpose of imparting religious instruction to all who are willing to receive it, I consider the Board should request these gentlemen to perform their duties in accordance with the requirements of the Statute. When Chaplains are permitted to appoint substitutes, the 11th section of 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68, requires that the name and address of the substitute be entered in the Chaplains' journal, which is not now done here. And the 69th of the Prisons Act requires the Chaplains to inspect the provisions by "alternate weeks"—this rule also should be complied with.

The Daily Employment of Prisoners Book and Work Ledger are kept in one book, and answers very well. The officers on night duty write a report for the Governor daily, which is laid before him every morning. This is usually included in the Lockings Book, but these special reports may be more full.

Board of Superintendence.

Edmond Burke, esq.	William R. Meade, esq.	J. M'Carthy O'Leary, esq.
Sampson T. W. French, esq.	Robert Nettles, esq.	Richard Longfield, esq.
Thomas J. Leary, esq.	Nicholas Dunscombe, esq.	W. H. M. Massey, esq.
Daniel Conner, esq.	Thomas Garde, esq.	John A. R. Newman, esq.

The Board meets for the discharge of business on the last Friday in the Board, each month. Subordinate officers are paid weekly, and cheques are drawn by the Board for all payments exceeding £3. The Local Inspector receives a cheque for minor accounts, and produces vouchers at the following meeting of the Board.

On my inspection of the City of Cork Gaol, I found it so very much over-crowded that it became my duty to report the state of that prison to the Chief Secretary. The result was that 27 males and 4 females were transferred by order of the Lord Lieutenant to this gaol; the Board having expressed its willingness to receive them. The eastern part of the old prison has been apportioned to males. These cells are not provided with bells, but the extern watchman could hear any prisoner calling during the night, and there is an officer on duty in this block during the day. As there was a scarcity of room in the female prison, the 4 city prisoners above referred to were transmitted to Limerick County Gaol, by order of the Lord Lieutenant, on the 20th December last.

I annex my reports on the different bridewells of the county, all of which Bridewells. have been inspected during the year, with the exception of two. My colleague visited Clonakilty and Kinsale for me, and I regret that owing to illness I was not able to inspect Fermoy and Mitchelstown. I have much pleasure in reporting very favourably of the condition of cleanliness and order of these minor prisons, which reflect much credit on the Local Inspector and the officers in charge.

The bridewell at Queenstown is by no means large or secure enough for the number and importance of prisoners frequently in charge there. As a good bridewell will always be required in this town, I submit that some means should be adopted for providing one suitable to the requirements of the place.

I have again to remark that in several of the bridewells the committals were illegal, and think the attention of the committing justices should be called to this matter.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Cork
County.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Bandon.		Bantry.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year, . . .	107	35	71	11
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	57	16	28	1
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding Inspection, . . .	34	11	13	3
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	6	2	;	-
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Weekly; transmittals following day.		Fortnightly.	
Commitments, whether regular.	Regular.		Some irregular, and I find that the justices still commit lunatics here.	
Registry, . . .	Regular.		Regularly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	Good.		Good.	
Security, . . .	Good.		Sufficient, with care.	
Accommodation, . . .	Eight cells and two day-rooms.		Good and sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient and good.		Sufficient, and in good order.	
Water, how supplied,	None on premises; pump still out of order.		Rain-water from roof and a pump at the gate.	
Sewerage, . . .	Good; earth closets.		A privy in each yard.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well ventilated.		Clean, dry, and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	2½d.		2½d.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£35, and £14 10s. for contingencies; one suit of clothes in three years.		£30 a year and a suit of clothes every third year.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Courthouse-keeper at £5.		Courthouse-keeper at £5.	
Date of Statutable Inspection.	8th August, 1872.		8th August, 1872.	
Remarks, . . .	Two males in custody.		The keeper is about to retire, after having been superannuated, and showed me some excellent testimonials he had received from influential gentlemen of the neighbourhood, much to his credit.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

	Charleville.		Clonakilty.*		SOUTH DISTRICT Cork County. Bridewell.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of Commitments in past year, . . .	33	13	40	4	
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	22	6	15	1	
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection,	14	2	10	5	
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	3	1	7	1	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Fortnightly; transmittals following day.		Weekly here; at Roscarberry and Timoleague fortnightly.		
Commitments, whether regular.	Several irregular and contrary to the provisions of 94th section of the Prisons Act.		Regular; Inmates are frequently lodged here, but in charge of police.		
Registry, . . .	Carefully kept.		Correctly kept.		
Repairs and Order, .	Good.		In good order and repair; since last inspection roof has been put in repair and new door at entrance put up, new sash put in, and other repairs made; woodwork painted.		
Security, . . .	Fair, with care.		No change.		
Accommodation, .	Two male and two female cells; two day-rooms.		No change.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Clean and good, but blankets somewhat thin.		Sufficient.		
Water, how supplied,	None on premises; and pump, outside door, still out of repair.		None on premises.		
Sewerage, . . .	Earth boxes used.		No change; earth closets used.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and dry.		Clean, dry, and well-ventilated.		
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	2½d.		2½d. for both sexes.		
Salary of Keeper, .	£25; £10 16s. for contingencies; a suit of clothes every three years.		£30.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Constabulary pensioner at £35 per annum.		Courthouse-keeper at £5.		
Date of Statutable Inspection.	19th August, 1872.		7th May, 1872.		
Remarks, . . .	One female in custody on an illegal warrant, being on remand for 11 days on a charge of larceny. She is ill and the doctor attending her.		One female in charge on remand for larceny.		

* The Bridewell at Clonakilty was inspected by my colleague.

2 A 2

SOUTH
DISTRICT,Cork
County.

Bridewells.

	Doomanway.		Kantark.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	38	4	39	13
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	10	—	8	2
No. of Committals in the quarter pre- ceding inspection, . . .	7	1	54	22
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	—	—	38	14
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Fortnightly ; transmittals immediate or on the following day.		Petty Sessions fortnightly throughout the district, except at Knocknagrac, where they are held monthly.	
Committals, whether regular.	Some irregular, only signed by one justice for periods beyond three days.		Regular.	
Registry, . . .	Regularly kept.		Carefully kept.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	Good.		Good.	
Security, . . .	Fair.		Fair, but down-pipes behind the bridewell still impair the security of the building.	
Accommodation, . . .	Only one sleeping cell for each sex, very inconveniently situated.		Four male and two female cells; two day-rooms.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied.	None on premises.		None on premises, except that caught from the roof.	
Sewerage, . . .	Fair.		Earth closets used.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Good.		Clean and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	2½d.		3½d.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£25, and £7 for contingencies; a suit of clothes every three years.		£30, and £10 10s. contingent allowance.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		An army pensioner at 1s. a day.	
Date of Statutable Inspection.	6th August, 1872.		19th August, 1872.	
Remarks, . . .	No prisoners in custody.		No prisoners in custody.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

SOUTH
DISTRICT,
Cork
County,
Bridewells.

	Macroom.		Mallow.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	62	5	35	28
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	11	—	41	15
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, .	12	2	26	9
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	3	1	3	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Fortnightly.		Weekly here; fortnightly in other districts.	
Committals, whether regular.	Some still illegal, being for periods beyond three days, signed by only one Justice.		Regular.	
Registry, . . .	Regularly kept.		Regular.	
Repairs and Order, .	Good.		Good.	
Security, . . .	Fair.		Fair, with care.	
Accommodation, . .	Sufficient, but cell windows should be glazed.		Four cells for males; 2 for females; 2 day-rooms.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Clean, and in good order.		Sufficient and good.	
Water, how supplied,	None on premises, except that caught from the roof.		Carried from the town and stored in tanks; some caught from the roof.	
Sewerage, . . .	Earth closets used, which work well.		Earth closets are used.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very clean, and well ventilated.		Clean, and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	3½d.		3½d.	
Salary of Keeper, . .	£30; £11 4s. 4d. contingent allowance.		£30; £13 8s. 4d. contingent allowance, and a suit of clothes every third year.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	A shoemaker, and works at his trade.		Courthouse-keeper, at £5.	
Date of Statutable Inspection.	9th August, 1872.		10th August, 1872.	
Remarks, . . .	No prisoners in custody. The garden and house were in the same creditable state as usual.		One male prisoner in custody.	

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Cork
County.
Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

	Middleton.		Queenstown.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . .	40	11	130	38
Of whom were Drunkards, .	13	—	15	18
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, .	9	2	28	10
Of whom were Drunkards, .	2	1	4	7
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Fortnightly; transmittals direct.		On three days in the week here; at Passage weekly; at Carrigaline fortnightly; transmittals direct.	
Committals, whether regular.	Regular.		Regular.	
Registry, . . .	Carefully kept.		Regular.	
Repairs and Order, .	Good.		Good.	
Security, . . .	Good.		Cells secure; but the building by no means so, being overlooked by contiguous houses.	
Accommodation, .	Four cells for males; 2 for females; 2 day-rooms.		At times insufficient for the numbers committed, so much so that additional accommodation should be supplied.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and clean.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	A good well in the yard; rain-water also caught.		A good supply from the town main.	
Sewerage, . . .	Earth closets are used.		None; privies emptied through the building.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, and well ventilated.		Clean, and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	3½d.		2d.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£30; £10 14s. 4d. contingent allowance.		£30; £9 14s. contingent allowance; a suit of clothes in three years.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Courthouse-keeper at £5, and is a tailor by trade.		None.	
Date of Statutable Inspection.	10th August, 1872.		10th August, 1872.	
Remarks, . . .	A male and a female in custody.		A soldier in custody for 18 days charged with murder.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

	Skibbereen.		Youghal.		SOUTH DISTRICT. Cork County. Bridewells.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of committals in past year, . . .	55	8	123	17	
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	18	2	94	10	
No. of Committals in the Quarter preceding Inspection, . .	17	2	36	10	
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	4	-	32	9	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Weekly here; every second week in three other districts.		Weekly.		
Committals whether regular.	Some brought with the signature of only one justice for periods beyond three days, but on such occasions the keeper gets the police to obtain the signature of another, but the prisoner is not brought before him.		Regular.		
Registry, . . .	Regularly kept.		Regularly kept.		
Repairs and Order, .	Good.		Good.		
Security, . . .	Fair.		Male exercise yard is now more secure, but the keeper should be very vigilant when prisoners are at exercise.		
Accommodation, . .	Three cells for males; 2 for females; 2 day-rooms.		Four cells for males; 2 for females; 2 day-rooms.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and clean.		Good, clean, and sufficient.		
Water, how supplied,	A good well on the premises.		None on premises, except what is caught from the roof.		
Sewerage, . . .	Earth closets, but there is a cesspool behind the bride-well which has not been cleaned out for some years.		Earth boxes used.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, and well ventilated.		Clean, and well ventilated.		
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	2½d.		3d.		
Salary of Keeper, . .	£30; £11 4s. 4d. contingent allowance; a suit of clothes once in three years.		£25, and £8 for fuel; a suit of clothes every three years.		
Whether keeper follows any other employment.	Courthouse-keeper, at £7 4s.		Courthouse-keeper, at £5.		
Date of Statutable Inspection.	8th August, 1872.		9th August, 1872.		
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in custody.		No prisoners in custody. The Keeper preparing to be transferred to Bantry.		

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Cork City
Gaol.CORK CITY GAOL, AT CORK.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 6TH AUGUST,
1872.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	1	3	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	3	—	3	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
Deserters,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	17	8	25	1	—	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	18	1	19	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	4	—	4	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	4	11	15	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	6	5	11	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	12	6	18	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	16	7	23	—	—	—
Vagrants,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Drunkards,	8	14	22	—	—	—
Total in custody,	92	54	146	1	—	1

One hundred and forty-six formed the total number in custody at the above date, comprising 6 debtors, 1 untried prisoner, 44 cases disposed of at assizes or quarter sessions, 91 summarily, and 4 military offenders.

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of Inspection.		From 1st January to day of Inspection.		Number in Custody during the year, denoting the number of times each had been committed in any year.	
	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Quarter Sessions,	—	—	1	—	3	4
" Summarily,	—	—	3	1	28	31
Total,	—	—	4	1	31	35
Committed Once,	—	—	4	1	25	29
" Twice,	—	—	—	—	3	3
Number sent to Reformatories,	—	—	—	—	13	1

Up to this day 35 male and 7 female juveniles had been in custody, of whom all except 4 had both parents living. Thirteen males and one female were sent to reformatories. Juveniles are said to be kept separate from adult prisoners here, but as there is no proper class for them this rule must be very difficult to carry out. Great care should certainly be taken in every instance to isolate juveniles from more hardened criminals, both in their class and at exercise. I found two youths who, though registered over 16, did not appear to be that age. They were sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment for an assault on a female, and were confined in a cell with a deserter, so that I greatly fear that the sentence passed on them by law, as carried out in this prison, will have anything but a salutary effect on them. When youths of this sort are committed for trial, they very frequently misstate their ages to avoid being sent to a reformatory. Every exertion therefore should be made both by the Constabulary and the gaol authorities to ascertain before trial the correct age of such prisoners.

Four males and one female known to have been in reformatories were in custody during the year.

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	36	45	1871,	97	57
1870,	92	71	1872 (day of Inspection),	92	54

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1872.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	2	1	1872 (up to and including		
1870,	1	1	day of Inspection),	-	2
1871,	-	1	Day of Inspection,	-	1

Number of Prisoners in Custody during the year known to have been in Reformatories.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	1	1	1872 (up to and including		
1870,	1	-	day of Inspection),	4	1
1871,	5	-	Day of Inspection,	4	-

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the Day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the Day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872 (up to the day of Inspection).		In custody on			
							Day of Inspection.	Correspond- ing date in previous year.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Sending letters, threatening life, property, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants,	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Common assaults,	10	3	17	7	10	3	6	1	7	1

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Cork City
Gaol.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year—continued.

Offences.	1870.		1871.		1872 (up to the day of Inspection).		In custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Corre- sponding date in pre- vious year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	14	5	25	6	9	1	4	—	7	1
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other assaults,	2	—	6	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	2	—	6	—	3	—	3	—	2	—
Robbery,	14	3	13	1	9	1	7	2	3	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	—	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Larceny,	26	38	40	40	21	17	7	6	12	6
Receiving stolen goods,	2	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Embezzlement,	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	1	5	3	3	2	1	—	2	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arson & attempts to commit arson,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Offences against the currency,	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	27	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military offences,	10	—	22	—	5	—	5	—	—	—
Other offences—										
Against the person,	—	—	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, without vio- lence,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	4	—	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Petty larceny,	73	76	91	63	47	38	4	11	4	9
Misdemeanor and assaults,	585	962	588	727	348	219	54	18	32	18
Total criminal class,	779	1102	834	809	373	278	78	38	73	35
Vagrancy,	5	9	7	6	2	7	1	1	—	—
Drunkenness,	229	340	398	327	228	533	8	14	11	21
Debt,	38	7	50	8	30	5	5	1	12	1
Remanded for further examination,	48	22	84	28	96	9	—	—	1	—
Total,	1099	1480	1373	1728	729	532	92	54	97	57

Commitments.

Classes.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	50	8	30	5
Criminals,	918	887	469	287
Vagrants,	7	8	2	7
Drunwards,	398	827	228	533
Total,	1,373	1,728	729	832

Commit-
ments.

As will be seen by the foregoing tables, prisoners committed here have been considerably on the increase for some time. In 1868 they numbered 784 males and 876 females; in 1869, 689 males and 978 females; in 1870 they increased to 1,099 males and 1,480 females; in 1871 the increase continued to 1,373 males and 1,728 females, and in the 7 months of this year preceding my inspection, the numbers were nearly as large as for the entire of the year 1869, viz, 729 males and 827 females. Making every allowance for the increase of prisoners consequent on the closing of the bridewell, and the commitment of all

city prisoners to this gaol, the foregoing figures distinctly show a very lamentable and disgraceful increase of crime and disorder in this borough, and it is the more to be regretted when one observes that the female commitments exceed by a large number those of the male, and are still on the increase. In 1870 there were 1,102 females classed as criminals, and 340 as drunkards committed here, while the latter class increased in 1871 to 827, and in the expired portion of 1872 they numbered 533. In my report for 1870 I called attention to this subject, and I would again submit that some stringent deterrent measures should be adopted by the civil authorities as well as by a more severe system of punishment in the gaol. Two prisoners were in custody during this year for conspiring to take life, one for sending a threatening letter, and two for manslaughter, and as will be observed from the foregoing tables, misdemeanours and assaults form the chief offences for which prisoners are committed here.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Cork City
Genl.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.		From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—					
Once within the year,	.	975	641	572	405
Twice	"	102	130	43	59
Thrice	"	25	68	5	19
4 times	"	6	24	2	10
5 "	"	3	17	1	8
6 "	"	1	11	1	5
7 "	"	1	7	1	3
8 "	"	1	6	—	2
9 "	"	1	4	—	1
10, 11, 12, 3 each,	.	—	9	—	3
13, 14, 15, 16, 17,	.	—	3	—	4
18, 20,	.	—	2	—	—
26,	.	—	1	—	—
Total,	.	1,115	925	625	519
No. of above committed for first time.		598	326	291	157

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) committed in the year 1871, and to the day of Inspection in 1872, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.		From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—					
Once only,		524	150	275	130
Twice,		301	226	161	94
Thrice,		97	120	60	51
4 times,		60	108	32	24
5 "		38	94	19	19
6 "		27	63	17	18
7 to 11 "		37	54	28	40
12 to 16 "		17	26	12	26
17 to 20 "		12	26	5	13
21 to 30 "		1	22	3	15
31 to 40 "		1	9	2	17
41 to 50 "		—	4	1	18
51 to 60 "		—	3	—	14
61 to 70 "		—	2	—	13
71 to 80 "		—	2	—	14
81 to 90 "		—	4	—	7
91 to 100 "		—	2	—	6
Total No. of Individuals committed,		1,115	925	625	519
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,		2,813	5,690	1,869	7,402

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Cork City
Gaol.

The preceding tables denote in a marked degree the repetition in crime prevailing in this district, and more especially amongst the female class. Seven times was the most that any one male was committed here during the year, and 9 times in 1871; but we have females in both years committed as often as 17 times, and one in the latter year 26 times. Two females also committed here in 1871, and 6 in 1872, were known to have been in gaol from 31 to 100 times; while one male committed here in the former year, and two in the latter, had been in gaol from 31 to 40 times. The individuals committed in 1871 were 1,115 males and 925 females, but these represent 2,813 commitments of males and 3,696 of females, showing how very prevalent is the repetition of crime amongst a certain class in this district.

I found one old woman of 89 years of age in custody for begging in the streets. This is a melancholy, but, I regret to say, not a singular instance of the dislike such characters have to the workhouse, frequently preferring being sent to prison for some trivial offence.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.			From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	79.13	50.13	—	83.33	53.12	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	160		29th March.	164		30th April.
Lowest ditto,	101		15th May.	108		22nd July.
Highest number of males at any one time,	102		24th May.	98		5th June.
Ditto of females,	71		10th Nov.	70		1st May.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	60		9th Jan.	62		6th Jan.
Ditto of females,	31		17th April.	36		29th July.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1872.

19th March, 1865, . . .	132	5th November, 1869, . . .	138
26th November, 1868, . . .	128	23rd September, 1870, . . .	202
13th August, 1867, . . .	153	29th March, 1871, . . .	160
22nd September, 1866, . . .	145	30th April, 1872, . . .	164

The daily average number of prisoners in custody this year was 83 males and 53 females, against 79 males and 50 females in 1871; while the lowest number at any one time in custody at different periods of this year was 62 males and 36 females.

Debtors.

The male debtors are properly separated and classified. Three paupers of this sex were in custody at the time of my inspection, and two master debtors. One of the former was detained for a debt of £4, and another for £4 18s., and neither of them had any prospects of being released. The third has been in custody for about four years, and each of the three costs the city annually about £19 for his maintenance. I trust now, that the law of debtor and creditor has been altered, that such cases will very soon disappear altogether from our prisons. The master debtors here, I am happy to observe now, provide themselves with their own furniture and support, for the very pernicious system of which I complained in my last report of allowing an officer to cater for these prisoners is prohibited. There are no proper quarters allotted to female debtors, they are consequently kept in the ordinary female prison, but apart from the other prisoners.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.	
Wards,	9	9	Kitchen,	1	—	SOUTH DISTRICT. Cork City Gaol.
Yards,	6	5	Store Room,	1	—	
Day Rooms,	6	9	Laundry,	—	1	
Solitary Cells,	—	8	Drying Room,	—	1	
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 6 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	58	54	Lavatories,	9	9	
Diets, heated and furnished with bells,	all.		Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	2	2	
Sleeping Rooms,	9	2	Privies,	10	7	
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	24	4	Waterclosets,	10	10	
Hospital Rooms,	3	3	Fumigating apparatus,	1	—	
Chapels,	1	1	Reception Rooms or Cells,	1	1	
School-room,	1	—	Pump,	1	—	
Workshops,	1	1	Crank Pump,	1	—	
Workshops,	2	2	Well,	1	—	
			Tread-wheel,	1	—	
			Crank Mill,	1	—	

Owing to the very crowded state of the gaol at the time of my inspection, it would have been impossible for any reasonable number of officers to maintain order and discipline. In some of the cells, 9 feet 5 inches by 6 feet 4½ inches, a space that is barely sufficient for one prisoner, as many as three people were crowded together, and the width of the bed provided for two of these men to sleep on was 3 feet 9½ inches. It would therefore be futile to expect any reformation amongst the prisoners committed here under such treatment. The only classification is that under the provisions of 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, and even this was very imperfectly carried out. Under these circumstances I felt it my duty to report this matter to the Executive, and to recommend the removal of a certain number of prisoners to the county gaol, consequently 27 males and 4 females were transferred in the month of October by order of the Lord Lieutenant to that well organized establishment. But in December the female department of the county prison became over-crowded, whereupon the county Board applied for the removal of the 4 city female prisoners, consequently they were transferred by order of the Lord Lieutenant to the County Limerick Prison.

Although some of the suggestions made by Inspectors-General have been adopted here, yet many still remain to be carried out. As it is now pretty clear what the intentions of the Legislature are regarding the alterations in our county and borough prisons, and as it is evident that a certain number of prisoners must always be provided for in these gaols, I cannot too strongly impress upon the Board the very serious responsibility they incur by delaying any longer to make proper provisions for carrying out the improvements so much needed in their gaol; for so long as the prison remains in its present very defective condition, there can be no hope of dealing effectively with the class of hardened offenders that are so much on the increase in this town.

I understand that a presentment of £1,500 was passed by the Grand Jury some years ago for the improvement of the gaol, and as more money could be obtained if necessary from the Treasury on very advantageous terms for this purpose, I trust the Board will no longer delay remodelling this establishment.

No improvement has been made in the male reception class since my last visit. It consists of one large ward fitted with a long wooden bed, provided with five sets of bedding. I found 10 men in this apartment on the day of my inspection, it being the custom to place all male prisoners here before being passed by the doctor, so that the most hardened criminals and youths confined for trivial offences meet in association here. The floor is flagged, and the room at my inspection was wet and cold, being provided with only one small fireplace. Three cells in the female prison Reception.

- SOUTH DISTRICT.**
Cork City Gaol. are reserved for reception, but they are quite insufficient for the requirements of the gaol, as I am told that five women occasionally sleep in one of these small cells. I would propose that Class No. 1 in this prison be altogether reserved for reception, where females may be kept until seen by the doctor.
- Baths.** All prisoners on coming in are bathed, but during imprisonment no time is specified for periodically repeating this necessary operation. There is a bath for the males in their reception ward, and one for females in the laundry. Two more good baths should be put up, one in the male and the other in the female prison on the basement floor, and all prisoners should be compelled to take a bath at least once a week, and be permitted to do so oftener if they wish it, in compliance with the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act.
- Lavatories.** There is a lavatory at the end of each corridor in which prisoners are said to be compelled to wash every morning, under the supervision of an officer. Nine water-closets are provided in the male and the same number in the female prison. I perceived a very disagreeable effluvia from the former, although swing doors have lately been put up to prevent the smell from penetrating into the male prison, and notwithstanding that the sewerage is said to be effective; yet I consider that some further steps are necessary to rectify this evil.
- Water.** The water is supplied from the town reservoir, and in addition there is a good spring well on the premises.
- Heating and bells.** The cells are artificially heated and provided with bells, but at the time of my visit some of the wires were out of repair, and so stiff that the bells could not be used, denoting great negligence on the part of the class officers in charge.
- Gas.** No gas is provided in any of the cells, but is introduced into the chapel, the officers' quarters, the Governor's house, the gateway, and into the hospital, though not into the sleeping wards here.
- Cells.** The windows of the cells are very small, affording very little light and ventilation, and the doors have holes in them so that prisoners can converse if they choose during the night. There are no cards descriptive of the prisoners or their crimes over the cell doors.
- The bedding was as a rule clean and good, but some of the sheets were torn. And there were not enough of them issued, for it was the habit to have them washed and returned for use on the same day. Others should have been issued to the class warders so that there may always be sufficient for a change.
- Night-watch.** There is one tell-tale clock provided, which is marked by the night watchman hourly, from 10 P.M. to 6 A.M. As I remarked in my last report I do not consider this a sufficient test of the night watch, and submit that another clock should be procured and placed in the male prison, and both marked half-hourly. I am glad to find that the Governor now takes the markings and enters them in his journal, but they should also be recorded in the Morning State. The night watch is taken by the warders in turn, two are on duty each night, one sleeping in the guard-room, and the other going the rounds, the latter strikes a bell hourly before marking the clock.
- Fumigation.** Dirty clothes are now purified by means of a sort of oven in which all clothes considered filthy or infectious are placed. But as this process is liable to scorch the clothing of the prisoners, I would suggest that an ordinary and simple fumigating apparatus would be more effective and less likely to damage the clothing. One of these apparatus should be placed in each prison, and all prisoners' clothing, as a rule, should be fumigated before being put away.

No alteration has been made in the chapel since my last inspection, Divine service being still held in one of the halls, which is used as a passage-room. This is in contravention of the 6th section of the Prisons Act, which provides that the chapel "shall be strictly set apart for religious worship, and shall never be appropriated or employed for any other purpose whatsoever."

SOUTH
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Cork City
Gaol.
Chapel.

The laundry is now divided into nine washing stalls, that are provided with hot and cold water; but prisoners are all in association here, as elsewhere in the prison. Two good boilers are supplied, and a suitable drying-room. If the gaol were properly organized, there is no reason why prisoners should not be compelled to work in separation here.

Laundry.

The kitchen is suitably furnished for the requirements of the gaol, but Kitchen. I was sorry to find, as at my last inspection, that a male prisoner sentenced to hard labour was employed as cook, he being thereby exempt for such labour. This I again submit is a very improper proceeding, for it is the duty of the gaol authorities to carry out in every respect the sentence of the law passed upon each prisoner. In many gaols cooking is now performed by the females, and where this rule is in force it is found to answer admirably. In the event, therefore, of the re-modelling of this prison, I would suggest that the kitchen be placed in the female department.

The photography is done by contract by an artist from the town, who supplies four copies of each prisoner photographed. He is paid £1 for each visit, &c., and goes to the prisons about once a fortnight, and oftener when necessary. This is a bad and an extravagant arrangement, for this duty should be performed by a prison officer, as for obvious reasons it is objectionable to allow persons not connected with the gaol to have such close access to prisoners.

Photo-
graphy.

Convicted prisoners, whose sentences exceed a month, are permitted to receive one visit, viz., on the first Tuesday of the month, by order of a member of the Board or the Local Inspector; those committed for less than a month may receive two visits; the untried prisoners and pauper debtors may see their friends on Mondays and Thursdays, and master debtors daily. I would strongly urge the Board to pass a rule restricting visits to convicted prisoners to once in three months, for where such a regulation exists, it has been found to have a most beneficial effect, and to deter many from frequenting the gaol. And I think it is evident that every exertion should be made here in order to bring about such a result. The visiting place is also very imperfect, and should be remodelled whenever the proposed alterations take place.

Visitors.

Stock, at the time of Inspection.

	Male Clothing.				Female Clothing.			
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs			Shirts,	184	41	Shifts,	53	53
of,	227	41	Jackets,	89	13	Jackets,	53	116
Sheets, pairs of,	107	93	Vests,	93	—	Petticoats,	53	87
Rugs,	210	40	Trowsers,	89	17	Aprons,	53	74
Hammocks or			Caps,	87	40	Neckerchiefs,	53	53
Cots,	112	56	Shoes, Slippers, &			Caps,	53	131
Bedticks,	211	10	Clogs, pairs of,	67	20	Shoes, Slippers, &		
Bedsteads,	17	—				Clogs, pairs of,	53	27

The stock of bedding and clothing at the time of my inspection was for the most part of a good quality and sufficient, with the exception of the sheets, to which I have already alluded. Males are provided with canvas trowsers, which must be very cold in winter. This matter has been re-

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Gaol.

marked on by my colleague in his last report, but no alteration has yet been effected. The general store is kept by the storekeeper, who issues clothing to each warder when required, by order of the Governor. The different warders' stores were by no means tidy or well-kept, and should all be put upon a different footing, and more regularity and order established. Prisoners own clothing is not properly labelled and sorted. A list comprising the number of articles, the property of prisoners, should be attached to every bundle, and each prisoner should be required to sign his or her list, both on coming in and on leaving the gaol. I have explained my views on this matter to the Governor, whom I trust, will put this whole department on a more satisfactory and business-like footing.

Stockings and socks do not form part of the prison clothing here. Inspectors-General have already drawn attention to this subject, though I regret to find that these remarks have had no effect. No tailor warder has yet been appointed, but I am told that the master of works is competent to cut out the clothes, and oversees the tailoring. All clothing and sheeting is manufactured and made up in the prison.

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping, by order of Court.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Solitary Confinement,	9	11	2	4
Whipping,	1	—	1	—
Total,	10	11	3	4

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority,	1	—	—	—
By Governor—				
Stoppage of Diet,	143	40	78	22
Total,	144	40	78	22

Punish-
ments.

Punishment for breaches of discipline here consists chiefly of stoppages of diet. There is no properly fitted solitary cell, although four can be darkened for the purpose of punishment. One or two of such cells should be appropriated in both prisons, fitted with wooden guard-beds, where prisoners could remain during the night while in solitary. It is impossible to expect that proper discipline can be maintained, especially amongst such hardened offenders as are committed here, without due provision being made for carrying out punishments. The 6th section of the Prisons Act provides that there shall be suitable punishment cells in all prisons, and as I find that some of the prisoners here are now being sentenced by the committing justice to pass a certain amount of their imprisonment in solitary confinement, I consider it to be the duty of the Board to make due provision for carrying out the sentence of the law.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.				
MALES.			FEMALES.	
Tread-wheel,	32		Cleaning Prison,	10
Stone-breaking,	16		Washing	24
Cleaning Prison,	12			—
Total,	60		Total,	34

Industrial Labour.

MALES.			FEMALES.			SOUTH DISTRICT. Cork City Gaol.
Weaving and winding,	.	5	Weaving and winding,	.	2	
Mat-making,	.	6	Clog-making,	.	2	
Clog-making,	.	2	Teasing oakum,	.	10	
Tailoring,	.	3	Sewing,	.	4	
Carpenters,	.	2	Carding,	.	1	
Teasing oakum,	.	8				
Total,	.	26	Total,	.	19	

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	60	34
Industrial labour,	26	19
Sick,	1	—
Debtors (unemployed),	5	1
Total in custody,	92	54

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1869, . £45 16s. 1d. | 1870, . £24 17s. 7d. | 1871, . £66 8s. 7d.

Hard labour is carried on by means of the tread-wheel, which can be adapted to six or sixteen prisoners, but it only serves for grinding corn for the use of the gaol. This, of course, does not occupy very much time, so that the chief labour of the tread-wheel is not remunerative. All men sentenced to hard labour are employed during the first two months of their imprisonment for seven hours in summer and five in winter at the tread-wheel, being on the mill for twenty-four minutes at a time and off for the same period. During the periods of relief prisoners sit together in association unemployed. I consider these periods should be very much lessened, and separate boxes should be put up in which men should be compelled to pick oakum during the time they are not on the mill.

Prisoners of good behaviour are, I am informed, taken off the mill after two months by the Governor, except for two hours a day, and are employed for the rest of the day at industrial labour.

They work in one large workshop, 12 or 13 at a time, under the superintendence of a master of works, at weaving, mat-making, and other industries.

Besides those already enumerated—stone-breaking, coopering, carpentry, and other handicrafts are carried on under the supervision of the same officer. This officer also repairs the locks of the prison, and is deserving of every praise for the manner in which he performs his numerous duties. I am informed that all prisoners receive two hours walking exercise daily, which is, in my opinion, a great waste of time, and quite unnecessary for prisoners who are otherwise employed for that amount of time in the open air, as will be observed on reference to the statute relating to this matter.

Females are chiefly employed in teasing oakum, sewing, and washing. Considering the very large number of this sex committed here, the result of their labour is by no means satisfactory. I drew attention to this subject in my last report, but as yet my recommendations have not been carried out, and no difference is made as to labour between females sentenced to hard labour and those not so sentenced, so that the law as regards females sentenced to hard labour here is only partially enforced.

The amount received for prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol in 1871 was £66 8s. 7d., which is an improvement on the two previous years, but still very far from what should be the result of the labour of the 1,115 individual males and 925 females during the year, especially as

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School.

some were committed as many as twenty and twenty-six times within that period.

No regular school is yet held here, although both my colleague and I have pointed out this defect in former reports. At the time of my visit there were several youths in custody who were entitled by statute to receive the benefit of secular instruction. I therefore must repeat the remarks I made on this subject in my last report:—

"There is no regular school kept for adult prisoners, but the matron instructs the boys and girls sentenced to reformatories when there are any in custody. It is, doubtless, the duty of prison authorities to provide for the secular as well as the religious instruction of those committed to their charge, and the by-laws of the prison distinctly provide for schools. The 104th section of the Prisons Act also directs that schools necessary 'for the instruction of every poor prisoner in reading and writing shall in like manner be provided.' I have no doubt that many of the unfortunate people committed here frequently and from time to time could be very much improved, both in education and morals, if the statute and by-law were complied with, and that a good school were established. Punishment is but one element of our prison system, and where it is carried on without religious and moral instruction very little permanent good can be effected. I trust, therefore, that the Board will seriously consider the importance of opening a school for each sex without delay."

Diet and Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 5½d.; ditto, brown, per 12 lb. loaf, 1s. 3½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 10s.; potatoes, per cwt., 6s. 3d.; meat, per lb., 7d.; new-milk, per gallon, 7d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 6d.; coal, per ton, £1 2s.; straw, per cwt., 3s.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 4s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 7d.; soap, per cwt., £1 3s.

Diet.

The diet—samples of which I saw—appeared to be excellent, and none of the prisoners complained of its quality, except one, who took exception to the potatoes. I find that the Chaplains do not, as a rule, inspect these vegetables, although they form part of the dietary, and should be regularly brought under their notice. All the provisions are obtained by contracts, sanctioned by the Board every six months. They are kept by the storekeeper warder who is also cook warder, a system which, in my opinion, is faulty, there being no cheque of one officer over another in the keeping and the issue of the provisions.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1869, . 4d. | 1870, . 4d. | 1871, . 3-85d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1869, . £2,326 18s. 0d. | 1870, . £2,038 17s. 6d. | 1871, . £2,646 3s. 10d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1869, . £1,187 10s. 1d. | 1870, . £1,254 5s. 5d. | 1871, . £1,326 14s. 2d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1869, . £21 14s. 6d. | 1870, . £19 13s. 10d. | 1871, . £19 2s. 1d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners for the last three years.

1869, . £4 7s. 6d. | 1870, . £9 15s. 6d. | 1871, . £13 3s. 0d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the Maintenance, &c., of certain classes of Prisoners.

1869, . £360 2s. 6d. | 1870, . £388 10s. 9d. | 1871, . £371 11s. 5d.

Expendi-
ture.

The total expense of the gaol in 1871 amounted to £2,712 12s. 5d., but the cost of the officers came to about half that sum—namely to £1,326 14s. 2d. There are 19 intern or discipline officers, and the average daily number of prisoners was during that year 129, which is some-

thing less than 7 prisoners to every intern officer. Although the daily average cost of prisoners here is lower than in many gaols throughout Ireland, yet if the building was remodelled, and the separate system established, fewer officers would be required, while more remunerative labour could be carried on, and a great saving would be effected. However, it reflects much credit upon the Governor that the expenditure is restricted even to its present limits.

I am happy to observe that although the abolition of the bridewell, which took place from the 1st of July, 1871, has thrown a considerable increase of prisoners into this gaol, yet, on the whole, there is a saving, for I find that the expenses connected with the maintenance of the bridewell in 1870 amounted to £630, whereas the increase in the net cost of the gaol in 1871 was only £7 6s. 4d. In 1873, however, the net cost of gaol exceeded that of the previous year by £656 13s. 0d., exclusive of the cost of the maintenance of prisoners transferred to Limerick and Cork county gaols. But, as I have already pointed out, the numbers in custody in this year were larger than in 1871.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.				
<i>Non-resident.</i>				Turnkeys.	George Farlong, Weaver,	50	14	0			
James C. Perry, Local In-	150	0	0		John Radford, Store-	44	4	0			
spector,					keeper,						
Rev. Wm. C. Nelligan, Pro-					John Barry, Weaver,				39	0	0
testant Chaplain,					John Fahy,				39	0	0
Rev. Joseph O'Keefe, Ro-					Timothy Horgan,				39	0	0
man Catholic Chaplain,					William Murphy,				39	0	0
William Beamish, M.D.,					Daniel M'Cormick,				39	0	0
Henry M. Jones, Apothe-					David Lyons,				39	0	0
cary,					William Murphy,				36	8	0
				William Sullivan,	36				8	0	
				Margaret Keilcher, Matron,	52	0	0				
<i>Resident.</i>					Catherine Curran, Assistant	32	10	0			
				Matron,							
John B. Murphy, Governor,	300	0	0	Sarah E. Kemp, do., and	28	12	0				
John Daly, Deputy-Governor	120	0	0	Schoolmistress,							
and Clerk,				Mary A. Sullivan, Assistant,	28	12	0				
Wm. Flann, Assistant Clerk	49	8	0	Elizabeth Radford, Nurse-	27	6	0				
and Schoolmaster,				tender,							
				Margt. Murphy, Searcher,	5	0	0				

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

One turnkey resigned; 1 dismissed; 1 superannuated; 1 assistant matron superannuated; 1 ditto appointed and resigned. The vacancies filled by appointments made by the Board.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Turnkeys get clothing, apartments, coals, and gas only.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.	From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met for the discharge of business,	27	14
Local Inspector to Gaol,	136	82
Chaplain, Established Church,	164	89
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	216	116
Physician and Surgeon,	365	214
Apothecary,	109	63

At the time of my visit the warders requested me to recommend them for an increase of salary. As they appear to be a very respectable body of men, and as the price of provisions has very much increased of late years,

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Cork City
Gaol.

I submitted their request to the Board in my report made at the time of my inspection.

Owing to impaired health, the Local Inspector has not, I regret to state, been able to perform his duties for some months. His resignation was accepted in August, and Mr. Patrick Kennedy was appointed to the office, *pro tem.*, on 28th October, on the understanding that when the contemplated arrangement in regard to the abolition of the office of Local Inspector is carried out, he is not to seek superannuation allowance or compensation.

	1863.		1870.		1871.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital, . . .	26	50	26	49	16	44
Average daily number in hospital, . .	2½	1·06	½	1½	½	2½
Number of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital, . . .	439	718	540	730	610	735
Number of deaths in the gaol, . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£12 9s. 5d.		£14 3s. 0d.		£16 8s. 2d.	
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer,	£3 7s. 10d.		£6 12s. 6d.		£2 15s. 6d.	

Hospital.

The only alteration in the hospital since my last visit is that bells have been put up in each ward. There is a water-closet provided for both sexes in the lower wards, but as the doors do not prevent the effluvia from penetrating into the rooms, I would recommend that a strong porter be put to them so that they may always be kept shut.

There was one male patient in hospital who was attended on by another prisoner. Now, that bells are provided in the wards, I consider that such an attendant is unnecessary, as the hospital matron should always be at hand, and has no other prison duties to perform but to attend to the hospital. Medicines are provided by an apothecary in the town whose bill is paid monthly, and is first checked by the Medical Officer.

The cost of medicines in 1871 came to £16 8s. 2d., being almost twice as much as in the county gaol where the doctor makes up his own prescriptions.

Books and
Journals.

The books of registry and finance are kept by the Deputy Governor assisted by a clerk, and are regularly supervised and checked by the Governor. They are now mostly of the prescribed form, but some of those are not yet in use; however, the Governor has promised to obtain them.

The Chaplains' journals are not full enough, for it is not possible to ascertain from them how these officers perform their several duties. I, however, ascertained that the Roman Catholic Chaplain visits regularly, but I am informed that the Protestant Chaplain had not up to the date of my inspection visited once during this year. If this gentleman cannot perform his duties in the gaol, I submit that the Board should request him to resign, and appoint another in his place. Although I am aware that the Medical Officer performs his duties in the gaol satisfactorily, I would be glad that his journal contained more information than it does. The duly prescribed form of medical books should also be observed, especially as they are much more simple and less troublesome in keeping than those that are in use.

The Governor's journal is full and explicit, detailing minutely the duties performed by him daily.

General
remarks.

Since the abolition of the bridewell all prisoners are brought up to this gaol in a van, having been first committed by a magistrate.

The building appeared to be in good repair, excepting one of the corridors of the female prison and in the laundry, where rain was getting in. Most of the repairs of the building are executed by the prisoners, under the master of works.

Board of Superintendence.

John Daly, esq., J.P., Mayor.	William H. Lyons, esq., J.P.	Cornelius Keller, esq., Alderman.
Thomas Lyons, esq., J.P., Alderman.	John Waters, esq., J.P.	Wm. Hegarty, esq., Alderman.
Edward Casey, esq., J.P., Alderman.	Robert Scott, esq., J.P.	Daniel Finn, esq., r.c.
John W. Clary, esq., J.P.	Thomas Burrows, esq., Alderman.	Isaac Julian, esq.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Cork City Gaol.

The Board meet at the Mayor's Office in the city, on the last Monday in the month, but do not, as a rule, transact their business within the gaol, as is the custom in most prisons throughout the country; I must submit that if the Board carried on the gaol business within its walls this body would naturally obtain more knowledge of what is going on in the gaol than they do now.

The subordinate officers are paid monthly by the Governor, who receives a cheque from the Board for this purpose and receipts are produced at the following meeting.

The Governor and Deputy Governor are paid by cheque monthly. During the illness of the Local Inspector all the accounts of prison have been paid by the Governor.

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

GALWAY COUNTY AND COUNTY OF TOWN GAOL, AT GALWAY.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 5TH DECEMBER, 1872.

Galway County and Town Gaol.

State.

Designation of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Fauper Debtors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	4	—	4	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	4	2	6	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	—	5	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summary.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act, . .	—	5	5	—	1	1
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, .	2	4	6	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	3	1	3	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws,	2	—	2	1	—	1
Vagrants,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	5	6	—	1	1
Total in Custody,	26	18	44	1	2	3

Forty-four prisoners formed the entire number in custody at the above date, of whom 25 were disposed of by summary jurisdiction, 11 at assizes or quarter sessions, 4 were debtors, and 4 untried.

Juveniles.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Galway
County and
Trent
Gaol.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of Inspection.				From 1st January to day of Inspection.				Number in Custody during the year, counting the Number of times each had been Committed in any year.	
	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Assizes, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
" Summarily, . . .	-	-	-	-	2	1	45	4	47	5
Committed for Trial, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1
Total, . . .	-	-	-	-	2	1	49	5	51	6
Committed once, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	6
" twice, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
" thrice, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
" five times, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	6
Number sent to Reformatories, .	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	2	-	-

Juveniles.

The number of juveniles in custody throughout the year, in proportion to the total number of prisoners, was very large indeed, being 51 males and 6 females. One male was in custody as often as five times during the year, 3 three times, and 4 twice: No female of this class was committed more than once, but 3 females and 7 males were committed to reformatories. No juveniles were in charge at the time of my inspection, but I was informed when any are in custody that they are kept in strict separation from the adult prisoners, though no cells are allotted to them separate from other prisoners. I would strongly recommend that a certain number of cells should be reserved in each prison for juveniles, and that they be exercised by themselves. Those sentenced to reformatories should be kept as much in separation as possible during the period of their gaol sentence, and should not even be allowed to attend school in order that their stay in prison may be made thoroughly distasteful to them. One male prisoner was in custody at the time of my inspection who was known to have been in a reformatory.

Number of Prisoners of all Classes in Gaol on the Day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	34	10	1871,	44	13
1870,	42	15	1872 (day of Inspection),	26	18

Number of Workhouse Offenders in Gaol on the Day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	-	-	1871,	-	1
1870,	1	-	1872 (day of Inspection),	1	-

Number of Vagrants in Gaol on the Day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	-	-	1871,	-	1
1870,	1	1	1872 (day of Inspection),	2	-

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the Day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1872.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	3	1	1872 (up to and including		
1870,	1	1	day of Inspection),	2	1
1871,	2	2	Day of Inspection,	-	-

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Galway County and Town Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872 (up to the day of Inspection).		In custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	-	4	-	4	-	1	-	-	-
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	2	-	2	1	4	-	-	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children, Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common assaults,	132	40	135	51	119	31	8	2	13	3
Assaults occasioning bodily harm, Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	-	-	8	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
Other assaults,	25	6	29	7	31	8	-	-	2	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	1	-	5	-	12	-	1	-	3	-
Robbery,	-	-	3	-	4	1	4	1	2	-
Taking and holding forcible possession, Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny,	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving stolen goods,	37	26	30	28	22	26	-	6	6	6
Embezzlement,	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Obtaining money by false pretences, Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-
Arson, & attempts to commit arson, Other malicious offences against property,	-	-	7	-	1	2	-	-	2	-
Forgery,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Offences against the currency,	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Military offences,	30	2	12	6	23	3	-	-	2	-
Naval offences,	12	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue offences,	10	11	6	11	5	6	1	-	1	2
Other offences—	9	7	7	2	14	5	2	-	-	-
Against the person,	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Against property with violence,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Against property without violence,	20	3	9	5	7	5	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace,	7	2	7	5	4	1	-	-	-	2
Contempt of Court,	25	23	20	21	28	18	-	-	-	-
Trespass,	1	-	1	5	5	2	-	-	-	-
Causing obstruction on public street	6	-	12	2	20	3	-	-	-	-
Absconding service,	4	10	6	9	6	46	-	3	-	-
Abduction,	2	-	2	1	6	1	-	-	2	-
Gambling,	-	-	2	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
Having gunnaps and gunpowder in possession,	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Importuning for the purpose of prostitution,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Having arms, &c.,	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful oaths,	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Absconding from reformatory,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total criminal class,	346	134	334	160	343	163	20	12	50	14
Vagrancy,	3	8	4	12	8	8	2	-	1	-
Drunkenness,	83	103	83	124	70	164	1	5	2	2
Debt,	17	1	17	2	9	2	3	1	4	1
Remanded for further examination,	45	8	47	14	36	9	-	-	-	-
Total,	494	254	482	312	466	346	26	18	56	17

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Galway
County and
Towns
Gaol.

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors, . . .	17	3	9	2
Criminals, . . .	381	174	379	173
Vagrants, . . .	4	12	8	8
Drunkards, . . .	83	124	70	164
Total, . . .	485	312	466	346

The total number of commitments up to the time of my inspection this year was 466 of males, and 346 of females, which, in comparison with the numbers committed during the whole of the years 1870 and 1871, demonstrates a decided increase, and more especially amongst the females; the total number of commitments of this sex in 1870 being 254, and in 1872, previous to my inspection, 346.

The criminal commitments have also increased this year as compared with those for the entire of 1871.

One male prisoner was committed this year charged with murder, 4 with attempting life, and 4 with manslaughter. These formed the most serious charges for which individuals were committed here in 1872 previous to my inspection. The other commitments were chiefly for assaults, riots, offences affecting the public peace, and trespass. Two males were committed for having arms in a proclaimed district, and 2 for administering unlawful oaths. The offences, in which there is a marked increase, amongst the female class appear from the foregoing table to be confined chiefly to drunkenness and prostitution, for it may be seen that in 1870 10 females were committed for the latter offence and 103 for the former, and in 1871 the numbers for these offences were 9 and 124 respectively, but previous to my inspection this year they increased to 46 and 164. In 1870 and 1871 the male commitments for drunkenness were identical, viz., 83, and up to my visit this year they numbered 70. It is, however, lamentable to think that the numbers of commitments of females for drunkenness during this year were more than twice as many as of males, a fact to which the attention of the magisterial and prison authorities should be directed in order that such a disgraceful state of things may not be permitted to continue.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES Committed—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year, . . .	402	141	369	130
Twice, " . . .	11	13	26	14
Thrice, " . . .	6	5	12	5
4 times, " . . .	4	3	—	5
5 " " . . .	2	4	—	2
6 " " . . .	—	1	—	1
7 " " . . .	—	2	—	3
8 " " . . .	—	2	—	2
9 " " . . .	—	1	—	2
10 " " . . .	—	1	—	1
11 " " . . .	—	1	—	—
12 " " . . .	—	1	—	—
13 " " . . .	—	—	—	3
14 " " . . .	—	—	—	1
17 " " . . .	—	—	—	1
20 " " . . .	—	1	—	—
Total, . . .	425	176	407	170
No. of above committed for first time, 356	121	343	119	

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1871, and to the day of Inspection in 1872, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

SOUTH DISTRICT
Dublin
County and Town Gaol.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only,	333	114	333	106
Twice,	20	19	27	17
Thrice,	15	6	14	7
4 times,	10	7	9	6
5 "	9	5	4	2
6 "	6	5	—	2
7 to 11 "	6	6	10	9
12 to 16 "	2	3	5	5
17 to 20 "	2	—	4	2
21 to 30 "	1	5	2	9
31 to 40 "	—	2	1	—
41 to 50 "	—	—	—	1
51 to 60 "	—	—	—	1
71 to 80 "	—	1	—	—
101 to 120 "	—	2	—	—
121 to 140 "	—	—	—	2
141 to 160 "	—	—	—	1
161 to 180 "	—	—	—	1
181 to 200 "	—	—	—	—
Total No. of Individuals committed,	425	175	410	171
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	871	835	974	1,279

The total number of individuals committed here in 1871 was 425 males and 175 females. One of the latter sex was committed as often as twenty times, and 2 males five times. Previous to my inspection this year the number of individuals committed were 407 males and 170 females, but the number of re-commitments during that period does not appear to be quite so large as in 1871. However, they are still very numerous, especially amongst the females, 1 of whom was committed in 1872 as often as 17 times, whereas thrice was the greatest number of times that any individual male was committed during that year, though 12 of this sex were committed that number of times.

The last of the above tables still further demonstrates the perversity in crime amongst a limited number of individuals connected with this jurisdiction, for of the 425 individual males and 175 individual females committed in 1871, their commitments since their first offence numbered respectively 871 and 835. And of the 410 individual males and 171 individual females committed in 1872, their re-commitments were comparatively still more numerous, amounting respectively to 974 and 1,279, showing clearly that justice as enforced here has little effect for good upon a certain number of habitual offenders in this district. I trust, however, that some benefit will arise in regard to this class from the working of the new Licensing Act. At the same time every attempt should be made by the prison authorities to carry out as far as possible a greater amount of separation and deterrent influences than are now enforced in the gaol. One female, M. C., whom I saw in gaol at the time of my inspection has been 131 times committed here. She appeared to be under very little discipline, and to be more a subject for a lunatic asylum than a gaol. At the same time I was by no means sure that a greater amount of separation and more determined management would not have the effect of causing considerable improvement in her conduct.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Galvey
County and
Town
Gaol.

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.			From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	42.59	15.19	—	43.24	15.32	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	76		24th Oct.	89		3th April.
Lowest ditto,	39		6th Feb.	38		25th Nov.
Highest number of males at any one time,	59		23rd Oct.	71		23rd March.
Ditto, of females,	24		23rd Nov.	24		30th April.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	25		6th Feb.	22		26th Nov.
Ditto, of females,	9		22nd July.	6		4th Sept.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1872.

28th January, 1865,	85	8th September, 1869,	64
20th March, 1866,	90	22nd July, 1870,	77
30th July, 1867,	56	24th October, 1871,	78
11th March, 1868,	54	6th April, 1872,	80

The biggest number of prisoners at any one time in custody this year was 11 in excess of last, and at no time since March, 1866, was there so large a number in custody as at one period this year.

Debtors.

The debtors' quarters in this prison, both for males and females, do not meet the requirements of the Act. But as the law, in regard to debtor and creditor, has recently been changed it is not my duty to recommend any outlay to be incurred in this department.

At the time of my inspection the same mistress debtor who was removed here with the town prisoners, and has been in custody for nine years, was still in charge, and does not appear likely to leave at present.

The male pauper and master debtors' sleeping quarters are separated, but there is only one exercise yard common to these prisoners. Care should, therefore, be taken not to permit them to use the yard at the same time, nor to communicate with one another at all.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	4	3	Worksheds,	—	13
Yards,	4	3	Kitchen,	—	1
Day Rooms,	4	3	Bakery,	—	1
Solitary Cells,	1	1	Store Rooms,	7	—
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high—432 cubic ft.,	81	15	Laundry,	—	1
Do., heated and furnished with bells,	53	—	Drying Room,	—	1
Cells to contain three persons,	7	5	Lavatories,	4	—
Sleeping Rooms,	2	1	Baths, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,	2	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	6	6	Privies,	2	2
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Waterclosets,	13	2
Chapel,	One.	—	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	—
Workshop,	1	—	Pump,	1	—
			Treadwheels,	2	—
			Tell-tale Clock,	One.	—

My colleague, in his report of last year, again drew attention to the evils of association in the female prison. It is neither artificially heated nor provided with any of the requirements for separate confinement, so that prisoners here are only divided into three classes arranged as follows:—First, those who have not been before in gaol; second, old women not able to work, and prisoners whose sentences do not exceed forty-eight hours; third, prostitutes, or people supposed to be so. At present the matron does not sleep in the female prison, and after lock-up there is no female attendant within call of the prisoners here. I therefore submit that a matron should be required to sleep in the female prison, as it is not right to confine people in separate cells for so many hours without any means of communication with a prison officer.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Galway
County and
Town
Gaol.

In my last general report on this prison I felt it my duty to call attention to many of the defects in construction of this gaol, and to the conduct of some of its principal officers. Since that time, however, the then Governor has retired as well as the Local Inspector, and I am happy to be able to state that, under their successors in office, considerable improvements, both in the discipline and management of the prison, have been effected. Many and serious defects still exist in the construction and arrangement of the building to which attention has already been directed by Inspectors-General. As it is now pretty well known what the intentions of the Legislature are in regard to the requirements of our county and borough prisons, I do not consider the Board is any longer justified in postponing the adaption of this gaol to the separate system; for so long as assizes continue to be held in county towns there will always be required accommodation for a certain number of prisoners in these gaols. Under these circumstances, then, I submit that the prison should be fitted with as many cells and requirements, adapted to the separate system, as would accommodate the average daily number of prisoners sentenced here for periods of six months during the last three years.

Improvements
required.

I have already pointed out the increase in the numbers of prisoners committed here, particularly of females, and am persuaded that so long as the evils of association that now exist amongst this class is permitted there can be little hope of either reforming or deterring from their evil ways the females that frequent this gaol. On the day of my inspection I found 13 prisoners of this sex of the lowest class associated in one day-room, some of whom were sentenced to hard labour, but whose only employment consisted of sewing.

There is no proper reception ward either in the male or female prison, and contrary to the requirements of the 20th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act (as I remarked in my last report) the prisoners are not inspected by the Doctor before being passed into their respective wards. One of the blocks of the male prison should be exclusively reserved for a reception class in which prisoners of this sex should be kept until passed by the Medical Officer into their "proper ward," for there is abundance of room in the remainder of the male section for the accommodation of the daily average number of those in custody.

Reception.

An extra bath has been put up since my last visit, and prisoners are now as a rule bathed as they come in, except those admitted after lock-up, who are at once marched into the general prison without either being washed or seen by the Doctor. This fact alone proves how necessary it is to have a reception class attached to both male and female prisons; for under the present system both infection and dirt may be introduced

Baths.

SOUTH DISTRICT. amongst a large number of prisoners. Females are bathed in the laundry, and males are both washed and dressed in the store-room where there is a bath fixed, and they are further subjected to this operation once a week during imprisonment.

Galway County and Town Gaol.

Heating and gas.

Forty-nine of the cells in the separate male prison are heated and provided with bells. The floors of these cells are boarded, but gas is not introduced, although it is used in the corridors of the male prison in the circular walk, in the Governor's house, and at the gateway. It should, I submit, be introduced into the cells of both the male and female prisons, and if this suggestion be adopted I would recommend to the consideration of the Board the system of lighting the cells now in force in the county of Cork prison; for by this arrangement prisoners are prevented from tampering with the burners, and the gas cannot affect the atmosphere of the cells.

Closets.

Eight water-closets are provided in the male separate prison, 2 in the debtors' quarters, 1 in the untried ward, 1 in the tread-wheel yard, 2 in the hospital yard, and 2 in the female prison. They were all in good repair, and in a very improved condition of cleanliness as compared with their condition at my last inspection.

Lavatories.

The male separate prison is fully supplied with lavatories, and the debtors are each provided with a basin and jug in their rooms. There are, however, no lavatories in the female prison, nor any proper substitutes for them. The condition of cleanliness and order of the cells was very creditable.

Sewerage.

The sewerage is said to be efficient and in good order, and is carried away into the river. The sewers, I am told, are also frequently flushed.

The water is now supplied in abundance from the town water works, and in addition there is a pump in the gaol from which it is procured if necessary.

Fumigating

A fumigating apparatus is now provided in which as I am informed all prisoners' clothing is fumigated before being put away. I would suggest that another such apparatus should be put up in the female section, as one is not sufficient for all the requirements of the gaol.

Kitchen and Laundry.

The kitchen is in the female prison and in the same apartment as the laundry. This shed, at the time of my visit, was letting in the rain, and was very much wanting in repair. Two of the boilers are used for the cooking and one for the washing. A drying room is also provided here, but prison clothing is all that is washed in the laundry. These departments should be put upon a new footing, and although one good steam boiler would be sufficient for the requirements of both, I would recommend that they be quite distinct and separate. The laundry should be stalled so that prisoners might work here in separation; and, considering the daily number of female prisoners in the gaol, I am of opinion that washing contracts should be obtained and carried on under the superintendence of the matron. The profits derived from this labour in other gaols are sometimes very considerable, and I have no doubt that contracts could be successfully performed here under improved arrangements.

Chapel.

One Chapel is provided in which both Protestant and Roman Catholic worship is now performed. It is suitably arranged and fitted so as to prevent communication between prisoners of different sexes.

The photography is done by an artist from the town, who is paid 3s. for four copies. One copy is kept in the gaol and carefully registered, and in addition to those photographed under the Crimes Prevention Act, the likenesses of the prisoners suspected of being old offenders are also taken. I must here submit that amongst the numerous staff maintained here some of the officers should perform this duty, for it is decidedly objectionable to permit strangers to have such close access to any prisoner.

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Photography.

A tell-tale clock is now provided, and is pegged hourly by the watchmen from lockings to 5, A.M. The night watch is arranged as follows:—Two turnkeys go on duty from lock-up till nine o'clock, one in the interior of the male prison, and the other in the exterior. These are relieved by two others who remain on duty until ten, after which there is only one guard who patrols the exterior of the prison.

I submit that the clock should be pegged half-hourly, and as the responsibility of the night-watch is too much divided, that it should be performed by fewer officers. Lock-up takes place at 8, P.M., in summer, and at dusk in winter; and unlock at 6, A.M., in the former season, and at daylight in the latter. The Governor or head turnkey assists at the lockings, and each class is unlocked in the morning by the turnkey in charge of it. All the keys of the prison are given up to the Governor at twenty minutes past 10, P.M., and kept in his bedroom during the night. The cell keys, however, should be taken by him at lock-up. In addition to these precautions for the safe keeping of the prisoners a superior officer goes round the prison finally at ten o'clock, and challenges them, and the late Governor is said to have visited the gaol at unexpected hours of the night sixty-three times during this year.

Prisoners whose sentences do not exceed a month are not allowed to see their friends, but those sentenced to more than that period may receive one visit a month during imprisonment. Untried prisoners and pauper debtors can be visited on three days in the week, and all visits are permitted under the authority of a member of the Board or the Local Inspector. Whenever the gaol is being remodelled as proposed I would suggest that a suitable place for visitors to prisoners be put up, for the present arrangements in this respect are very imperfect. All visitors to prisoners are now searched before being admitted.

Visitors.

I would recommend eave gutters to be put up round the buildings, and the rain water utilized for washing purposes, as at present the drip from the slates adds very much to the cold and dampness of the gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	211½	54	Shirts, . . .	146 -	Shifts, . . .	33 11
Sheets, pairs of,	176½	22½	Jackets, . . .	81 20	Jackets, . . .	30 -
Rugs, . . .	137 -	-	Vests, . . .	121 20	Petticoats, . . .	30 -
Hammocks or Cots, 160	-	-	Trowsers, . . .	85 20	Aprons, . . .	34 -
Bedticks, . . .	158 87	-	Caps, . . .	49 20	Neckerchiefs, . . .	45 5
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	73 -	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	39 -

The stock of clothing both in store and in use, at the time of my inspection, was sufficient and generally good. Throughout the male prison the bedding was clean and in good repair, but I observed that some of the blankets in the female prison were worn and thin. The sheeting in latter prison is changed weekly, and in the former fortnightly; but I was informed

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that prisoners on coming in do not always get clean sheets. As there are grave objections to one individual using the sheets of another I submit that every prisoner coming in should get clean sheets.

The head turnkey keeps the general store of clothing, and is responsible to the Local Inspector and Governor. The reception warder has charge of the male clothing in use, and dresses all these prisoners as they come in; the matron is responsible for all the female clothing. I am informed that the Local Inspector and Governor take stock of all bedding and clothing once in three months, so that a careful check is now observed of all prison property. Although socks and stockings are not mentioned in the statute as part of prison dress, yet as "suitable dress" is ordered for females, and having regard to the health and comfort of the prisoners generally I submit that these articles should be provided.

All the clothing except shoes is made in the prison, but as one of the warders is a shoemaker, and four prisoners of this trade were confined here during the year, I think more advantage should have been taken of their labour, and that others should have been instructed in this trade while in gaol.

All the materials for clothing, hedding, &c., are obtained by yearly contract, sanctioned by the Board.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority,	2	—	1	—
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells,	—	—	9	—
Stoppage of Diet,	28	6	7	1
Total,	30	6	17	1

Punish-
ments.

The punishments inflicted here during this year were but few, and only in the case of one male was it found necessary to have recourse to magisterial authority for the punishment of an obstreperous prisoner.

A solitary cell is now provided in each prison, but as they are not heated or furnished with bells prisoners are removed from them into their own cells at night. These requirements should certainly be provided, and are directed by statute, for refractory prisoners receive very little benefit from merely being shut up during the day time, and allowed to return to their beds at night. An instance of the want of proper refractory cells was brought to my notice at the time of my visit. A female prisoner, M. C., was giving a great deal of trouble, and had been 131 times in gaol, but could not be brought to proper subjection, owing, I believe, to the want of suitable punishment cells.

Employment on day of Inspection.

<i>Hard Labour.</i>				M.	F.
Treadmill,	.	.	.	11	—
Bonemill,	.	.	.	2	—
Picking oakum,	.	.	.	7	—
Cooking,	.	.	.	—	3
Total,	.	.	.	20	3
<i>Industrial Labour.</i>				M.	F.
Matmaking,	.	.	.	2	—
Needlework,	.	.	.	—	10
Total,	.	.	.	2	10

Summary.

	M.	F.	SOUTH DISTRICT. Galway County and Town Gaol.
Hard labour,	20	3	
Industrial labour,	2	10	
Sick,	1	1	
Unemployed,	—	2	
Debtors (unemployed),	3	1	
Other classes of Prisoners, viz.—Hospital attendant,	—	1	
Total in custody,	26	18	

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1869, . £24 3s. 2d. | 1870, . £27 17s. 11d. | 1871, . £43 9s. 4d.

Hard labour is enforced by means of the tread-wheel, which is utilized for crushing bones; male prisoners are employed at this labour daily for four hours and three-quarters in winter, and eight hours and three-quarters in summer, but they are only on the mill absolutely for about half these periods, each prisoner being relieved every quarter of an hour. During the periods of relief they should be employed at oakum picking, and those intervals should not be as long as at present.

Industrial labour for males consists of mat-making, tailoring, repairing shoes, and tinning. Two of the cells in the male prison, and some of those in the uninhabited block are used as workshops, where prisoners are separately employed; but with the large accommodation there is in this gaol prisoners should always be employed in separation.

Very little industry is carried on in the female prison, needlework and washing being almost the sole employments for prisoners of this sex, and no distinction is made between those sentenced to hard labour and those not so sentenced. It is clearly the duty of the Board to direct that the sentence of the law be carried out as far as possible. I would therefore submit that all women sentenced to hard labour be compelled to pick a given quantity of oakum daily in addition to their ordinary occupations, and indeed a greater amount of industry should be exacted from all prisoners of this sex.

In the city of Limerick gaol, under the able supervision of the matron, much profit is derived from quilting and other industries, but here little or no labour is obtained from females further than ordinary prison duties. It is, therefore, not astonishing that repetition in crime, as already referred to, is so prevalent. I find also that male prisoners are allowed to soak the oakum previously to picking it, so that there is little or no punishment in such labour. This should not be permitted, and a fixed quantity should be picked by each prisoner. As I have already pointed out in regard to females a difference should be made in the quantity performed by those sentenced to hard labour and those not so sentenced.

The profits derived from the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, though still very small, have somewhat increased during 1871 and 1872 as compared with the two previous years. And if gas were introduced into cells and the separate system more fully carried out these profits, under an efficient Governor and Matron, would continue to increase. At present the amount realized little more than covers the average annual cost of one prisoner.

As has been previously pointed out by my colleague and myself no School regular secular instruction is carried on here. I must, therefore, repeat that provision should be made in both prisons "for the instruction of

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every poor prisoner in reading and writing," as required by the 106th section of the Prisons Act, as well as the by-laws of the prison which direct "the attention of the Chaplains to the education of the prisoners in the different schools."

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 7d.; ditto, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 5½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s. 6d.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s.; meat, per lb., 7d.; new milk, per gallon, 6½d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 6d.; coal, per ton, £1 4s. 6d.; turf, per statute box, 1s. 3½d.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 2d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7s.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 17s. 4d.

Diet.

The provisions, samples of which I saw, appeared good, and are generally reported on favourably by the Chaplains. An additional proof of their excellence is that none of the prisoners in custody preferred any complaints in regard to their diet. The legally prescribed dietary scale is, I am informed, strictly adhered to.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1869, . 3-11d. | 1870, . 4-01d. | 1871, . 3-6ed.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1869, . £1,703 9s. 4d. | 1870, . £1,956 0s. 7d. | 1871, . £2,398 2s. 8d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1869, . £1,184 1s. 5d. | 1870, . £1,326 3s. 9d. | 1871, . £1,172 18s. 0d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1869, . £36 17s. 3-52d. | 1870, . £38 18s. 7-2d. | 1871, . £39 2s. 6-7d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners for the last three years.

1869, . £0 13s. 0d. | 1870, . £15 6s. 0d. | 1871, . £6 14s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for Naval Prisoners for the last three years.

1869, . £1 18s. 0d. | 1870, . £5 7s. 0d. | 1871, . £1 3s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise Prisoners for the last three years.

1869, . £18 1s. 1½d. | 1870, . £18 12s. 8d. | 1871, . £11 16s. 7d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the Maintenance, &c., of Certain Classes of Prisoners.

1869, . £108 12s. 8d. | 1870, . £99 5s. 0d. | 1871, . £116 1s. 8d.

Expendi-
ture.

The total expenses of the gaol in 1871 amounted to £2,441 12s., and the cost of officers, included in this sum, came to £1,172 18s. 9d., or within £295 14s. 6d. of the total expenses of the gaol, exclusive of that charge.

The daily average number of prisoners for that year was about 58, but the number of discipline officers is 13, or 1 officer to less than every 5 prisoners, so that the average cost of each prisoner for the year 1871 came to £39 2s. 6d. In comparison with some other gaols, and considering the faulty construction of this building, this charge does not appear very excessive, but at the same time if the prison were adapted to the requirements of the age, with proper means for carrying out discipline,

order, and remunerative labour, I have little doubt that the gaol could be worked with fewer officers, and at much less cost to the ratepayers.

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Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
Captain T. C. Lambert, Local Inspector,	130	0	0	Turnkeys.	Thos. Hogan, Weaver,	45	0	0
Rev. John D'Arcy, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0		Park, Smith, Hosp. Asst.,	30	0	0
Rev. John Greaven, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	0		Martin M'Cormack,	40	0	0
James V. Browne, Surgeon,	74	0	0		Wm. Humphreys, Shoemaker,	40	0	0
Peter Duggan, Clerk,	40	0	0		Thomas Hession,	40	0	0
					Park, Coen, matmaker,	40	0	0
					John Madden,	40	0	0
					Thomas Kelly,	40	0	0
					Margaret Foy, Matron,	30	0	0
					Mary Hogan, Assistant Matron,	25	0	0
Walter J. Joyce, Governor,	300	0	0		Catherine Hogan, Hospital Nurse,	12	0	0
Charles Ford, Head Turnkey,	55	0	0					

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Denis Kelly, Turnkey, appointed Bridewell-keeper, Longbrea. Thomas Kelly appointed Turnkey 29th January, 1872. Pierce Joyce, jun., esq., Governor resigned; Walter J. Joyce, esq., appointed Governor 30th November, 1872.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Margaret Foy, matron; Catherine Hogan, hospital nurse.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec, 1871.	From 1st Jan, 1872, to day of inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met for the discharge of business,	16	16
Local Inspector, to Gaol,	165	165
Ditto, to each Bridewell,	4	4
Chaplain, Established Church,	168	175
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	196	207
Surgeon,	210	135

At the time of my visit the Governor, Mr. Walter Joyce, had been Governor. lately appointed, and had only just entered on office. He succeeded his brother in this appointment, who, as I have already stated, with the assistance of the Local Inspector, effected many reforms in the prison. I trust that the newly appointed Governor, who must be entirely inexperienced in prison affairs, will endeavour to attain a knowledge of the many important and onerous duties connected with his office.

Hospitals.

	1869.		1870.		1871.		1872, (to day of inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	48	31	47	38	47	31	23	24
Average daily No. in hospital,	4.35	1.69	3.61	1.76	3.13	1.63	1.05	1.06
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	37	31	48	27	89	57	44	50
No. of deaths in the gaol,	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Cost of medicine,	£2 14s. 0d.		£17 6s. 8d.		£7 5s. 2d.		-	-
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer,	£4 16s. 2d.		£10 5s. 4d.		£3 10s. 9d.		-	-

2 C

SOUTH
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Hospital.

No alteration has been made in the hospital since my last visit. Communication still exists between the male and female sections, which I again submit permits of gross irregularities. There is only one entrance to both sections, and the wards are connected both above and below. Seven beds are provided in each of the lower wards, but as the upper ones are not required they are not furnished. There is no water-closet inside the hospital, but one is provided in each yard, as also a movable tin bath which is sufficient for both hospitals. I submit that a water-closet should certainly be put up in each section.

An hospital nurse and a warder sleep in the hospital, though the duties of the latter are not confined to this department. Notwithstanding that the daily average number of prisoners in hospital in 1871 was only 1 male and 1 female, I find that a female prisoner is still constantly employed in the hospital. This I consider is as a rule very unnecessary and subversive of discipline, for the matron having no other duties to perform, should be able to attend to the sick, and keep this department in order. I am also informed that the prisoner warder receives extra diet, owing to her assisting the matron, which is altogether illegal, and should not be permitted by the Board.

The medicines are procured from Dublin as required; they are compounded within the prison by the medical officer, and cost in 1871, £7 5s. 2d. The cost for extra diet in the same year, ordered by the Medical Officer, was £3 10s. 9d.

Books and
Journals.

The books of finance and the registries are carefully and regularly kept by the clerk, and are now chiefly of the prescribed forms. The new Governor is, I am informed, determined to overlook and check all these books daily, and I would recommend their being also supervised by the Local Inspector.

The general visitors' book should be more carefully kept.

The journal of the Local Inspector was fairly written up, but I should be glad if it contained more information regarding the performance of his several duties.

The Chaplains' Journals are very meagre, and I was surprised to find that the duly appointed Protestant Chaplain was only four times in the prison in 1872 previous to my inspection. His duties are generally performed by another gentleman, who is not appointed under the provisions of the 11th section 19 & 20 Vic. cap. 68. I must therefore again beg that the attention of the Chaplains be directed to the 69th section of the Prisons Act (where their statutable duties are clearly defined), as well as to the by-laws of the prison. I understand that the Protestant Chaplain is no longer the rector of the parish. If this be so, he should not be permitted to hold the chaplaincy of the gaol, the duties of which he so seldom performs.

The Surgeon's journal is now more fully kept, but I find that he occasionally orders tobacco to prisoners. This indulgence is strictly prohibited by the 12th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act, and I therefore submit that if the Doctor considers it necessary for the health of a prisoner he should prescribe the daily amount required, and his orders should be renewed weekly, as in the case of extra diet. No prisoner should be permitted to use tobacco except in the hospital yard.

The Governor having so recently been appointed his journal was necessarily not very full, but I trust that he will see the importance of complying with the statute and by-laws in regard to his journal.

The punishment book is carefully kept by the Governor, who should record each punishment inflicted by his authority at the time that he awards it.

Board of Superintendence.

Robert Bodkin, esq., D.L.	James O'Hara, esq., D.L.	George Morris, esq.
Sir Thos. J. Burke, bart., D.L.	Major John A. Daly, D.L.	R. R. L. Ashy, esq.
Hector Joyce, esq., D.L.	John W. H. Lambert, esq.	Walter Shaw Taylor, esq.
Captain J. W. Lynch, D.L.	Walter P. Lambert, esq.	Christn. T. Redington, esq.

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The Board meets on the last Saturday in the month for the discharge of business, and had assembled sixteen times this year prior to my visit. The salaries of superior officers and contractors' accounts are settled quarterly by cheques signed by three members of the Board. The subordinate officers are paid monthly. A committee of the Grand Jury is appointed at assize time for the purpose of auditing the halfyearly accounts.

I regret that I was unable, through illness, to visit all the bridewells of the county, but my colleague kindly inspected Gort, Clifden, and Oughterard for me. I attach my own tabular reports on Ballinasloe and Tuam; also my colleague's on Gort, Clifden, and Oughterard, together with the Local Inspector's last quarterly report on the three remaining bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Bridewells.

	Ballinasloe.	
	P.	M.
No. of Commitments in past year, .	74	31
Of whom were Drunkards, .	55	13
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding Inspection, .	21	8
Of whom were Drunkards, .	9	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	—	
Commitments, whether regular?	Regular.	
Registry,	Regular.	
Repairs and Order,	Good.	
Security,	Down pipe in male yard very insecure.	
Accommodation,	Four cells for males and three for females.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good, clean, and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied?	By pump in yard.	
Sewerage,	None; privies are cleaned out from the back.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean, dry, and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	4½d. for males, and 3d. for females.	
Salary of Keeper,	£24 12s.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment?	Is courthouse-keeper at £8, and has fuel and candles.	
Statutable Inspection,	—	
Remarks,	—	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

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Bridewell.

	Children.		Gent.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year,	24	5	21	4
Of whom were Drunkards,	8	—	5	2
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding Inspection,	27	3	3	1
Of whom were Drunkards,	9	2	—	—
Petty Sessions and Commitments, how often?	—		—	
Commitments, whether regular?	Regular.		Appear regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Lately painted, and in good order and repair, except the leakage from roof in keeper's apartments continues.		In fair repair and order, but damp.	
Security,	Same.		Same as heretofore.	
Accommodation,	Four cells and a day-room for each sex; one large cell with 5 beds.		Three cells above on each side; 2 cells and day-room below on each side, but no beds in the cells.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient.		Sufficient in the upper cells and of a good description.	
Water, how supplied? . .	None, except from the roof.		By pump in front with cocks into the yards.	
Sewerage,	Very good.		Same as heretofore.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and dry, but small opening at window for each cell which has no glass, only a straw pad in wet weather.		Clean, but damp.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	4½d. per day.		Males, 4½d.; females, 3½d.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£23 12s.		£32 12s.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	—		£8 for keeping courthouse.	
Statutable Inspection, .	—		2nd September, 1872.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in charge at time of visit—one had gone in morning to Roundstone.		One male deserter in charge.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

	Oughterard.		Team.		SOUTH DISTRICT. Galway County and Town. Bridewells.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of Committed in past year,	25	—	140	64	
Of whom were Drunkards,	1	—	21	28	
No. of Committed in the quarter preceding Inspection,	5	6	28	4	
Of whom were Drunkards,	—	—	6	1	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	—		—		
Committed, whether regular?	Regular.		Some illegal.		
Registry,	Well kept.		Regular.		
Repairs and Order,	Roof in fair repair and order, but painting of woodwork much required; the wooden doors and sills of windows unsound.		Good.		
Security,	Fair.		Fair, with care.		
Accommodation,	No change since last inspection.		Sufficient.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.		
Water, how supplied?	None on premises.		By pump—not in good repair.		
Sewerage,	No change.		None—a cesspool.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean, but very damp in wet weather.		Clean, but damp and ill-ventilated.		
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	4½d. per day.		5d. per head.		
Salary of Keeper,	£24 12s.		£24 12s.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	As for keeping courthouse.		Is courthouse-keeper, and has fuel and light.		
Statutable Inspection,	—		—		
Remarks,	No prisoner in charge.		A male and female prisoner in custody; no fire in day-rooms and the weather very cold; keeper says the contractor has neglected to supply the turf.		

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

SOUTH
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Bridewells.

	Eyecourt.		Longhrea.		Portumna.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year,	9	1	117	30	17	2
Of whom were Drunkards,	3	2	59	12	6	1
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding Inspection,	4	—	39	9	5	4
Of whom were Drunkards,	—	—	9	6	—	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly.		Weekly.		Fortnightly.	
Commitments, whether regular?	Regular.		Regular.		Regular.	
Registry,	Regular.		Regular.		Regular.	
Repairs and Order,	Good.		Good.		Good.	
Security,	Good.		Good.		Good.	
Accommodation,	Two day-rooms and four cells.		Two day-rooms and seven cells.		Two day-rooms and seven cells.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good.		Good.		Good.	
Water, how supplied? . .	None on premises.		By pump.		By pump.	
Sewerage,	Good.		Good.		Good.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Good.		—		Good.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	4½d. per day.		4½d. per day.		3½d. per day.	
Salary of Keeper,	£24 12s.		£33 12s.		£14 12s.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment?	Is parish clerk.		Is Court-keeper.		Is Court-keeper.	
Statutable Inspection, . .	—		—		—	
Remarks,	—		—		—	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

KERRY COUNTY GAOL, AT TRALEE.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 16TH AUGUST, 1873.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Kerry County Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	5	3	8	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ further Examination, . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment,	7	1	8	1	—	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . .	26	—	26	2	—	2
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
In default of Bail,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, .	5	—	5	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	11	1	12	—	—	—
Vagrants,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Drunkards,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	59	7	66	3	—	3

Sixty-six formed the total number in custody at the above date, of whom 23 had been disposed of summarily, 34 at quarter sessions or assizes, 8 were debtors, and 2 untried.

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In Custody on the day of Inspection.				From 1st January to day of Inspection.				Number in Custody during the year, denoting the Number of times each had been Committed in any year.	
	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Convicted at Quarter Sessions, . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
" Summarily,	—	—	1	—	2	—	13	1	33	2
Committed for Trial,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Total,	—	—	2	—	2	—	14	1	36	3
Committed once,	—	—	2	—	2	—	11	1	28	3
" twice,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
" thrice,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Number sent to Reformatories, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
Included in the preceding— Workhouse Offenders,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—

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Juveniles.

Seventeen juveniles were imprisoned here this year previous to my visit, of whom 2 were committed twice. The separation in this class is by no means as good as it should be, though the Governor endeavours to keep them apart as much as possible; but the arrangements of the prison are so defective that it is not easy. More care should be taken to keep female juveniles apart from adult prisoners, as it is most important that they should not be allowed to associate at any time with hardened and depraved women. All but 5 of the 16 male juveniles committed here this year had both parents living, and none were sent to reformatories. One boy was ordered to receive ten lashes of a birch rod, a punishment, which, I believe, would have a most salutary effect on male juveniles if more frequently administered, instead of committing them to an associated prison like this for lengthened periods, where their morals are not likely to be much improved. I find that several male juveniles have been sent here from Kenmare and Dingle. If it were legal, I consider that it would be far more humane to have these youths kept in the bridewells for a day or two, and a sound whipping given to them.

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	43	8	1871,	33	13
1870,	43	9	1872 (day of Inspection),	59	7

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1872.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	3	2	1872 (up to and including		
1870,	3	2	day of Inspection),	3	2
1871,	3	2	Day of Inspection,	1	—

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872 (up to the day of Inspection).		In custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing date in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	3	—	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Manslaughter,	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Infanticide,	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Rape, and other carnal offences, . .	3	—	2	—	3	—	2	—	1	—
Common assaults,	90	15	107	14	73	18	15	1	7	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm, Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	11	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Other assaults,	43	2	46	5	43	3	9	—	5	1
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., . .	2	—	5	—	15	—	3	—	2	—
Robbery,	—	—	5	1	3	—	—	—	1	1
Taking and holding forcible pos- session,	5	—	4	—	2	1	2	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larceny,	4	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Receiving stolen goods,	25	9	23	30	16	9	3	1	4	7
	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

Number of Commitments, &c.—continued.

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Offences	1870.		1871.		1872 (up to the day of Inspection)		In custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing date in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Embezzlement,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Obtaining money by false pretences,	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	—	2	1	1	—	2	—	—	—
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other malicious offences against property,	1	—	3	—	10	5	—	—	—	—
Offences against the currency,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	23	—	7	—	25	—	7	—	—	—
Military offences,	1	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	1	—
Naval offences,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	7	11	7	8	2	1	—	—	—	—
Revenue offences,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences—										
Against the person,	3	1	2	3	3	—	2	—	—	1
Against property with violence,	3	2	3	1	2	—	1	—	1	—
Against property without violence,	12	6	15	—	6	2	2	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	16	7	13	18	11	9	—	—	—	—
Having a dog not licensed,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breach of contract,	2	1	7	1	4	—	—	—	—	—
Workhouse offences,	5	5	3	—	4	1	—	—	—	—
Breach of Sabbath,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neglecting to register birth of child,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Having arms in a proclaimed district,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Detained as a witness,	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total criminal class,	267	60	279	95	237	53	52	2	27	12
Vagrancy,	5	3	4	—	3	2	1	1	—	1
Drunkenness,	150	68	151	79	81	70	—	1	1	—
Debt,	10	2	9	1	9	2	5	3	5	1
Remanded for further examination,	18	2	23	8	5	—	1	—	—	—
Total,	450	135	466	183	335	127	59	7	33	14

CLASSES.

From 1st Jan. to
31st Dec, 1871.

From 1st Jan., 1872,
to day of Inspection.

	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	9	1	9	2
Criminals,	302	103	242	53
Vagrants,	4	—	3	2
Drunkards,	151	79	81	70
Total,	466	183	335	127

Two males and 1 female were committed here this year charged with *Commit-*
conspiring to take life, and 2 males and 2 females for infanticide. These *males.*
were the most serious charges against life preferred against any prisoner
up to my inspection in 1872. I regret, however, to observe a marked
increase in the number of commitments for assaults of all kinds; as com-
pared with the two previous years, this offence and that of drunkenness,
appears to be on the increase amongst the females. For the seven
and a half months previous to my inspection, the total numbers com-
mitted here were 335 males and 127 females, against 466 males and
183 females during the whole of 1871. It will therefore be seen that

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for the expired portion of this year the numbers are larger in proportion than last.

The commitments of the criminal class alone in 1871 were 302 of males and 103 of females, but in the seven and a half months of this year they numbered 242 and 53 respectively. The commitments of female drunkards in 1871 were 79, but up to my inspection this year they numbered as many as 70.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and number of times each had been Committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.				From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.	
Committed—				M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year,	.	.	.	302	78	233	48
Twice	"	.	.	36	11	23	5
Thrice	"	.	.	7	4	6	7
4 times	"	.	.	3	2	2	4
5 "	"	.	.	1	2	1	2
6 "	"	.	.	6	—	2	—
8 "	"	.	.	—	1	1	—
9 "	"	.	.	1	2	—	1
11 "	"	.	.	—	—	—	1
13 "	"	.	.	—	2	—	—
Total,				358	102	262	68
Number of above committed for first time,				213	56	154	38

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), Committed in the year 1871, and to the day of Inspection in 1872, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.				From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.	
Committed—				M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	.	.	.	203	50	146	34
Twice,	.	.	.	72	19	43	7
Thrice,	.	.	.	35	5	27	3
4 times,	.	.	.	16	10	16	1
5 "	.	.	.	8	1	8	4
6 "	.	.	.	7	—	9	1
7 to 11 "	.	.	.	7	4	6	5
12 to 16 "	.	.	.	3	6	2	4
17 to 20 "	.	.	.	2	2	2	4
21 to 30 "	.	.	.	3	1	3	1
31 to 40 "	.	.	.	—	3	—	2
41 to 50 "	.	.	.	—	—	—	1
71 to 80 "	.	.	.	—	1	—	—
81 to 90 "	.	.	.	—	—	—	1
Total Number of Individuals committed,				356	102	262	68
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing,				813	514	665	485

Two females were committed here as often as 13 times in 1871, and I regret to find that the table dealing with the number of times that individual prisoners were committed here in the last two years does not show any diminution in crime on the part of the habitual offenders of this district. One female, who was in custody this year, had been committed between 81 and 90 times. In order to show how often this gaol is frequented by a small number of individuals, I would point out that in 1871 356 males committed here were known to have been in prison 813 times, and of the 102 females who were committed here in that year their

commitments numbered 514, thus showing how little the punishment inflicted on prisoners in such an ill constructed gaol as this affects them for good.

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Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.			From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody, .	37.33	13.99	—	41.93	10.6	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	73		9th Nov.	67		29th March.
Lowest ditto, .	37		16th April.	41		6th May.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	57		9th Nov.	55		31st July.
Ditto, of females,	23		30th Sept.	19		30th June.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	25		29th Aug.	33		7th May.
Ditto, of females,	6		1st Jan.	4		14th Aug.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1872.

20th September, 1865,	75	10th September, 1868,	62
25th February, 1866,	64	9th September, 1870,	71
2nd February, 1867,	66	9th November, 1871,	73
14th January, 1868,	73	29th March, 1872,	67

The daily average number of prisoners in custody here during 1871 was 57 males and 13 females, in 1872 it was about 42 males and 10 females.

Five master and 3 pauper debtors were in custody at the above date. Debtors. One of these was a police pensioner, to whom I referred in my report of 1870, and who has been here ever since, at an average cost of about £40 a year to the county. But as the long proposed alteration in the law in regard to debtors has now taken place, I am in hopes that our county prisons will soon cease to be encumbered by prisoners of this class.

The male debtors' quarters were properly arranged, and the statutable classification duly observed.

Accommodation.

M.	F.	M.	F.
Wards,	6 2	Bakery,	1 -
Yards,	6 2	Store Rooms,	2 1
Day Rooms,	5 4	Laundry,	- 1
Solitary Cells,	2 1	Drying Room,	- 1
Single Cells not less in size than 452 cubic feet,	79 15	Lavatories,	2 1
Sleeping Rooms,	4 2	Baths, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,	2 1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	5 2	Water-closets,	8 3
Hospital Rooms,	4 1	Fumigating Apparatus,	1 1
Chapel,	One.	Reception Rooms,	1 1
School Rooms,	1 1	Pump,	1 -
Workshops,	6 -	Tread-wheel,	1 -
Workshops,	18 -	Capstan Mill,	1 -
Kitchen,	1 -	Tell-tale Clocks,	2 -

Some improvement has been made with regard to reception class since my last visit. Reception. A bath is provided here in which all prisoners are now washed, and five cells in the ordinary male, and two in the female prison, are set apart for the reception, where prisoners are kept until inspected

- South District.** by the doctor, and passed by him into "their proper ward." They are bathed once a week during imprisonment, but not on coming into gaol until seen by the doctor. Two baths are supplied in the male and one in the female prison. I am still of opinion that the bathing and dressing of the male prisoners would be more conveniently carried out close to the kitchen, as suggested in my last report; and that all healthy prisoners should be bathed at once on entering the gaol. In case that they object on score of illness, or that they are suspected of being ill, the doctor should be sent for immediately.
- Baths.**
- Lavatories.** There are no regular lavatories provided, so that male prisoners are compelled to wash in the yards, and the females in the bath-room.
- Heating, Gas, and Waterclosets.** The cells are all flagged, and are not heated or supplied with bells or gas. There is no water-closet within doors, except in the hospital, but privies are provided in all the yards, and are in good order. The sewerage is said to be effective, and is emptied into a cesspool outside the gaol, the overflow from which runs into the main sewer of the town. All the sewers can be flushed from the cistern over the prison.
- Water.** Water is provided from a good well outside the gaol, and is pumped into two tanks by means of a force pump, and conducted thence in abundance to all parts of the prison. The men who work the pump are now properly supervised, and are relieved every two hours during the day.
- Kitchen.** The kitchen is fitted with a good steam boiler by which the food is cooked, and the water for the laundry and drying-room heated. It also supplies steam to the apparatus in which prisoners' dirty clothes are purified, and heats the water for the supply of a bath that is close to it, but this bath is seldom used. The cook is now locked into the kitchen; but I regret that my suggestion as to the propriety of turning the kitchen into the female department has not been adopted yet, for culinary duties are much better performed by female than male prisoners, and by this arrangement the time of one male prisoner, at least throughout the year, is turned to greater advantage. I therefore trust that in the proposed alteration of the gaol the kitchen will be placed in the female prison.
- Laundry.** No change has lately been made in the laundry. It is provided with six washing troughs with hot and cold water laid on, a washing and mangling machine, and a good drying-room. The cleanliness and order of this department, as well as of the whole of the female prison, reflects much credit on the matron.
- Chapel.** The arrangements of the chapel are the same as at my last visit, and is only used for Roman Catholic worship. A gauze curtain intercepts the view between male and female prisoners. When there are Protestants in custody they are assembled in the Boardroom for Divine service.
- Fumigator.** Prisoners clothes are purified by means of the steam apparatus already referred to, but, as a rule, only things that are supposed to be dirty are subjected to this process. As steaming is said not to be effective for the destruction of vermin, I should recommend an ordinary and inexpensive fumigator to be provided to each prison, and submit that the clothing of all prisoners should be fumigated before being put away, so as to prevent the introduction of infection or vermin into the prison.
- There are two tell-tale clocks placed in opposite angles of the insulating area, and are well protected from being tampered with. The Governor,

who keeps the keys, takes the markings daily, and enters them in the Morning State Book—the Lockings Book and in his own journal. The clocks are pegged by the night watchman in the summer, from 9 P.M. to 6 A.M., and in winter from 8 P.M. to 7 A.M.

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The duty of the night watch is taken alternately by a turnkey and a night watchman during the hours above mentioned, for two hours during the night. They patrol between the building and the boundary wall, but there is no watch in the interior of the prison; and as no officer goes round the cells after lock-up, there is plenty of time and opportunity for prisoners so inclined to communicate with one another during the many hours they are shut up without immediate supervision or employment.

Night Watch.

In summer lock-up takes place at 6 P.M., and unlock at 6.30 A.M., and in winter at 4.30 P.M. and 7 A.M. respectively, and the Governor or Deputy tests every lock as the class-warder shuts the prisoner in his cell. The keys of the cells in the male prison, and those of the extern gates, are taken up by the Governor at 8 P.M. in winter and 9 in summer, and are kept in his bedroom during the night. I trust that as soon as the gaol is re-organized that prisoners will not be locked up in darkness and idleness for such a number of hours as is now the case—unlock in summer should not be later than 5 A.M., and 6 in winter, so that prisoners may be fully employed while in gaol, and their labour turned to advantage. When gas is introduced into the cells, they should also be employed up to 8 o'clock in the evening.

Gas is only at present supplied to the entrance gate, to the office, to Gas, the central hall, and to the insulating area.

The photography is performed by the Governor, the apparatus and the chemicals being supplied by the Board. In addition to those who are necessarily photographed under "The Crimes Prevention Act," the Governor frequently takes likenesses of prisoners suspected of being old offenders, by which means he has ascertained previous convictions in other districts against many who have been committed here. This is found to be an excellent system for bringing tramps and habitual offenders to justice, and should be carefully carried out in all gaols.

Photography.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.			
In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.		
Blankets, pairs of,	163	39	Shirts,	24	Shifts,	5	27
Sheets, pairs of,	104	25	Jackets,	44	Jackets,	5	28
Bed-ticks,	104	61	Vests,	44	Petticoats,	10	26
Bedsteads,	116	51	Trowsers,	44	Aprons,	7	-
			Caps,	44	Neckercloths,	5	13
			Stockings or socks, pairs of,	44	Caps,	14	43
			Knitting.		Stockings, pairs of,	6	3
			Shoes, slippers, & clogs, pairs of,	44	Shoes, slippers, & clogs, pairs of,	3	6

The stock of clothing and bedding both in use and in store at the time of my inspection was generally good and sufficient, though some of the sheets and blankets in use were worn; but I was informed that extra ones are given in cold weather.

The bedding and clothing were clean, and I was told that all sheets are changed once a fortnight, and oftener if necessary, and that every female on being committed receives clean sheets. This rule should be followed also in the male prison, as it is not right to compel any prisoners to sleep in sheets that have already been in use.

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I am bound to remark that both the bedding and clothing in the female section appeared cleaner than that in the male.

At the time of my visit stockings and socks were being knitted for the use of the prisoners, as recommended by Inspectors-General. Prisoners' own clothing is carefully labelled and put away; but I suggested an improved system in this particular, which the Governor said he would adopt. The store of female clothing is neatly kept by the matron, who is responsible to the Governor, and this latter officer takes stock three times a year of all prison property. The list is then submitted to the Local Inspector, although he does not himself go through the stock. As this department is especially under his control, I do not think that any prison property should be cast without its first being submitted to this officer. All the clothing, the sheeting and ticking is made up by prison labour, and appears well and carefully done.

Visitors.

Visitors to prisoners are admitted by order of the Local Inspector and a member of the Board, to the untried and pauper debtors twice a week, to master debtors daily till dark. No special period is laid down for convicted prisoners to receive visits, so that their friends come whenever they can get an order from the Local Inspector or a member of the Board. The place for visitors is at the gateway, there being an interval of about twelve yards between the prisoner and his friend. I am decidedly of opinion that convicted prisoners should not be allowed the privilege of such frequent visits, as the exclusion of friends is a part of the punishment consequent on imprisonment, and is found to be most beneficial to the ordinary run of prisoners. I would therefore again recommend for adoption in this prison the rules now in force in Londonderry gaol, with regard to visitors to prisoners.

Prisoners sentenced to Whipping by order of Court.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Whipping,	2	—	1	—

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells,	12	17	24	7
Stoppage of Diet,	—	—	8	9
Other Punishments	2	—	4	—
Total,	14	17	36	16

Punish-
ment

The punishments here during this and last year were all administered under the authority of the Governor, it not having been necessary in any case to call in magisterial authority.

Two solitary cells for males and 1 for females are provided; but I submit that the windows should be darkened and secured by a shutter. A wooden bed is provided in the male cells, and a blanket given at night to prisoners in confinement here—females are permitted to have their bedding while in solitary. I am told that lately the bedding has been supplied to all prisoners in solitary confinement, and that it has not had nearly so much effect as when they received no bedding. By the above returns it appears that the numbers of prisoners who were punished for prison offences in 1871 were 14 males and 17 females; but in the seven and a half months of this year they numbered respectively 36 and 16, the bedding being given in the latter year to the males.

The punishment cells are not furnished with bells nor heating, and the

floors are flagged. As it is contrary to the provisions of 34th Vic., cap. 44, to confine any person in solitary without means of communication with a prison officer, I hope that before long proper punishment cells will be provided here.

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Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

	M.	F.
Stone-breaking and pumping water, &c.,	34	—
Minding two patients, lunatics, in the hospital,	4	—
Cleaning gaol, &c.,	2	—
Unemployed,	1	—
Debtors,	5	3
Sick in hospital,	3	—
Total,	49	3

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Matmaking,	2	—	Tinker,	1	—
Baking and cooking,	1	—	Pafofer,	1	—
Tailoring,	2	—	Laundry,	—	4
Shoemaking,	2	—	Total,	10	4
Smithwork,	1	—			

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	40	—
Industrial labour,	10	4
Sick,	3	—
Unemployed,	1	—
Debtors (unemployed),	5	3
Total in custody,	59	7

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1869, £24 6s. 9d. | 1870, £22 1s. 9d. | 1871, £31 9s. 0½d.

Hard labour is carried on for two hours daily by means of the tread-wheel, on which sixteen men work at a time in separate divisions, being eight minutes on and four off. But the wheel is turned to no profitable account, and should, in my opinion, be attached to the pumps. All male prisoners are also employed at the capstan mill for one hour daily (by which the corn for the use of the prison is ground).

The industrial labour for males consists chiefly of stone-breaking, mat-making, tailoring, and shoemaking, besides which smiths, tinkers, and painters are employed at their trades when in custody. Eighteen separate stone-breaking sheds are provided, in addition to work cells, where prisoners are employed at their different trades and handicrafts. The stones for breaking are procured from a quarry within the prison grounds, and are brought within the inner walls in order to be broken.

Females are employed at washing, sewing, spinning, and knitting, but no distinction is made between those sentenced to hard labour and those not so sentenced. I drew attention to this subject in my last report, and would again suggest that oakum-picking be established here. Old rope could, I have no doubt, be easily procured in this town, and re-sold as picked oakum at a considerable profit. If this labour be introduced, I would recommend that all hard labour prisoners be required to perform a given quantity of it daily, in addition to their other labour.

I find that the profits derived from the produce of prison labour disposed of outside the gaol in 1871, though somewhat increased as compared with the two previous years, was still very limited. I trust, though,

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that when the contemplated improvements of the prison have been carried out, that prisoners will be more fully employed than at present, and that consequently the produce of their labour will be very much augmented.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.	
	N.	F.	N.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	70	13	44	11
Average daily number of pupils,	7.1	2.3	7.4	2.32
Number of days on which school was held,	239	255	163	168

School-hours.—Males—10 to 12 noon; Females—10 to 11½ A.M.

School.

A schoolroom is provided in each prison, and are divided by means of separate stalls. The females are taught for an hour and a half daily by the matron, and the males for two hours by one of the warders: half an hour of this time being devoted in each school to religious instruction. Neither teacher is trained, but I am told their duties are effectively performed.

The Sisters of Mercy occasionally impart religious instruction to the Roman Catholic prisoners on Sundays and holidays. All females likely to be improved are sent to school, but of males only the juveniles and those who are willing to be taught go. I am still of the opinion stated in my last report that all prisoners capable of learning should be sent to school to receive secular instruction in compliance with the 106th section of the Prisons Act.

The Chaplains' remarks on this department should be made in the School Registry, for I was unable to ascertain how often these gentlemen visit the schools, and could only find one note by the Protestant Chaplain relative to them during this year. The Roman Catholic Chaplain has occasionally made a note of his visit in the Daily Report Book of the National Board. As the schools are more especially under the supervision of these officers, I trust they will visit them more frequently, and record their observations in the proper registry.

The schools are connected with the National Board of Education, and are duly inspected by an officer of the Board.

Contracts.

Oatmeal, per cwt., 15s. 3d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s. 6d.; potatoes, per cwt., 2s. 7d.; boiling skimmed milk, per gallon, 6d.; coal, per ton, £1 4s. 6d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 8s. 6d.

Diet.

The provisions, samples of which I saw, appeared to be of an excellent quality, and none of the prisoners preferred any complaints to me relative to them. The 69th section of the Prisons Act provides that the Chaplains shall inspect the provisions by "alternate weeks," and I submit this rule should be complied with.

Wheat and Indian corn are ground by the capstan mill for the use of the prison. The bread is also baked within the gaol, and no doubt it is superior to that usually obtained in country towns. The contracts for provisions and materials are, I am informed, all submitted to the Board and sanctioned by that body.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1869, . . . 3.79d. | 1870, . . . 3.15d. | 1871, . . . 3.09d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1869, . £2,394 1s. 1d. | 1870, . £2,216 17s. 8d. | 1871, . £1,995 1s. 10½d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1869, . £1,287 1s. 9d. | 1870, . £1,216 15s. 7d. | 1871, . £1,172 9s. 4d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1869, . £51 19s. 6¹/₄d. | 1870, . £45 2s. 8³/₄d. | 1871, . £34 17s. 1¹/₂d.

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Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners for the last three years.

1869, — | 1870, — | 1871, . £1 16s. 0d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the Maintenance, &c., of certain classes of Prisoners.

1869, . £167 7s. 0d. | 1870, . £102 7s. 6d. | 1871, . £203 1s. 3d.

The net cost of the gaol for 1871 was £1,995 1s. 10¹/₂d.; but the cost of officers included in that sum was £1,172 9s. 4d., so that the charge exceeded all other costs of the gaol by £349 16s. 9¹/₂d.

During the same year the daily average number of prisoners was a little over 51, and the discipline officers numbered 16, or about 1 officer for every 3 prisoners. It is therefore not surprising that the expenses of the gaol, considering the number of prisoners confined in it, are so high, and that the average yearly cost of each prisoner amounted to £34 17s. 1d. Owing, however, to the late improvements in the management of the prison, it is but right to remark that as compared with 1869 there is a decided reduction in the cost of the prisoners committed here.

I am happy to be able to report that the Grand Jury have resolved to remodel the entire gaol, and to adapt it to the separate system. For this purpose the sum of £4,000 was passed at the present sessions on the 19th of last November, and Mr. McCurly has been requested to prepare plans for carrying out the much required improvements. I am in hopes therefore that before long the county will be provided with a small and useful gaol, supplied with all the modern improvements for carrying out necessary discipline, which I have no doubt will be worked with greater advantage to the prisoners, and at a very reduced cost compared with the sum required to maintain the imperfect discipline now enforced in the prison.

In these remarks it is not my intention to impute any blame to the Governor or the officers of the prison, but only to repeat what has been so often pointed out before, viz., that proper discipline and separation cannot be maintained in a building such as this. Its numerous defects have been so frequently remarked on that it is needless for me to recapitulate them here, especially as the Board have now wisely undertaken the alterations of their prison.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
<i>Non-Resident.</i>								
Ven. Archdeacon Denny, Local Inspector,	180	0	0	Turkeys.	G. Cotter, Baker & Cook,	41	0	0
Rev. E. D. Orpeo, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0		Edward Meara, Shoemaker,	40	0	0
Very Rev. John Mawe, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0		Patrick Lenthian, Tailor,	40	0	0
Wm. H. Lawlor, Physician,	—				Robert Farmer, Miller,	40	0	0
Michael Lawlor, Apothecary,	30	0	0		Patk. Kane, Gatekeeper,	40	0	0
					M. O'Sullivan, Schoolmaster,	40	0	0
					Thomas Bricco,	40	0	0
<i>Resident.</i>					William Hynes,	35	0	0
Robert Harris, Governor,	200	0	0		Jeremiah Howe, Porter,	15	0	0
Sylvester Murphy, Head Warder,	50	0	0		J. Dunne, Night Watchman,	30	0	0
					Ellen Riordan, Matron and Schoolmistress,	45	0	0
					Anne Murphy, Assist. Matron,	20	0	0
					Mary Quinell, Nurseleader,	20	0	0
					Ellen Hayes, Assistant do.,	12	0	0

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SOUTH
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Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Jeremiah Howe, Porter; Ellen Hayes, Assistant Nurse-tender.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.	From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.
Number of times the Board of Super- intendence met for the discharge of business,	15	8
Local Inspector to Gaol,	118	76
Do. each Bridewell,	4	4
Chaplain, Established Church, . .	154	77
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	191	115
Physician and Surgeon,	369	245
Apothecary,	395	234

Officers.

Three male officers sleep over the gateway in case their services may be required during the night, and their quarters were clean and well kept. The matron and her assistant sleep in the female prison.

Hospital.

	1869.		1870.		1871.		1872 (to day of inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Prisoners in hospital, . . .	52	24	73	12	63	22	40	11
Average daily number in hospital,	1.57	0.85	2.13	0.83	1.65	1.53	1.6	0.63
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hos- pital,	85	18	76	13	139	18	91	16
No. of deaths in the gaol, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Cost of medicine,	£9 7s. 7d.		£22 6s. 6d.		£5 0s. 7d.		—	
Cost of all extra diet or- dered by Medical Officer, . . .	£7 15s. 11d.		£5 9s. 10d.		£4 14s. 9d.		—	

Hospital

The male hospital is provided with two wards and six beds: there are also three beds in the female section. Two male lunatics were inmates of the hospital at the time of my visit, 1 of these had already been in a lunatic asylum, and was about being removed there again as soon as the necessary papers were filled up. Water-closets and a bath are provided in the male, but neither of these requisites in the female hospital.

No exercise yard is attached to the hospitals, and as one could be easily constructed, I trust the matter will be taken into consideration at the proper time.

As the hospital floors are flagged, I submit that slippers might be provided here for sick prisoners.

The medicines are compounded by the apothecary from the prescriptions of the Medical Officer, and in 1871 their cost amounted to £4 14s. 9d.

*Books and
Journals.*

The more important of the books of finance and registry are kept by the chief warder, under the supervision of the Governor, who inspects them daily, and pays full attention to this duty. Most of the prescribed forms are in use, and are carefully and regularly written up.

The Punishment Book is kept by the Governor, and submitted to the Board at their meetings. All the fines are paid over to the petty sessions clerks as soon as possible.

The Local Inspector's journal is regularly written up, and, as a rule, always records the gaol to be in a satisfactory state.

The journal of the Governor is full, and contains detailed accounts of the performance of his several duties. By this book, as well as by the

evidence of the improved condition in the general regularity and cleanliness of the gaol, it is clear that this officer's duties are well and efficiently performed.

The journal of the Medical Officer is now, I am happy to state, fully written up, and although one prisoner complained of the treatment of this officer, I am of opinion that he is both kind and attentive to those under his care, and could not see that the prisoner in question had any cause of complaint.

I suggested some corrections in the Hospital Book, which I have no doubt the doctor will have carried out. As this officer is surgeon to the county infirmary he receives no remuneration for his services in the gaol, but I trust this anomalous state of things will be altered in the proposed Prisons Bill.

The Chaplains' journals contain no information as to the performance of the several duties laid down for them in the 69th section of the Prisons Act, and on some occasions there is no signature to the entries in their journals. Under these circumstances it is not possible to ascertain whether these gentlemen fulfil the requirements of the statute or by-laws. Their substitutes are also not legally appointed, and as the 11th section of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, as well as the by-laws of the prison, are clear and unambiguous on this point, I must submit that the Board should insist on the statutory requirements being complied with by the Chaplains.

Board of Superintendence.

Wilson Gnn, esq.	Maurice F. Sandes, esq.	John F. Godfrey, esq.
Nicholas Donoran, esq.	Thomas Gallwey, esq.	Major Crosbie.
Sir M. Jas. O'Connell, Bart.	Francis B. Chute, esq.	Samuel M. Hussey, esq.
D. D. C. M'Gillycuddy, esq.	Lieut.-Col. Blennerhassett.	George R. Browne, esq.

The Board meet on the last Thursday in the month, when the accounts are settled. They give cheques to the different creditors for all sums over a pound, and sums under that amount are paid by the Governor, who receives a cheque in the aggregate for them, and produces receipts at the following meeting. The intern officers are paid weekly, and the extern half-yearly by the Board. In 1871 this body met for the discharge of business on fifteen different occasions, and I have no doubt when the improvements of the gaol have commenced that they will anxiously watch its progress.

Bridewells.

I visited all the bridewells of this county, and append my tabular reports on their condition. Both my colleague and I have previously called attention to the very inadequate salaries of the keepers of these minor gaols, and I must again submit that if the Board expect to have proper attention paid to the prisoners in the bridewells, they should raise the salaries of the keepers.

I think it a matter for the consideration of the Board whether Tarbert Bridewell should not be closed, as it is very seldom used, and is within easy distance of Listowel.

I found a prisoner in Caherciveen Bridewell who complained of being kept there for three or four days after being committed to the county gaol, which was quite irregular, and a great hardship to the prisoner, for being committed to the county prison, his term of imprisonment only counted from the time he was lodged in the gaol. By the provisions of the 94th section of the Prisons Act it is required that all such prisoners "shall be diligently transmitted to the county gaol," so that I trust the

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Bridewells.

attention of the constabulary authorities and the justices will be called to the subject.

The magistrates of the Killarney district have lately applied to have the bridewell in that town made a certified or district bridewell. This building is at present quite unsuited to become a district bridewell, and would cost a large sum to provide it with the statutable requirements for such; but my colleague and I are of opinion that a certified bridewell here would meet all the necessities of the district, in which a prisoner may be legally detained for one week on the warrant of one justice, in compliance with the 26th section of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 67.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Caheriveen.		Castleland.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	96	16	49	9
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	56	6	15	3
No. of Committals in the quarter pre- ceding inspection, . . .	19	2	11	—
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	6	—	4	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often? . . .	Fortnightly here; monthly in neighbouring districts.		Fortnightly.	
Committals, whe- ther regular? . . .	Some illegal, and lunatics are still sent here previous to being committed to the asy- lum.		Regular.	
Registry, . . .	Carefully kept.		Carefully kept.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	Good, except the flagging pre- viously reported on by my colleague is still out of repair.		Good and clean.	
Security, . . .	Fair, with care.		Fair, but down pipes in yards are very insecure.	
Accommodation, . . .	Four cells for males, 2 for females; also 2 day-rooms.		Two cells for males and 2 for females; 3 day-rooms and a cell up stairs seldom used.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, . . .	Some of the blankets are worn, but extra ones are supplied in cold weather.		Good, clean, and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied, . . .	None on premises.		None on premises, but at hand.	
Sewerage, . . .	Sufficient if regularly flushed.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dry- ness, and Ventila- tion, . . .	Clean and well ventilated.		Clean, dry, and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day, . . .	Males, 5d.; females, 4½d.		Males, 5d.; females, 4½d.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£10.		£10, and £6 for contingencies.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment, . . .	Is a pensioner from R.I. Con- stabulary, otherwise his sa- lary could not support him.		Clerk of petty sessions at £100.	
Official Inspection, Remarks, . . .	August 13th, 1872. One prisoner in custody who has been kept here for 3 or 4 days, quite illegally, although committed to county gaol.		August 16th, 1872. No prisoner in custody.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Kerry
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Bridewells.

	Dingle.		Kenmare.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year, . . .	29	8	47	16
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	23	6	18	2
No. of Commitments in the quarter pre- ceding inspection, of whom were Drunkards, . . .	13	2	14	6
	8	-	6	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Petty sessions every 1st and 3rd Friday in the month here; at Annascaul and Castle Gregory monthly. Transmittals very irregular; prisoners kept here several days, quite illegally, awaiting transmittal.		Fortnightly here; monthly at Kelgarvan and Smeem.	
Commitments, whether regular?	Some illegal and contrary to the provisions of the 94th section of the Prisons Act.		Regular, with one or two exceptions.	
Registry, . . .	Regularly kept.		Carefully kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Painting wanted on all the wood and iron work.		Good.	
Security, . . .	Still very insecure from without, but I am told that steps are being taken to render the place more secure.		Fair.	
Accommodation, .	Sufficient.		Two cells and a day-room for each sex; also two cells upstairs that can be used in case of need.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and clean, but a fuller supply required.		Clean and good.	
Water, how supplied,	None on premises.		None on premises.	
Sewerage, . . .	Said to be effective.		Said to be effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well ventilated.		Clean and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	Males, 5d.; females, 4½d.		Males, 5d.; females, 4½d.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£10, and £7 for contingencies.		£10, and £5 for contingencies.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Is a carpenter by trade.		Has a small farm.	
Official Inspection,	August 17th, 1872.		August 12th, 1872.	
Remarks, . . .	No prisoners in custody. The salary of the keeper is still very insufficient for the important duties he has to perform.		No prisoners in custody. The salary of the keeper is insufficient for the duties he has to perform, and, considering he has filled the office for 23 years, I submit that an increase of his salary would be fair and advisable.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Kerry
County.

Bridewells.

	Killarney.		Listowel.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year, .	115	29	608	29
Of whom were Drunkards, .	32	13	545	20
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection, .	34	7	117	8
Of whom were Drunkards, .	3	1	94	5
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Weekly; transmittals the day following the petty sessions.		Weekly here; fortnightly in other districts.	
Commitments, whether regular?	Some irregular, and very carelessly kept.		Mostly regular, but prisoners on transmittal to county gaol are sent here on a commitment for two days, which is quite irregular.	
Registry, . . .	Regular.		Regularly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Good, except that some damp comes in in male day-room owing to the chimney being out of repair.		Good.	
Security, . . .	Good.		Good.	
Accommodation, .	Two cells for females; four for males; two day-rooms.		Two day-rooms and two cells for each sex; accommodation at times very limited for the number of prisoners.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied	From pump on premises.		None on premises; 4s. a quarter allowed for drawing it from the river.	
Sewerage, . . .	Fair.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well ventilated.		Clean and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day.	Males, 3d.; females, 4½d.		Males, 5d.; females, 4½d.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£20.		£20, and £6 allowances.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-house keeper at £8; is a constabulary pensioner.		No other employment.	
Official inspection,	August 10th, 1872.		August 13th, 1872.	
Remarks, . . .	Two prisoners in custody, a male and a female; found the latter in bed with her clothes on. The keeper should be more attentive and not permit such irregularities.		The keeper's salary is still too low for the number of prisoners committed here. One prisoner in custody to-day.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Kerry
County.
Bridewells.

	Milkown.		Tarbert.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	34	9	22	1
Of whom were Drunkards, .	6	1	19	—
No. of Committals in the quarter pre- ceding inspection, .	14	1	10	—
Of whom were Drunkards, .	3	—	9	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Monthly.		Fortnightly on Tuesdays.	
Committals, whether regular?	Several irregular, and prisoners are committed here some- times for two or three days on transmission to the county gaol, which is quite irregular.		Regular.	
Registry, . . .	Regularly kept.		Carefully kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Bad; nothing done since my last inspection, though both my colleague and myself have pointed out the several requirements.		Good; the outer door having been repaired.	
Security, . . .	Sufficient, but the shed out- side the female yard renders the place very insecure.		Sufficient with care.	
Accommodation, .	Two cells and a day-room for each sex.		Two cells for males and two for females; two day-rooms.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied	None on premises.		None on premises.	
Sewerage, . . .	Cesspools cleaned from outside.		Good and effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well ventilated.		Clean and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day.	Males, 5d.; females, 4½d.		Males, 5d.; females, 4½d.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£10 a year.		£10.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None; the salary is much too low for the responsibilities of the situation.		Employed in a store, other- wise his salary is so small that he could not live on it.	
Official inspection, .	August 13th, 1872.		August 22nd, 1872.	
Remarks, . . .	One male prisoner in custody; the keeper was out and only an old woman in charge.		No prisoner in custody. This Bridewell is only ten miles from Listowel, and so few prisoners are committed to it that I submit the propriety of its being closed. If it be continued I think the salary of the keeper should be raised, as it is very low, con- sidering the present high prices of the necessaries of life.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Kildare
County
Gaol.

KILDARE COUNTY GAOL, AT NAAS.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 17TH
DECEMBER, 1872.

State.

Demonstration of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
„ Larceny,	5	1	6	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	2	3	5	—	—	—
Deporters,	1	—	1	—	—	—
For further Examination,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Under Lord Lieutenant's Warrant,	2	—	2	—	—	—
	4	—	4	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	6	1	7	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	—	3	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	5	2	7	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	2	2	4	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	10	3	13	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	4	5	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	42	16	58	—	—	—

Fifty-eight was the total number of prisoners in custody at the above date; 29 were cases disposed of by summary jurisdiction, 10 at quarter sessions or assizes, and 19 were untried.

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of inspection.		From 1st January to day of inspection.		Number in Custody during the year, denoting the Number of times each had been Committed in any year.	
	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		
Convicted at Assizes,	M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F.					
„ Quarter Sessions,	— — — — — — — — — —					
„ Summarily,	— — — — — — — — — —					
Committed for Trial,	— — — — — — — — — —					
Total,	— — — — — — — — — —					
Committed once,	— — — — — — — — — —					
„ twice,	— — — — — — — — — —					
„ thrice,	— — — — — — — — — —					
„ four times,	— — — — — — — — — —					
Total,	— — — — — — — — — —					
Number sent to Reformatories,	— — — — — — — — — —					
Included in the preceding— Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	1 — — — — — — — — — —					

Twenty-one juveniles were committed here during this year, 1 of whom has been twice in gaol, 2 three times, and 1 four times. These were all males, for no female of this class was in custody this year who had been committed here more than once. Care is, I am informed, taken to keep the juveniles apart from adult prisoners, but I would recommend a few cells in each section to be reserved altogether for them.

One male and a female were sent to reformatories during this year, and 3 youths were in custody at the time of my visit for absconding from Philipstown Reformatory. One of these, O'K., told me he would as soon be in prison as in the reformatory. But another of these youths, P. G., who had twice absconded, seemed very penitent and wished to be allowed to return to Philipstown. Four males in all were in custody here this year who were known to have been previously in reformatories.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Kildare
County
Gaol.
Juveniles.

Number of Prisoners of all Classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	76	18	1871,	65	17
1870,	58	12	1872 (day of Inspection),	42	16

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1873.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	5	2	1873 (up to and including		
1870,	7	3	day of Inspection), . . .	6	2
1871,	4	4	Day of Inspection, . . .	1	-

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872 (up to the day of In- spection).		In Custody on			
							Day of In- spection.		Corre- sponding date in pre- vious year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring,										
&c., to take life,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Offences connected with Fanaticism,	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Unlawful possession of arms,	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manlaughter,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ribboism,	-	-	5	-	2	-	4	-	4	-
Infanticide,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Child stealing,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants, . . .	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Rape, and other carnal offences, .	8	-	6	-	10	-	5	-	6	-
Common assaults,	30	11	34	28	34	22	3	3	2	-
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	12	-	11	1	4	1	1	-	4	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	21	-	4	2	7	-	2	-	1	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., .	15	-	2	-	7	-	1	-	-	-
Robbery,	2	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other										
live stock,	2	-	3	-	3	1	2	-	2	-
Larceny,	73	24	62	26	52	31	10	6	18	3
Receiving stolen goods,	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Embezzlement,	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Obtaining money or goods by										
false pretences,	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

Number of Commitments, &c.—continued.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Kildare
County
Gao.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872 (up to the day of In- spection.)		In Custody on			
							Day of In- spection.		Com- mencing date in pre- vious year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, .	7	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Arson, and attempts to commit arson, .	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Other malicious offences against property,	3	4	4	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
Forgery,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Offences against the currency, .	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perjury, & subornation of perjury, .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Military offences,	37	-	40	-	34	-	2	-	16	-
Breach of Ticket-of-Leave,	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	29	1	7	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Attempt to commit suicide,	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
Absconding from Reformatory, . .	-	-	2	-	4	-	3	-	1	-
Other offences—										
Breach of hiring,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Driving car without licence, . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selling beer without a licence, .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace, . . .	6	2	4	2	5	4	-	-	-	-
Leaving employment,	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trespass,	4	76	4	43	2	54	-	2	-	-
Having soldiers' necessaries in possession,	4	1	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	-
Breach of Contagious Diseases Acts, Disorderly, loitering, indecency, &c.,	-	25	-	28	-	16	-	-	-	2
Hawking goods without a licence, .	23	39	43	56	41	59	1	-	-	2
Total criminal class,	303	189	257	195	232	202	39	12	60	9
Vagrancy,	4	3	2	1	2	4	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness,	112	149	84	241	49	213	1	4	-	6
Debt,	7	-	12	-	7	2	-	-	3	-
Remanded for further examination, .	52	8	46	15	55	7	2	-	2	-
Total,	478	349	401	452	345	428	42	16	65	17

Commitments.

Classes.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	12	-	7	2
Criminals,	303	210	287	209
Vagrants,	2	1	2	4
Drunkards,	84	241	49	213
Total,	401	452	345	428

Commit-
ments.

Three hundred and forty-five commitments of males, and 428 of females formed the total numbers committed here this year. During the last three years the number of males committed to this gaol have been gradually on the decline, but it will be seen by the previous table that the commitments of the other sex have been on the increase, and both in this and last year they exceed very considerably those of the males.

This disgraceful state of things is chiefly to be attributed to a very marked increase in commitments for drunkenness during the last

two years amongst the disorderly females who frequent the Curragh Camp and its neighbourhood. It is deplorable to remark that while this vice appears to have decreased amongst the males, it has so very much increased amongst the females of this district. In 1870 the commitments of males for drunkenness were 112, of females 140, in 1871 they numbered respectively 84 and 241, and in the eleven and a half months of 1872 the males committed for this offence were only 49, but the females numbered 213. I am in hopes that the working of the new Licensing Act will have the effect of arresting this vice amongst these unfortunate women.

The total criminal male class has also diminished this year as compared with the two previous years, but not so the females of that class, as may be seen by the foregoing table. Only one case of conspiring to take life has occurred in the county during this year, which is the most serious crime for which any prisoner was committed here in 1872, although some prisoners charged with grave offences have been removed from other counties to this prison under the Lord Lieutenant's warrant. Larceny and assaults of various degrees are the crimes for which prisoners are chiefly committed here. There are also some military offenders sent to this prison, which should not be reckoned amongst the disorderly class of the county. As a great number of the commitments may be attributed to the bad characters who are strangers to the county, and who frequent the vicinity of the Curragh Camp, I consider that it is only just that as many military offenders as possible should be sent to this goal, in order to recoup in some degree the ratepayers for the expenses incurred consequent on the presence of so large a number of military in the county, for the allowance made by the War Department for the maintenance of military offenders fully defrays the expense of keeping them.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Kildare
County
Goal.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

	NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—					
Once within the year,	.	280	85	289	85
Twice	"	31	20	14	25
Thrice	"	8	7	2	8
4 times	"	4	9	—	7
5 "	"	—	9	1	4
6 "	"	—	3	—	3
7 "	"	—	2	—	1
8 "	"	—	4	—	3
9 "	"	—	4	—	1
10 "	"	—	—	—	2
11 "	"	—	2	—	2
12 "	"	—	—	—	2
13 "	"	—	1	—	2
14 "	"	—	1	—	—
15 "	"	—	1	—	—
16 "	"	—	—	—	1
17 "	"	—	1	—	—
18 "	"	—	1	—	1
19 "	"	—	—	—	1
20 "	"	—	—	—	1
26 "	"	—	1	—	—
Total,	.	323	151	316	147
No. of above committed for first time,	.	209	56	220	62

SOUTH
DISTRICT,
—
Kildare
County
Gaol.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1871, and to the day of Inspection in 1872, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only,	190	43	215	51
Twice,	62	17	38	15
Thrice,	23	8	19	15
4 times,	12	7	13	7
5 „	10	3	7	2
6 „	5	9	4	3
7 to 11 „	14	14	16	12
12 to 16 „	3	9	2	3
17 to 20 „	1	8	—	4
21 to 30 „	3	9	2	12
31 to 40 „	—	5	—	9
41 to 50 „	—	7	—	—
51 to 60 „	—	2	—	4
61 to 70 „	—	5	—	3
71 to 80 „	—	2	—	4
81 to 90 „	—	—	—	1
91 to 100 „	—	1	—	—
141 to 160 „	—	1	—	2
181 to 200 „	—	1	—	—
<hr/>				
Total Number of Individuals committed,	323	151	316	147
<hr/>				
Number of commitments represented in foregoing,	761	2,329	666	2,129

Four was the greatest number of times that any individual male was committed here in 1871, and five this year; but I regret to observe that females have been committed as often as twenty times in both years, and 1 twenty-six times in 1871.

The latter of the above tables denotes a very lamentable degree of repetition in crime amongst the comparatively few individuals who frequent this gaol. During the last two years from seventeen to twenty times was the utmost that any individual male who was imprisoned here in those years was committed from first offence. But it may be observed that there were females in custody during those years who were imprisoned from 141 to 160 times, and one who was in charge in 1871 had been from 181 to 200 times in gaol.

The total number of individuals committed in 1871 were 323 males and 151 females, but their commitments from first offence were of males 761, and of females 2,329. The individual commitments in 1872 were 316 males and 147 females, but these individuals were known to have been in gaol 666 and 2,129 times respectively. It will thus be observed that the expenses of this gaol are very much to be attributed to the repetition in crime amongst a small number of individuals, and more especially of females. These, however, are chiefly of the class already referred to, and do not, strictly speaking, belong to the county.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).*

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Kildare
County
Gaol.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.			From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	55.2	19.7	—	46.6	18.1	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	96		6th Oct.	87		9th Feb.
Lowest ditto,	61		18th May.	45		27th Aug.
Highest number of males at any one time,	69		13th Oct.	63		9th Feb.
Ditto, of females,	29		6th Oct.	31		29th Nov.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	45		18th May.	29		22nd Nov.
Ditto, of females,	10		3rd March.	9		29th March and 26th Aug.

Highest number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1872.

27th Sept. and 16th Dec., 1865,	101	3rd October, 1868,	101
29th June, 1866,	120	6th May, 1870,	110
28th April, 1867,	119	6th October, 1871,	96
1st March, 1868,	104	9th February, 1872,	87

The average daily number of prisoners in custody in 1871, was 55 males and 19 females, and in 1872, 46 males and 18 females, but these numbers do not include some prisoners removed here from other gaols under his Excellency's warrant. Notwithstanding the very large increase to the number of females committed here during the last three years it is satisfactory to observe that the highest number at any one time in custody during the last eight years was less in 1872 than in any year during that period.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	4	2	Kitchen,	1	—
Day Rooms,	—	2	Store Rooms,	3	1
Solitary Cells,	5	2	Laundries,	1	1
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet, heated & furnished with bells,	64	—	Drying Rooms,	1	1
Single cells of smaller size,	8	24	Lavatories,	3	1
Cells to contain three persons,	3	3	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	2	3
Sleeping Rooms,	5	—	Water-closets,	13	8
No. of beds in such Rooms,	5	—	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Pumps,	—	Two.
Chapels,	—	Two.	Crank pumps,	1	—
School-rooms,	1	—	Other machines for hard labour—	—	—
Workshop,	1	—	Shot drill for males.	—	—
			Tell-tale Clocks,	3	—

Since my last official inspection of the prison it has undergone no alterations, and its condition of order and cleanliness was as usual very creditable to the Local Inspector and Governor, whose efficiency it has been my pleasing duty to refer to on my different visits to the gaol.

In the male prison nine cells are set apart for the reception class, and one of them is reserved for cases of itch. This class is not heated or provided with bells, but prisoners are, I am informed, seldom kept here very

* Not including 2 Feolien prisoners from Cork, 1 prisoner from Kerry gaol, and prisoners under his Excellency's warrant.

- SOUTH DISTRICT.**
Kildare County Gaol.
- long or in any numbers, for care is taken to acquaint the Medical Officer when many prisoners require his inspection before being passed into their proper ward. The 20th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act is strictly adhered to, for the doctor is most assiduous in the discharge of his duties and sees all prisoners as required by that statute.
- Baths.** Two baths are provided on the basement floor of each section with hot and cold water laid on, and all prisoners receive a bath before being passed into their proper wards, but not until they are inspected by the Medical Officer. It is therefore possible that a prisoner may remain in the reception class in a filthy condition for two or three days before being visited by the doctor, I therefore submit that all healthy prisoners should be at once bathed on admission, and in case they object or are suspected of being ill the Medical Officer's opinion should be obtained as soon as possible. They should also be all bathed once a week during imprisonment, for in the absence of such arrangements it is impossible to keep the bedding and clothing in a proper state of cleanliness. One lavatory with five separate compartments on each tier is provided in the male prison, and there has also been a new one lately put up in the female section, so that all prisoners are now compelled to wash their hands and faces every morning under the supervision of an officer.
- Lavatories.**
- Water.** There is an ample supply of water-closets throughout the gaol, and they appear to be all in good repair with the exception of one in the debtors' quarters, which was somewhat out of order.
- Sewerage.** The sewerage is said to be effective, and is run under the canal into a large field beyond it. Abundance of water is supplied from the canal for ablutionary purposes, and there is also good drinking water on the premises.
- Heating and Gas.** The cells were all clean, well ventilated, and furnished with bells, but only those in the male prison are of the required dimensions, or are artificially heated and lighted with gas.
- Female prison.** In my last report on this prison, and in that of my colleague attention is drawn to the defective condition of the female prison, and as it is now pretty well ascertained what the intention of the Executive is in regard to the long expected alterations in our county gaols, I would strongly urge upon the Board the importance of adapting this section of their prison to the separate system. Owing to these cells not being artificially heated it is necessary in cold weather to allow prisoners to come down in their turn to the fire in the day-room, and as the floors of the cells are flagged they are naturally very cold in the winter season. At the time of my inspection some of the prisoners complained to me on this score. I would also urge these alterations to be carried out on the grounds of the difficulty that must exist in maintaining proper order and discipline amongst this class of prisoners; and I have no doubt that if it were possible to maintain a more strict discipline amongst the females that are so repeatedly committed here, their numbers would soon decrease. In a pecuniary point of view alone therefore I consider that it would be most expedient to carry out, with as little delay as possible, the proposed alterations here.*
- Kitchen.** The kitchen is on the basement floor of the male prison, and is provided with a good steam boiler that serves to heat the water for the laundry,

* Since this report has been published, the Board have very properly directed plans to be prepared for remodelling the female prison, and I am informed that the sum required is to be presented for at the next presentment sessions.

for the baths in both prisons, the two drying closets, and also cooks the potatoes. One male prisoner is employed in the kitchen, and is shut up there during the day, being occasionally supervised by an officer. A laundry is provided in the male prison as well as in the female; there are also two drying rooms. Male prisoners are employed in washing harnack clothing for which there is a contract. Both laundries are supplied with gas so that prisoners can be employed in them after dark during the winter months. All the prison bedding and clothing together with that of some of the subordinate officers are washed in the female laundry.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Kildare
County
Gaol.
Laundry.

A fumigating box is provided in each prison in which all prisoners' clothes are fumigated, and a book is kept containing a list of the prisoners' property, but I would recommend that a list be attached to each bundle of clothes, enumerating every article the property of the prisoner, and that these lists be signed either by the prisoner or for him, both on coming in and when leaving the gaol. Where this system is in force no difficulty can arise from prisoners asserting that they had brought in a greater number of articles than they received when leaving the gaol.

Fumigation

Workshops are provided for the separate employment of carpenters, shoemakers, tailors, tinkers, and brushmakers. There is also a portable forge which has been found very useful, for by this means, keys and such articles are now mended by a prison officer.

Workshops.

Three tell-tale clocks are provided, but only two are in use, which are marked as a rule every quarter of an hour during the night by the night watchman. They are carefully protected from being tampered with by Chubb's patent locks, and the keys are kept by the Governor. The markings are taken by the head warder and are entered in the lockings book, which is examined and signed daily by the Governor. Lock-up takes place during the summer months at 6, p.m., and in the winter at dark; unlock at 6.30, a.m., throughout the year. The duty of the night watch is taken by the warders in rotation, and the watchman is locked up within the male prison. A warder is on duty from lock-up till 10 o'clock, at which hour the regular night watch comes on. The keys of the male prison are locked in a metal safe in the Governor's office, the key of which, together with that of the entrance gate is taken by the Governor to his bedroom every night. All the locks of the prison are reported to be in good order, and when necessary are mended in Dublin, but slight repairs are done to them by the carpenter warder in the gaol.

Night
watch.

Separate chapels are provided for both Protestant and Roman Catholic worship, and both are nicely kept and properly fitted for prison purposes.

Chapels.

Photography is done by the head warder who receives an allowance of £3 a year for this duty. The chemicals are provided by the Board, and the negatives are the property of that body. In addition to the prisoners photographed under the Crime Prevention Act, portraits are also taken of those suspected of being old offenders, which are often the means of detecting criminals who would otherwise in all probability escape justice. A registry is kept of all persons photographed, so that in case inquiry is made by other gaols in respect to prisoners who have been photographed here their description is easily ascertained.

Photogra-
phy.

No debtors were in custody at the time of my visit, but proper provision is made for the separation of male pauper and master debtors, although suitable quarters are not provided for females of this class. But as the law in regard to imprisonment for debt in this country has now been

Debtors.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

altered, I am in hopes that after a short time debtors will no longer exist in our county prisons.

Kildare
County
Gaol.

Visitors.

Visitors are admitted to untried prisoners at any time, for the purpose of their defence, except on Sundays; to convicted once in two months, and to debtors daily. The arrangements in this prison for the reception of prisoners' friends are very good indeed, and render any illicit communication almost impossible, except through culpable neglect or connivance on the part of the officer whose duty it is to be present during visits to prisoners, but I am of opinion that visits to convicted prisoners should be limited to once in three months.

Stock at time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.				
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.			
Blankets, pairs of,	211½	13½	Shirts, . . .	183	55	Shifts, . . .	45	12
Sheets, pairs of,	226½	25½	Jackets, . . .	116	37	Jackets, . . .	48	19
Rugs, . . .	194	19	Vests, . . .	101	28	Petticoats, . . .	66	65
Hammocks or			Trowsers, . . .	77	100	Aprons, . . .	42	7
Cots, . . .	87	11	Caps, . . .	100	80	Neckerchiefs, . . .	33	11
Bedticks, . . .	77	32	Stockings or			Caps, . . .	61	37
Bedsteads, . . .	36	-	Socks, pairs of,	183	30	Stockings, pairs of,	65	109½
			Shoes, slippers, and clogs, pairs of,	119	48	Shoes, slippers, and clogs, pairs of,	38	6

Stores.

There was an abundant supply of bedding and clothing, both in store and in use at the time of my inspection, and it appeared to be generally clean, excellent in quality, and in good repair. All the sheets are changed once a fortnight, but as a rule, clean sheets are not supplied to each prisoner on entering the gaol, which I submit should be done, for it is not proper to compel any individual to sleep in the sheets that have been used by another. The general store is kept by the head warder, who issues articles from it by order of the Governor to the reception warder and matron, both of whom also have a store of things in use from which prisoners are dressed as they enter the gaol. All prison clothing is made up by the prisoners, as well as the sheeting, brushes, mats, and other necessaries. Stock is taken of all stores by the Local Inspector and Governor yearly. I submit that this duty should be performed quarterly as these officers are responsible for all prison property.

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Whipping by order of Court.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Whipping, . . .	1	-	1	-

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority, . . .	2	1	2	-
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	49	10	32	8
Other Punishments, . . .	-	-	-	1
Total, . . .	51	11	34	9

Punish-
ments.

Thirty-four males and 9 females were punished during the year for breach of prison rules, and it was found necessary to call in magisterial authority for the punishment of two refractory male prisoners.

The Punishment Book is kept by the Governor and is submitted to the Board at their meetings. Five solitary cells for males and two for females

are provided, which are heated and supplied with bells. The hot water pipes run overhead in the male solitary cells, and are consequently rather dangerous in case a prisoner was inclined to commit suicide. I would therefore suggest that they be boarded over to prevent such an occurrence. Prisoners in solitary are allowed their bedding at night, which is an indulgence I do not think should be permitted to males. I therefore would submit that a wooden guard bed and a blanket is quite sufficient to allow prisoners of this sex while in punishment, for it is found where this rule is in force that the necessity for punishments seldom occurs.

The new solitary cells in the female prison appear to answer very well and are suitably fitted.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Kildare
County
Gaol.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

Under sentence of hard labour, employed at shot drill, . . .	Males. 11
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Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Picking oakum and pumping,	8	—
Tailoring and pumping,	1	—
Shoemaking and pumping,	1	—
Tailoring,	1	—
Picking oakum,	17	—
Cooking,	1	—
Cleaning prison,	3	1
Washing,	1	—
Gardening,	1	—
Washing and sewing,	—	7
Darning,	—	1
Sewing,	—	6
Knitting,	—	1
Total,	34	16

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	34	16
Sick,	1	—
Unemployed,	17	—
Total in custody,	42	16

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1869, . . £82 14s. 9½d. | 1870, . £101 10s. 6d. | 1871, . £51 6s. 11d.

Hard labour for males is enforced by means of shot drill for two hours daily. Prisoners so sentenced are also employed at the crank-pump for three to four hours daily, but this is not classed as hard labour, for it is necessary to employ prisoners sometimes at the pumps who are not sentenced to hard labour.

The arrangements of the crank-mill and relief boxes connected with it are very effective, communication between prisoners here being difficult. During the periods of relief prisoners are engaged at oakum picking.

Industrial labour for males consists of tailoring, shoemaking, oakum picking, washing, and ordinary prison duties; while the females are employed in sewing, knitting, washing, and cleaning the prison.

Notwithstanding that certain industries are carried on here, and that the separate system is thoroughly enforced in the male prison, I am of opinion that more exertion should be made to establish a greater amount

* Prisoners under sentence of hard labour were also employed at industrial labour and are included under that head.

† Four prisoners under Lord Lieutenant's Warrant, one deserter, one at Petty Sessions, and one dying himself.

South
District.
Edin-
burgh
County
Gaol.
Profits.

of reproductive labour than is now performed, for I am sorry to find that the receipts from the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol are by no means large, and in 1871 only realized £51 6s. 11d., being about half of the amount received in 1870 from that source. Every facility is afforded in this gaol for carrying on industrial labour, and as gas is provided to all the cells in the male prison, and to the laundries, all prisoners should be fully employed at remunerative labour up to 8 o'clock in the evening. Unlock also should take place in summer at 5.30, instead of an hour later as is now the case; and if prisoners were fully employed, as they are in all well managed gaols during 13 or 14 hours a day, I feel sure that the result from the produce of prisoners' labour would be much more satisfactory. At present prisoners are said to pick about $\frac{2}{3}$ of a lb. of oakum daily between lock-up and 8 p.m.; but this is altogether too small a quantity of labour to return for that time.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	24	—	38	—
Average daily number of pupils,	10.6	—	10.2	—
Number of days on which School was held,	260	—	276	—

School-hours.—Males—12 to 1.30, P.M.

School.

The male school is held for an hour and a half daily, and any man anxious and willing to learn is permitted by the Governor to go to school. The daily average number of pupils during the year was 10, which is less than one-fourth of the daily average number of males in custody. I am of opinion that under the 106th section of the Prisons Act, all prisoners capable of learning should receive secular and moral instruction daily; but as the present schoolroom is only furnished with eleven separate boxes, I think a larger male schoolroom should be fitted up in the outer hall of the male prison, and the present one reserved for females who now receive no secular instruction. I trust, therefore, that the Board will take this matter into consideration, and that they will establish a school in the female prison. One of the warders conduct school, and although not a trained teacher, he is said to be efficient. The school is under the National Board of Education, and, in addition, is regularly inspected by the prison Chaplains, who carefully note their visits and remarks in the school registry.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 7½d.; ditto, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 7½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s. 10½d.; meat, per lb., 8d.; new milk, per gallon, 10d.; salt per cwt., 1s. 9d.; coal, per ton, £1 1s. to October, £1 18s. 6d. from October; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7s. 6d.; soap, white, per cwt., £1 11s.; ditto, brown, per cwt., £1 1s.; sherry wine, per large bottle, 2s. 6d.; black tea, per lb., 2s. 3d.; soft sugar, per lb., 3½d.; starch, per stone, 3s. 8d.; blue, per lb., 8d.; washing soda, per cwt., 6s. 6d.; black lead, per lb., 4d.; heavy butt leather, per lb., 1s. 7d.; glitter leather, per lb., 1s. 8d.; kip leather, per lb., 2s. 4d.; hemp, per lb., 2s. 2d.; closing flax, per dozen, 11d.; knitting cotton, per lb., 1s. 3d.; sewing needles, per 100, 1s.; knitting needles, per 100, 2s.; thimbles, per dozen, 3d.; grey frieze, per yard, 4s. 7½d.; tweed, for petticoats, per yard, 1s. 3d.; linsey woolsey, for petticoats, per yard, 1s. 2½d.; woollen kerchiefs, 1s. 8d.; black and blue thread, per lb., 2s. 8d.; white spoons, per dozen, 5½d.; white tape, per piece, 5d.; blankets, each according to weight, 2s. 6d. per lb.; rags, each, according to pattern to be seen at the prison; blue calico, yard wide, per yard, 8½d.; check (linen), yard wide, per yard, 10d.; bleached calico, yard wide, per yard, 7d.; blue lineo, yard wide, per yard, 9d.; bed ticking, yard wide, per yard, 9½d.; twilled calico, for sheeting, two yards wide, 1s. 2½d.; lime brushes, 2s. 1d.; sweeping brushes, 2s. 1d.; for sweeping chimney, with own machine, 10s. per month; cars, per Irish mile, 8d. going and 4d. returning.

Diet.

The diet, samples of which I saw, was of excellent quality, and is generally favourably reported on by the Chaplains, who inspect the provisions

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by alternate months three times a week. The statute requires this duty to be performed by alternate weeks. All provisions and materials are obtained by yearly contracts, sanctioned by the Board. The legally prescribed dietary scale is strictly adhered to, except in the case of prisoners charged with Ribbonism, and in custody under the Lord Lieutenant's warrant, these being allowed by the Executive a more liberal diet than that given to ordinary prisoners.

Net Average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1869, . . . 4'48d. | 1870, . . . 4'54d. | 1871, . . . 4'5d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1869, . £2,383 4s. 8½d. | 1870, . £2,361 14s. 3½d. | 1871, . £2,370 7s. 9d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, value of Rations, &c.

1869, . £1,269 6s. 4½d. | 1870, . £1,316 12s. 9½d. | 1871, . £1,234 11s. 7½d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1869, . £29 16s. 11d. | 1870, . £36 2s. 6'48d. | 1871, . £30 3s. 11d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners for the last three years.

1869, . £361 11s. 0d. | 1870, . £398 19s. 0d. | 1871, . £176 6s. 3d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the Maintenance, &c., of Certain Classes of Prisoners.

1869, . £224 0s. 7d. | 1870, . £260 18s. 1d. | 1871, . £257 19s. 11d.

The total expenses of the gaol in 1871 amounted to £2,421 14s. 8d., but in excess of this sum the cost of officers came to £1,234 11s. 7½d., or £47 8s. 6½d. more.

The daily average number of prisoners during the same year was 74, and the number of discipline officers 14, or one officer to about every 5 prisoners.

The average cost of each prisoner in 1871 was I regret to find in excess of the previous year, but this may be somewhat accounted for by a reduction in the sum received from the War Department on account of military prisoners. The excess in the number of discipline officers here may in a measure be attributed to there being no bridewells in this county, and hence the necessity of a gaol officer accompanying prisoners to the different petty sessions courts. But as I am aware that in some English gaols the proportion of officers to prisoners is 1 to 20, and as every facility is afforded here for easy supervision. I cannot but infer that this gaol could be efficiently worked with fewer officers.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
<i>Non-resident.</i>								
P. C. Cannon, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0	0	Warders.	Wm. Phayer, Gate-warder,	40	0	0
Rev. M. T. De Burgh, Protestant Chaplain,	45	0	0		Florence Newton, <i>Mot-maker,</i>	40	0	0
Rev. James Hughes, R. C. Chaplain,	45	0	0		Wm. Manders, <i>Carpenter,</i>	45	0	0
Frederick J. Falkiner, esq., Surgeon,	65	0	0		William Bury, <i>Tailor,</i>	40	0	0
					Wm. J. Foster, <i>School-master,</i>	35	0	0
					Chas. White, <i>Shoemaker,</i>	40	0	0
					Denis Farrell,	30	0	0
					Patrick Mcalkiff,	30	0	0
<i>Resident.</i>								
Edw. J. Gildea, esq., Governor,	300	0	0		Miss Esther Tormey, <i>Matron,</i>	45	0	0
Jeremiah McKenna, Head Warder,	75	0	0		Mrs. Mary Molloy, <i>Assist. Matron,</i>	25	0	0
Edwin Crichton, Clerk,	60	0	0		Mrs. Margt. Lyons, <i>Hospital Assistant Matron,</i>	35	0	0

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Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Miss Cecilia Wilson, Matron, resigned; Miss Esther Torney appointed. Bernard Brennan, Warder, resigned; Edward Begley appointed. James Sheridan, Shoemaker-Warder, resigned; Joseph Robinson appointed. Miss Eliza Maxwell, Hospital Assistant Matron, resigned; Mrs. Margaret Lyons appointed. Edward Begley, Warder, dismissed; Denis Farrell appointed. Joseph Robinson, Shoemaker-Warder, resigned; Charles White appointed. George Halloran, Warder, dismissed; Patrick Meadiff appointed.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All the intern.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.	From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met for the discharge of business,	18	19
Local Inspector,	213	230
Chaplain, Established Church,	*218	201
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	*250	259
Surgeon,	153	148

I was sorry to learn through the Officers' Conduct Book, that previous to my visit two of the warders were brought before the Board charged with very grave offences against prison law. One of them was permitted to retire, and the other was fined by the Board, and would I understand have been more severely dealt with had not this been his first offence during twelve years' service.

	1868.		1870.		1871.		1872 (to day of inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	2	6	2	2	—	2	2	1
Average daily number in hospital,	1.11	.43	.04	.06	—	.01	.122	.0085
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	126	79	114	55	123	61	—	—
No. of deaths in the gaol,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£19 0s. 1d.		£16 2s. 11½d.		£14 13s. 10d.		—	—
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer,	£46 4s. 4½d.		£17 17s. 8½d.		£16 12s. 7½d.		£11 3s. 1½d.	

Hospital.

The construction of the hospital is the same as at my last visit. The section for males and that for females are entered by different doors. There are two wards to each, and a water-closet in each ward.

The health of the prison is such that the hospitals are seldom used; during the whole of this year only 2 males and 1 female being sent to hospital. An assistant matron sleeps in the female section, and the clerk in the male. The matron retains possession of the key of the female hospital and wards during the night, but when a male prisoner is in hospital the Governor takes the key of the male wards at lock-up, and the key of the outer door of the male hospital is now in his custody after final rounds at 10 o'clock, but up to that hour it is retained by the clerk in order to let him have access to his apartment, which is in the male hospital.

Bells are provided in the hospital by means of which the night watch can be communicated with if necessary during the night.

* The chaplains' visits include those of their curates, who are allowed to assist them in the discharge of their religious duties.

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The cost of medicines here in 1871 amounted £14 15s. 10d., which appears to be a large sum considering the number of patients in hospital.

The extra diet ordered by the Medical Officer for the same year amounted to £16 12s. 7½d., an expenditure that has been altogether given up in some gaols since the introduction of the new dietary scale, but owing to the wretched condition of some of the prisoners who are admitted here some extra and change of diet is said to be necessary for them. Every attention is paid to the sick by the Medical Officer who is most assiduous in the discharge of all his prison duties, and up to the time of my inspection this year he had visited the prison 148 times.

Books and
Journals.

The books of registry and finance are chiefly kept by the clerk, but are examined by the Governor daily and by the Local Inspector monthly. Indeed every praise is due to these officers for the diligent and attentive manner in which they perform this as well as their other important prison duties. A separate registry is kept for drunkards, vagrants, and debtors. The fines are all kept by the Governor and are sent by him as soon as possible to the petty sessions clerks.

The subordinate officers cannot leave the prison during the hours of duty without a pass from the Governor.

The journal of the Protestant Chaplain is very full and regularly kept, and contains much valuable information regarding matters that come before him in the performance of his duties; but I was sorry to find that the journal of the Roman Catholic Chaplain is merely a record of his visits with hardly any further remarks.

Both Chaplains have substitutes, but the inspection of provisions is as a rule performed by the duly authorized Chaplains. I am informed the Board permits each Chaplain to appoint a substitute, but I am of opinion that in compliance with the 11th section 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, the name and address of the substitute should be entered in the Chaplains' journal, and only one substitute permitted to act for each Chaplain.

The surgeon's journal is very full, and is a useful reference in all matters connected with his department.

The journals of the Local Inspector and Governor are written up with precision and care, and matters of importance relating to the discipline and management of the prison are carefully noted in them.

The Board.

John La Touche, esq., D.L.	Richard Moore, esq., J.P.	Baron De Robeck, J.P.
Major H. L. Barton, D.L.	G. P. L. Mansfield, esq., J.P.	Saml. G. Ireland, esq., J.P.
Major R. H. Burrows, J.P.	J.P.	George L. Kelly, esq., J.P.
Patrick Nolan, esq.	Thos. Cooke Trench, esq., J.P.	Thos. Hendrick, esq., J.P.
P. H. Henry, esq., J.P.	J.P.	

The Board meets on the first Wednesday of every month for the transaction of business, except when that day falls on the 1st or 2nd of the month, in which case they meet on the following Wednesday.

On these occasions the salaries of intern officers and amounts under £2 are paid by a cheque drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who produces receipts at the following meeting. The extern officers receive their salaries half yearly at assizes.

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

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KILKENNY COUNTY AND CITY GAOL, AT KILKENNY.—STATUTABLE
INSPECTION, 34TH DECEMBER, 1872.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	4	1	5	1	—	1
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	—	3	—	—	—
" Larceny,	1	—	1	1	—	1
" Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
" Further Examination,	2	—	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	3	1	4	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	1	5	1	—	1
<i>By Courts-martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	3	—	3	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	1	2	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Total in custody,	26	4	30	3	—	3

The total number of prisoners in custody at the above date was 30, of whom 5 were debtors, 7 untried, 3 were military offenders, 9 were cases disposed of at assizes or quarter sessions, and 6 by summary jurisdiction.

[JUVENILES.

Juveniles.

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CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of inspection.				From 1st January to day of inspection.				Number in Custody during the year, denoting the number of times each had been Committed in any year.	
	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at quarter sessions, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
„ summarily, . . .	-	-	-	-	5	-	12	-	17	-
Committed for trial, . . .	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	3	4	3
Total, . . .	-	-	1	-	6	-	16	3	22	3
Committed once, . . .	-	-	1	-	1	-	9	1	10	1
„ twice, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	4	2
„ four times, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
„ six times, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Number sent to Reformatories, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Included in the preceding—										
Workhouse offenders, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Offenders on leaving workhouse, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-

Only 1 juvenile (a male) was in custody at the time of my inspection, but 22 males and 3 females had been confined here this year; one of the former as often as six times, and 3 males and 2 females twice. Two males were sent to reformatories during the year. The arrangements in regard to juveniles are not improved since my last inspection, although I then called attention to this subject. I therefore must again recommend this class of prisoner to be kept entirely separate from adults, both in their class and at exercise, and that a certain number of cells be reserved for them on the top tier of both the male and female prisons. As there appears to be but few juvenile offenders in this district, I would submit to the justices the propriety of sentencing these male delinquents to a sound whipping, to be administered by an officer of the prison, for I greatly fear that juveniles are not often improved by short and frequent terms of imprisonments, but on the contrary they generally become hardened offenders after having been once or twice in gaol. Two females in custody this year were known to have been previously in reformatories.

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	21	3	1871,	15	8
1870,	19	5	1872 (day of Inspection),	23	4

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1872.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	-	2	1872 (up to and including	-	-
1870,	1	2	day of Inspection), . . .	-	1
1871,	3	1	Day of Inspection, . . .	-	1

SOUTH DISTRICT. *Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.*

Kilkenny County and City Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872 (up to the day of Inspection).		In custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing date in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life.	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Sending letters threatening life, prop- erty, &c.,	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants,	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	-	-	6	2	7	-	-	-	1
Common assaults,	29	6	43	9	25	3	4	-	-	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	14	1	25	5	9	1	1	-	4	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	8	-	5	1	7	1	1	-	-	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery,	-	-	4	1	3	-	4	-	-	-
Taking and holding forcible pos- session,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	-	3	-	5	1	3	-	-	-
Larceny,	19	16	26	10	23	14	2	2	6	3
Receiving stolen goods,	1	1	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	-	6	-	3	2	-	-	-	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Other malicious offences against property,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Offences against the currency,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Military offences,	8	-	11	-	11	-	3	-	-	-
Other offences:										
Against property, with violence,	2	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
Against property, without vio- lence,	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace,	5	6	5	5	11	3	1	-	-	-
Leaving service, &c.,	22	7	13	7	11	6	1	-	-	-
Total criminal class,	120	40	156	46	131	42	20	13	12	6
Vagrancy,	3	13	5	5	4	-	-	-	-	1
Drunkenness,	51	21	73	37	62	58	-	-	1	-
Debt,	10	1	5	2	6	2	4	1	1	-
Remanded for further examination,	33	16	55	15	47	20	2	4	1	1
Total,	216	91	294	105	250	122	26	4	15	8

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	7	2	6	2
Criminals,	209	61	178	66
Vagrants,	5	5	4	-
Drunkards,	73	37	62	54
Total,	294	105	250	122

There was one male committed this year for sending threatening letters, and a male and a female for attempting to take life. These formed the gravest portion of the criminal commitments. The majority of the remaining offences for which people have been committed here were cases of assault and larceny. The total numbers committed in 1872, prior to my inspection, were 250 males and 122 females, which is a considerable increase on the numbers committed in 1870; and as my inspection took place so near the close of this year it may be safely inferred that the number of female commitments is larger this than last year, but that there is a reduction in the number of male commitments. The gradual increase in the number of females during the last two years is attributable to drunkenness, as the commitments of that sex for this offence in 1870 was 21; in 1871, 37; and up to the date of my visit this year they numbered 53.

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Commit-
ments.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.		From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.	
Committed—		M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year,	.	238	49	194	61
Twice	"	17	10	16	12
Thrice	"	5	8	2	3
4 times	"	—	—	2	1
5 "	"	—	2	—	1
8 "	"	—	—	—	1
9 "	"	—	—	—	1
Total,	.	260	69	216	80
No. of above committed for first time,		200	47	161	46

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1871, and to the day of inspection in 1872, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.		From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.	
Committed—		M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	.	170	33	155	78
Twice,	.	48	9	44	10
Thrice,	.	15	8	18	7
4 times,	.	8	1	11	6
5 "	.	4	2	3	2
6 "	.	1	3	6	1
7 to 11 "	.	7	7	5	1
12 to 16 "	.	5	1	1	5
17 to 20 "	.	—	1	1	2
21 to 30 "	.	3	—	—	1
31 to 40 "	.	—	—	—	1
41 to 50 "	.	—	1	—	—
51 to 60 "	.	—	1	—	1
61 to 70 "	.	—	1	—	1
71 to 80 "	.	—	1	—	1
121 to 140 "	.	—	—	—	1
Total No. of Individuals committed,		260	69	244	120
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing,		554	437	469	668

The above tables do not show much repetition of crime among the individual males, but point out that a few females in this district are constant inmates of the prison. In 1871, 5 males and 8 females were

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committed three times, and 2 females five times; but in 1872, 1 individual female was committed eight and another nine times, whereas four was the greatest number of times that any individual male was committed in this year. One female, M. B., a returned convict, who was in custody this year, had been committed to this gaol as often as 137 times, and some males who were in charge here during the last two years had been in prison between twenty and thirty times. In 1871, 260 individual males and 69 individual females were committed here, but the former were known to have been in prison 554 times, and the latter as often as 437 times. This year the individuals committed numbered 244 males and 120 females, but their commitments since first offence, as far as can be ascertained, numbered 469 and 668 respectively.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.			From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Averagedaily number of prisoners in custody,	29.47	6.4	—	19.35	6.38	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	40		6th June.	44		15th Nov.
Lowest ditto,	13		6th Dec.	14		20th Aug.
Highest number of males at any one time,	36		11th June.	37		17th Nov.
Ditto, of females,	13		15th Sept.	12		13th Sept.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	8		8th Dec.	7		10th Sept.
Ditto, of females,	1		1st Feb.	3		12th Feb.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1872.

6th October, 1865,	66	7th June, 1869,	53
2nd November, 1866,	51	16th August, 1870,	40
12th August, 1867,	77	6th June, 1871,	40
14th October, 1868,	49	15th November, 1872,	44

The daily average number of prisoners this year was much the same as last, but the numbers at one time were higher this year than at any period since 1868.

Debtors.

Four pauper debtors were in custody at the time of my inspection. Three of these inhabited one of the master debtors' rooms, as their own are very damp and not artificially heated. One of these men complained to me of his treatment while in the pauper debtors' quarters, but I do not consider that he had any just cause for complaint. There was one female pauper debtor also in charge. As the long-expected Act of Parliament relating to imprisonment for debt was passed last year, I do not feel called upon to recommend any alteration in the marshalsea here, and hope that shortly there will be very few, if any, prisoners of this class in custody. The bedding of the male pauper debtors was very thin, and by no means clean—the sheets being changed only once a month. Greater attention to cleanliness should be enforced here.

Accommodation.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

	M.	F.		M.	F.	
Wards,	14	8	Kitchens,	1	1	<i>Kilkeny County and City Gaol.</i>
Yards,	4	3	Store Rooms,	3	4	
Day Rooms,	3	2	Laundry,	—	1	
Solitary Cells,	5	5	Drying Room,	—	1	
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high—433 cubic feet,	45	—	Lavatories,	4	4	
Do. heated and furnished with bells,	91	75	Baths, but not with hot and cold water laid on,	1	1	
Sleeping Rooms,	6	1	Privy,	1	—	
No. of Beds in each Room,	8	3	Water-closets,	4	4	
Hospital Rooms,	3	3	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	—	
Chapel (for Males and Females),	One.		Pumps,	2	—	
School Room—instructed in the inspection hall,			Crank-pump,	1	—	
Workshops,	3	—	Wells,	2	—	
Workshops,	13	—	Tread-wheel,	1	—	
			Other machines for hard labour—shot drill,	1	—	
			Tell-tale clock,	1	—	

The accommodation in this prison very much exceeds present requirements, and a great portion of it is unoccupied. Two wings of the new prison, one for male and the other for female prisoners, are fitted for separate confinement. They consist of 91 cells for the former, and 75 for the latter, and are all provided with bells. One side of each section, consisting of 45 cells for males and 32 for females, is artificially heated.

Gas is now provided to 35 cells in the male, and 20 in the female prison, Gas. also to the main hall, to the gateway, to the office, to two rooms belonging to the officers, to the Governor's house, and to the galleries of both separate prisons. I am glad to find that four cells in both prisons are now reserved as a reception class, in which prisoners are kept until passed by the doctor Reception. into their proper wards, in compliance with the requirements of the Statute.

Only one bath is supplied to each prison, and that in the male section is Bath. only a large wooden tub kept in a room adjoining the old cook-house. I would suggest that a good bath with hot and cold water laid on should be put up here or in the lower tier of the male prison, as the present arrangements are by no means appropriate or convenient. Healthy prisoners are all said to be bathed as they come into the gaol, and subsequently once a week, but I ascertained that this rule is not always carried out in its integrity, especially in the female prison. As it is impossible that bedding and clothing can be kept as clean as necessary where regular ablutionary rules are not strictly adhered to, I trust that every precaution will in future be adopted for carrying out this salutary and very important rule.

There is a full supply of lavatories and water-closets on each tier of Lavatories both prisons, and the sewerage, which is said to be effective, is conducted and Sewerage. into the main sewer of the town.

The supply of water on the premises is abundant, and is forced by means Water. of the crank-pump into a large cistern that feeds the prison. In addition, there is another force-pump which provides the hospital in the old prison with water.

The kitchen in the male prison is now only used for heating water, as Kitchen. the cooking is performed in the female prison, and the numbers in custody are so small that all the cooking is done in an ordinary pot. This apartment is not at present nicely kept; shelves should be put up, and I would recommend that all the tins of the prison be washed here. At present this duty is performed by a male prisoner, who should be more

- Source District.** —
Kilkenny County and City Gaol. —
Laundry. profitably occupied, for if his time is taken up in the old kitchen in boiling water and cleaning a few tins, little or no advantage is derived by moving the kitchen into the female prison.
- The laundry is provided with four stalls, with cold water only laid on; the women, therefore, are not kept in separation here. As in my last report, I would again submit that the stalls should be enclosed, and hot and cold water be provided to each; for it is very desirable to prevent association as far as possible, especially among the depraved class of females that are usually in custody here. There is a good drying-room off the laundry which meets all necessary requirements.
- Chapel.** The chapel is used only for Roman Catholic worship, and is suitably arranged—the sexes being properly separated. It is very nicely kept and in good order. Protestant worship is held in the Board-room; but I am told that there are not often persons of this persuasion in custody.
- Fumigation.** A room is fitted up for the fumigation of prisoners' clothing, and the apparatus used is said to be effective, but only male clothing considered dirty is subjected to this process. As it is impossible to ascertain when infection may be introduced by prisoners, I would certainly recommend that all clothing belonging to both sexes be fumigated as soon as possible before being put away, and that another fumigating apparatus be supplied to the female prison.
- Photography.** Photography is done by an artist from the town. In my last report I recommended that this duty should be performed by an officer of the prison. It is an art easily learned, and could be done more economically as proposed than by existing arrangements; and the grave objection of permitting a stranger to have access to prisoners would thus be avoided. Each individual now photographed costs 5s., for which four copies are supplied.
- Night Watch.** The vigilance of the night-watch, who only patrols the interior of the male prison, is tested by a tell-tale clock, situated in the hall of this prison; it is now pegged half-hourly from ten, P.M., to six, A.M. The key of the clock is kept by the Governor, and the markings are entered both in his journal and in the lockings-book. Unlock takes place in summer at six, A.M., and in winter forty-five minutes later; lock-up is at six, P.M. during the former season, and at five during the latter.
- Gas is supplied to the cells from lock-up until eight o'clock in winter, and for about quarter of an hour in the mornings, but no advantage is taken of it for the purpose of employing prisoners while in their cells. The cell keys are taken up at lockings by the Governor, and are locked up in his room for the night at ten o'clock. The locks are all said to be in good order. I am told that either the Governor or the senior turnkey visits the gaol at uncertain hours of the night, about three times a week.
- Female Officers.** I quite concur with the remarks of my colleague in his report of last year as to the necessity of a female officer being within call of female prisoners during the night, and consider it very improper that these prisoners should be left so many hours without immediate supervision. Pending, therefore, more complete arrangements I would suggest that Nos. 21 and 22 cells in the female prison be merged into one, that the floor be boarded and the apartment fitted up for the accommodation of one of the female officers. This, I think, would be the least expensive arrangement, would serve all the purposes required, and it would then not be necessary for this officer to pass as she is now compelled to do through the male prison in order to get to her apartments. Some of the doors in the old prison, referred to by my colleague in his last report, and which so much facilitated the escape of a prisoner in the September

of 1870, have been closed, and other precautions taken in compliance with his recommendations resulting from that escape.

A well fitted and railed-off apartment is arranged for visitors to prisoners. Convicted prisoners are allowed to see their friends once a month by order of the Governor or Local Inspector, but always in the presence of an officer; pauper debtors and untried twice a week; and master debtors daily. All visitors are searched at the gate before being admitted. I am of opinion that convicted prisoners should not be permitted to see their friends until the expiration of three months' imprisonment, and only once every three months afterwards. Where this rule is enforced it is said to be most salutary in preventing old offenders from continually coming into gaol, as isolation from their friends is known to have a most deterrent effect on them.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Kilkenny
County and
City Gaol.

Visitors.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	<i>Male Clothing.</i>			<i>Female Clothing.</i>		
			In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.	
Blankets, pairs of,	50	29			Shifts,	6	14	
Sheets, pairs of,	165	161	Shirts,	54	29	Jackets,	4	6
Rugs,	50	57	Jackets,	20	56	Petticoats,	6	14
Hammocks or			Vests,	20	54	Aprons,	6	11
Cots,	24	80	Trowsers,	20	27	Neckertchiefs,	6	38
Bedticks,	20	37	Caps,	20	33	Caps,	13	2
Bedsteads,	20	85	Stockings or			Shoes, Slippers, &		
			Socks, pairs of,	6	2	Clogs, pairs of,	5	7
			Shoes, pairs of,	20	10			

The stock of clothing and bedding in store and in use at the time of my visit was generally good and sufficient, although some of the blankets in use were thin and worn and should have been repaired. Neither these nor sheets in use were as clean as they should be, which may be accounted for owing to the latter being only changed once a month. I would suggest that they be changed at least every fortnight, and that no prisoner be given the sheets that another has slept in, an objectionable habit that is followed here. Each class warder has a store of clothing, and is responsible for the bedding and clothing in his class. The matron keeps the store of all female clothing, the men's shirts and sheets, and all materials required for the females, these being all made up by the female prisoners. All new articles should, I submit, be kept by the storekeeper, and only issued to the different officers by a requisition signed by the Governor; by this system a more correct method of checks is observed. Shoes are all made by prison labour, but a tailor is hired to make up the male clothing, for which he receives 2s. 6d. a suit, as I am informed prisoners of this trade are seldom committed here; but I am still of opinion that if one of the warders were a tailor by trade that it would be possible to have the male clothing made by prison labour, for many men who are not absolutely tailors by trade are often employed in prison, and found capable of making up and mending prison clothing under the superintendence of a tailor warder. The general store of male clothing is kept by the clerk, and the Governor takes stock of all the stores once a year. I am bound to say that this latter duty should be performed at least quarterly, and that the Local Inspector, who is the officer statutorily responsible for the proper provision of this department, should also see that stores are sufficient and good, and no article should be cast without his sanction.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
By Governor—	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	4	2	2	2

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Kilkenny
County and
City Gaol.Punish-
ments.

Four punishment cells are provided on the basement floor of each prison, but these are only used in summer as they are not heated; one cell is darkened in the heated part of each section in which punishments are carried out in winter. Prisoners are not, however, left in these cells during the night, but are permitted to return to their ordinary sleeping cells. This is, in my opinion, mistaken clemency. I would recommend that a wooden guard bed be provided in both punishment cells; and that prisoners, while undergoing punishment for breach of prison rules, should be kept in these cells during the whole of the period of punishment; the males should not be given more than a blanket at night time. Only two males and two females were punished this year by the Governor, so that it would appear that the conduct of prisoners in this gaol is exceptionally good.

*Employment on day of Inspection.**Hard Labour.*

	M.	F.
At hard labour,	10	-
Prison duties,	3	1
Sick in Hospital,	3	-
Untried in cells,	6	-
Pauper debtors,	3	-
Total,	25	1

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Sewing (pauper debtor),	-	1
Cooking,	1	-
Washing,	-	2
Total,	1	3

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	10	-
Industrial labour,	1	3
Sick,	3	-
Unemployed,	6	-
Debtors (unemployed),	3	-
Prison duties,	3	1
Total in custody,	26	4

Labour.

The punitive labour is enforced here by means of the treadmill, at which men sentenced to hard labour work one and a half hours daily, and by the crank-pump, at which they are employed for three and a half hours every day; they are relieved every quarter of an hour, and remain idle for a like period of time. This is the only labour exacted from prisoners committed here, except that tradesmen, when in custody, may be employed at their different handicrafts. Thirteen good stone sheds are provided in which men could be profitably employed. I commented on the want of employment in my last report on this prison, and my colleague has also drawn attention to this matter in his late report. I cannot too strongly urge on the Board the importance of compelling their officers to exact a much larger amount of labour of all sorts from prisoners in this gaol. The profits derived from sale of work, the produce of prisoners' labour in our county and borough gaols for the year 1871, was £2,925 6s. 0½d., the rates being relieved by that amount in proportion to the quantity of work sold in each gaol, but I regret to remark that the Kilkenny gaol has contributed nothing to this sum, a fact which reflects little credit on the management of the prison, and the more so now, that gas has been introduced into some of the cells. Prisoners should now be kept at industrial pursuits in the winter up to eight in the evening, as well as in the

early morning; but they are locked up at five, after which they do no work, and in winter the prison is not opened until a quarter to seven, A.M. When one reflects that in some gaols unlock takes place all through the year at five, A.M., and that prisoners are fully employed up to eight, P.M., also that some prisons are self-supporting, the idleness and expense permitted in this establishment is very lamentable. It is useless for the courts of law to sentence prisoners to hard labour in this gaol, for the amount performed by each prisoner is so small that it could not be considered to be hard labour. The table showing the repetition in crime amongst a few of the males and females who frequent this gaol demonstrates also how little effect repeated imprisonment has on those individual offenders. The Governor informed me that a male prisoner lately in custody, while in solitary, damaged the ventilator of his cell in hopes of being recommitted here for a further term, so as to pass the winter months in prison.

So long, therefore, as this establishment is conducted as it now is, more on the principles of an asylum than a prison, there can be no hope of reforming the habitual offenders of this district, or of deterring others from entering the neighbourhood for unlawful purposes.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Kilkenny
County and
City Gaol.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.	
	N.	F.	N.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	80	9	64	6
Average daily number of pupils,	8	10	6	6½
Number of days on which School was held,	259	259	253	253

School-hours.—Males, 12 to 2, P.M.; females, 12 to 2, P.M.

Male prisoners are taught by the class warders, in the central hall, and the females in their cells for two hours daily, except on Saturdays. But the instruction imparted under this system is naturally very limited. I would recommend that a properly statted school-room be provided in each section, and that a competent teacher be appointed to conduct this department; one hour a day would then be quite sufficient to devote to secular instruction, and in the winter school-hour should be after dark, so as not to interfere with the short time available for labour during the daylight.

It may be observed that in proportion to the number of individuals committed here in 1872 up to my inspection, very few of either sex have attended the school; for out of the 216 males and 80 females committed here from time to time in the above period, only 64 individual males and 6 females were sent to school. This is clearly in contravention of the 106th section of the Prisons Act, and having regard to this statute, I submit that all prisoners capable of learning should receive secular instruction daily.

I am glad to find that the Chaplains now inspect the school, and enter their remarks thereon in their journals. It would be well if these gentlemen would write these remarks in the school registry also, as their attention would then be called to the progress made by each pupil and noted in this book.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 5½d.; ditto, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 5½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s. 11d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s. 9d.; meat, per lb., 7½d.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 3d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 8d.; coal, per ton, £2 3s. 1d.; turf, per box of 20 stone, 2s. 8d.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 4d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7s. 6d.; candles, per lb. 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 7s. 4d. Other contracts.—Plumbing, per annum, £8.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Kilkenny
County and
City Gaol.
Diet.

The diet, samples of which I saw, appeared excellent, and is usually so reported on by the Chaplains; but as I observed in my last report, these gentlemen should inspect the provisions by "alternate weeks," and daily, as provided by the 69th section of the Prisons Act.

The provisions and all the materials are obtained by contracts, sanctioned by the Board half-yearly.

I questioned all the prisoners, none of whom preferred any complaint to me, with the exception of the debtor already referred to.

I find that meat is given to prisoners on Christmas day, and bread instead of stimulant for breakfast. As this is not in compliance with the legally prescribed dietary scale, and as no one has power but the Lord Lieutenant, under the 84th and 85th sections of the Prisons Act, to alter the dietary scale, I trust that this illegal practice will not again be permitted.

Net average daily cost of ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1869, . 4d. | 1870, . 4d. | 1871, . 4½d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1869, . £1,869 12s. 6d. | 1870, . £1,797 8s. 2d. | 1871, . £1,888 11s. 11d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1869, . £1,089 12s. 1d. | 1870, . £1,091 17s. 2d. | 1871, . £1,068 6s. 7d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1869, . £60 1s. 5d. | 1870, . £61 3s. 3d. | 1871, . £63 8s. 8d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners, for the last three years.

1869, . £26 0s. 0d. | 1870, . £102 5s. 0d. | 1871, . £30 5s. 0d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c. of certain classes of Prisoners.

1869, . £128 17s. 5d. | 1870, . £83 12s. 3d. | 1871, . £96 17s. 3d.

Number of Coroner's Inquests held in the Gaol during 1871, and up to day of Inspection in 1872, and at what dates?

None in 1871. One female on 12th August, 1872.

Expendi-
ture.

The total expenses of the gaol, including diet and salaries of the officers, for 1871, were £1,808 11s. 11d., but of this the cost of officers amounted to £1,068 6s. 7d., or £328 1s. 3d. more than all the other expenses of the prison.

The average daily number in custody during the same year was a little over 26, but for the safe keeping of these few prisoners 11 discipline officers are employed, or less than 3 prisoners to each officer. As no profits are derived from labour, the average annual cost of each prisoner came to the large sum of £63 8s., so that this gaol, with two others, enjoys the unenviable distinction of being the most expensively managed in Ireland. In justice to the other two gaols referred to, I am bound to remark, that they have not the same appliances or conveniences for carrying out the separate system, and for maintaining order and discipline as are provided here, so that, in my opinion, there is less excuse for the extravagance here than in those.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-resident.			James Leonard, Clerk and			SOUTH DISTRICT.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Kilenny County and City Gaol.		
William Hayden, esq., jun., Local Inspector, . . .	170	0	0	Storekeeper, . . .	56	0	0	
Rev. Walter de Montmorency, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	46	3	0	Michl. Murray, Gatekeeper, . . .	40	0	0	
Rev. Martin Howley, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	46	3	0	Turnkeys,†	[Thomas M'Cullagh, con- struct in wet and brick making, . . .			
John James, esq., M.D., Surgeon, . . .	63	0	0		Jeffrey Mann, . . .			
					Thos. Mulloy, Shoemaker, . . .			
					William Cule, . . .			
					Henry Walsh, . . .			
Resident.						Mrs. M. A. M'Cullagh, Matron, . . .		
E. H. Robbins, esq., Governor, . . .	300	0	0			Mrs. Bridget Butler, Assis- tant Matron, . . .		
Michael Leonard, 1st Turnkey, . . .	47	0	0			. . .		

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1871.	From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met for the discharge of business, . . .	14	12
Local Inspector to Gaol, . . .	139	153
Do. to each Bridewell, . . .	4	3
Chaplain, Established Church, . . .	163	155
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	169	170
Physician and Surgeon, . . .	132	140

None of the officers are permitted to go out of the prison during duty hours, except by the permission of the Governor, in which case the leave is entered in the Extern Officer's Gate Book. As the head matron's quarters are a long way from the female prison, I would suggest that a bell be put up to communicate with her rooms during the night, in the event of my suggestion in regard to converting two cells in the female prison into a room for the deputy matron being adopted.

	1869.		1870.		1871.		1872 (to day of inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital, . . .	21	1	20	2	15	3	—	—
Average daily number in hospital, . . .	3.1	.08	1.3	.16	1.2	0.13	—	—
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital, . . .	74	22	50	22	118	50	—	—
No. of deaths in the gaol, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cost of medicine, . . .	£23 11s. 9d.		£19 12s. 0d.		£17 19s. 6d.		—	
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer, . . .	£30 16s. 11d.		£48 10s. 1d.		£56 6s. 10d.		—	

No alteration has been made in the hospital since my last inspection. It consists of two wards, one entrance and staircase being common to both sexes. I would suggest that a door be put up on the staircase so as to divide the hospitals, as it is not proper that there should be such easy access from one to the other. A male officer always sleeps here, and when there is any female in hospital a nursetender is procured from the town, and the matron visits the patient occasionally. The number in hospital is generally very low, amounting for 1871 only to 15 males and 3 females. In proportion to these numbers, however, the cost of medicine and extra diet appears to be very large indeed as compared

* Includes £30 as Secretary to Board of Superintendence, and £46 as Inspector to Bridewells. The Board of Superintendence ordered an increase to Turnkeys and Assistant Matron on 12th November, 1872.

† Each turnkey instructs in schooling.

SOUTH DISTRICT. with other gaols, the former item amounting in 1871 to £17 19s. 6d., and the latter to £56 6s. 10d.

Kilkenny County and City Gaol. In a great number of gaols since the introduction of the new dietary the cost of it is not considered necessary to give any extra diet, and in others the cost of it is very low indeed. In Antrim county gaol, where the daily average number of prisoners for 1871 was 165 males and 88 females, the extra diet only cost £3 3s. 6d. altogether, and the charge for medicines was only £3 4s. 6d. more than it was here; but in Kilkenny prison the daily average was only 20 males and 6 females, and, as I have just stated, the cost of extra diet was £56 6s. 10d. In the King's County gaol the same year the daily average number of prisoners in custody was about one less than here, but there was no charge for medicines, and there was no extra diet given to prisoners not in hospital. Under these circumstances I submit that the Board would do well to inquire into those items of expenditure.

Books and Journals. The registries and books of finance are carefully kept by the clerk, but some of the prescribed forms are not observed. This is one of the numerous matters I referred to in my last report that have not yet been attended to. I trust that the prescribed forms will now be obtained, and carefully written up in future. One with the other they comprise a very complete system of checks, and have been recommended for adoption after careful consideration. I would also submit that several of the registries now kept are not required, and only entail unnecessary labour. In Waterford and other places where the county and city gaols have been amalgamated, the registries have been condensed, at the same time that the accounts of the city and county are kept quite separate. Under these circumstances, I would recommend that a curtailed system of registries and accounts be adopted here.

The proper forms of Work Ledger and Daily Employment Book, the Hospital Book, and Extra Diet Book are not observed. They should be procured and carefully written up.

The Local Inspector's journal is full and regularly kept, and the Governor's journal is also regularly written up. I am happy also to observe that the Chaplains now write fuller journals than they used to, and that their duties are performed more regularly by themselves. Their substitutes are also appointed in compliance with the requirements of the statute. I regret again to be obliged to call attention to the want of regularity in the Surgeon's journal, as it is not possible to ascertain from it how this officer's duties are performed. The 72nd section of the Prisons Act, as well as the by-laws, contain clear instructions on this subject, which I trust will, in future, be complied with by this officer. Although I have every reason to believe that the books are carefully kept by the clerk and storeskeeper, yet they are not sufficiently supervised by the Local Inspector and Governor. It is clearly the duty of these officers to have full knowledge of everything connected with the finances and registries of the prison, as they are both responsible for these matters. I therefore submit that all the books of the prison should be carefully examined by the Governor daily, and the Local Inspector weekly.

Board of Superintendence.

Maj. Sir James Langrishe, bart., D.L., J.P.	Capt. Thos. P. T. Bookey, J.P.	P. Connellan, esq., D.L., J.P.
Lieut.-Colonel Howard St. George, D.L., J.P.	Harvey De Montmorency, esq., J.P.	Mathew R. Weld, esq., J.P.
Wm. Hanford Flood, esq., D.L., J.P.	Frederick R. M. Reade, esq., J.P.	James G. Robertson, esq.
Michael Cahill, esq., J.P.		John McCreery, esq.
		John P. Hyland, esq.

The Board meets on the second Wednesday in the month for the discharge of business, when the salaries of subordinate officers and sundry small accounts are settled. The salaries of the superior officers and of the Governor, as well as the bridewell accounts, are paid half-yearly at assizes.

SOUTH
DISTRICT,
Kilenny
County and
City Gaol.

I regret to say that I was unable to visit the bridewells of the county owing to ill-health, but annex the last quarterly report received from the Local Inspector. Both my colleague and I have reported that the bridewells of Callan and Thomastown should be closed. These towns are within nine miles of the county gaol—Thomastown is connected with it by rail, and the fare on the long-car from Callan is only 6d. Neither of the buildings are secure, and are very unsuited for prison purposes. I trust, therefore, that the Board will suggest to the Grand Jury the propriety of shutting up these bridewells, and saving the county the expense of their maintenance.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Thomastown.	
	N.	S.
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . . .	8	3
Of whom were Drunkards? .	4	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Monthly; direct.	
Committals,	Correct.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Repairs tolerable.	
Security,	Insecure.	
Accommodation,	Sufficient cells, but the greater portion unfurnished.	
Bidding, Furniture, and Utensils,	Indifferent.	
Water, how supplied? . . .	By pump.	
Sewerage,	Good.	
Dryness, Ventilation, and Cleanliness.	Untidy and damp.	
Cost of dietary per head per day, .	6d.	
Yearly Salary of Keeper, . . .	£30.	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment?	Sessions Court-keeper.	
Visited,	11th January, 1873.	
Remarks,	The dietary of Bridewell is bread and milk; when milk cannot be had, tea or coffee is substituted in its stead.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Kilkenny
County and
City.

Bridewells.

	Callan.		Urrlagford.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	6	4	7	2
Of whom were Drunkards?	4	1	—	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Monthly; direct.		Fortnightly; direct.	
Committals,	Correct.		Some illegal committals.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . .	Good.		Good.	
Security,	Tolerable.		Tolerable.	
Accommodation, . . .	Two cells for males; like for females, and one exercising yard.		Two cells for males; like for females, and two exercising yards.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils.	Good.		Good.	
Water, how supplied? .	None on the premises.		By pump.	
Sewerage,	Good.		No sewers from cesspools.	
Dryness, Ventilation, and Cleanliness.	Clean and dry.		Dry and clean.	
Cost of dietary per head per day.	6d.		6d.	
Yearly Salary of Keeper,	£15.		£15.	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment?	Sessions Court-keeper.		Sessions Court-keeper.	
Visited,	12th January, 1873.		—	
Remarks,	The dietary of Bridewell is bread and milk; when milk cannot be had, tea or coffee is substituted in its stead.		The dietary of Bridewell is bread and milk; when milk cannot be had, tea or coffee is substituted in its stead.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General*,

KING'S COUNTY GAOL, AT TULLAMORE.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
13TH DECEMBER, 1872.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

King's
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny:—</i>						
To Imprisonment,	5	1	6	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>By Courts Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	22	—	22	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act, . .	—	2	2	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, .	2	—	2	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	8	1	9	—	—	—
Total,	46	5	50	—	—	—

Fifty prisoners formed the total number in custody at the above date, of whom 5 were debtors, 1 was untried, 7 were disposed of at assizes or quarter sessions, 15 summarily, and 22 were military offenders. Only a little more than half those in custody therefore belonged to the county, for the military prisoners were transferred here from different quarters.

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In Custody on the day of Inspection.				From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.				Number in Custody during the year, denoting the Number of times each had been Committed in any year.	
	15 years old and under.		Above 15 and not exceeding 18 years.		15 years old and under.		Above 15 and not exceeding 18 years.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted Summarily,	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—
Committed once,	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—
Number sent to Reformatories,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

Seven juveniles were committed during this year, all being summary juveniles, of whom 1 was sent to a reformatory. There were none in charge at the time of my visit; but I was informed that when prisoners of this class are confined here they are kept apart from the others.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
King's
County
Gaol.

I, however, consider that a certain number of cells should be reserved exclusively for juveniles, and that they should be exercised by themselves. One male prisoner in custody, on the day of my inspection, was known to have been in a reformatory.

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	31	6	1871,	26	5
1870,	14	2	1872 (day of Inspection),	45	5

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1872.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	-	4	1872 (up to and including day of Inspection),	2	2
1870,	-	-	Day of Inspection,	-	1
1871,	-	1			

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872 (up to the day of In- spection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Cor- responding day, in pre- vious year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, and other carnal offences,	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Common assaults,	37	9	30	6	23	7	6	-	3	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	8	-	3	-	5	-	3	-	1	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	3	-	8	1	11	2	3	-	1	-
Other assaults,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Larceny,	12	7	13	10	7	11	2	3	3	3
Receiving stolen goods,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Embezzlement,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Forgery,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Military offences,	8	-	14	-	34	-	23	-	5	-
Other offences—										
Against the person,	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Against property without vio- lence,	13	2	11	1	4	1	1	-	1	-
Affecting the public peace,	5	5	8	8	3	7	-	2	-	-
Effigy burning, &c.,	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
Absconding from reformatory,	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Breach of contract,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Acquitted, no bill, no prosecution,	4	1	7	1	4	2	-	-	-	-
Total criminal class,	112	26	112	28	129	31	30	5	21	5
Vagrancy,	-	1	1	6	3	3	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness,	23	27	43	16	55	9	-	-	-	-
Debt,	5	2	9	-	13	2	5	-	2	-
Remanded for further examination,	17	3	29	5	9	-	1	-	3	-
Total,	157	59	194	55	209	45	45	5	26	5

CLASSES.	Commitments.				From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.				SOUTH DISTRICT. King's County Gaol.
	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Debtors,	9	—	13	2					
Criminals,	141	33	137	31					
Vagrants,	1	6	3	3					
Drunkards,	43	16	56	9					
Total,	194	55	209	45					

Two hundred and nine of males and 45 of females formed the total number of commitments, previous to my inspection this year, against 194, and 56 respectively in 1871. The increase in the number of males was chiefly caused by exceptional circumstances, owing to this gaol having been selected for military prisoners, and to the political excitement arising out of the Galway election, for as many as 29 were committed here, charged with effigy burning and riot. Neither in this nor last year was there any individual committed here for an attempt against life, so that the most serious crimes were assaults of various kinds.

The number of female commitments during this year prior to my visit was 10 less than last; and as my inspection was made so near the close of the year, it may be fairly inferred that the total number of commitments for 1872 of this sex are somewhat less than in 1871.

I must, however, draw attention to the increase of drunkenness amongst the male sex. In 1870 the commitments for this offence were 23, in the following year they increased to 43, but in the expired portion of 1872 I regret to observe that they amounted to 56. The opposite, however, I am happy to state, is the result amongst the females committed for this offence, for during that period there has been a gradual decrease amongst them, and this year they numbered only 9, being a third less than in 1870.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once within the year,	149	31	149	26
Twice,	9	6	9	3
Thrice,	2	4	1	1
4 times,	3	—	5	—
6 times,	—	—	1	1
Total,	163	41	165	33
No. of above committed for first time,	146	29	147	21

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1871, and to the day of Inspection in 1872, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only,	145	25	136	21
Twice,	9	4	14	3
Thrice,	1	3	4	5
4 times,	2	2	5	2
5	2	1	—	—
6	3	2	—	—
7 to 11,	—	2	3	2
12 to 16,	1	1	1	—
17 to 20,	—	—	2	—
21 to 30,	—	1	—	—
Total Number of Individuals committed,	163	41	165	33
Number of Commitments represented in foregoing,	215	171	272	67

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
King's
County
Gaol.

As compared with some other prisons, the number of re-commitments here is very small, four times being the most that any individual was committed in 1871, and six times in 1872. In the former year there were 163 individual males and 41 females committed, but of these 146 of the former and 29 of the latter were for first offences. This year there were 165 individual males, and 33 individual females committed, of whom 147 of the former and 21 of the latter were sent here for the first time.

The last of the foregoing tables denoting the number of individuals, and the number of their commitments since their first offence does not show any great perversity in crime amongst the inhabitants of this district. Two males who were in custody this year were known to have been in prison from 21 to 30 times, and 3 females from 7 to 11 times, also 1 female, M. K., in custody at the time of my visit, who had been 73 times in gaol, these were the most frequent offenders committed here during the year.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.			From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Averagedaily number of prisoners in custody,	20'30	4'65	—	26'44	6'17	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	35		24th Jan.	59		23rd July.
Lowest ditto,	16		15th May.	18		10th April.
Highest number of males at any one time,	30		24th Jan.	54		23rd July.
Ditto of females,	9		5th Aug.	10		10th Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	13		15th May.	13		10th April.
Ditto of females,	1		15th May.	3		15th Oct.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1872.

6th January, 1865,	54	24th October, 1869,	37
21st March, 1866, .	27	23rd February, 1870, .	33
17th April, 1867, .	33	24th January, 1871, .	33
17th January, 1868, .	35	23rd July, 1872, .	59

The daily average number of male and female prisoners this year is somewhat in excess of last, and the numbers at one time in custody were higher than at any time during the last eight years, but I have already pointed out a satisfactory cause for this increase.

Debtors.

Two pauper and 3 master debtors were in custody at the time of my inspection. Their quarters by no means meet the requirements of the statute as to the separation of the classes, but as debtors will, I trust, soon cease to be committed to prisons, owing to the Act of last session on this subject, I do not recommend any steps to be taken for the improvement of these quarters. The pauper debtors here were not employed. As they are supported at the public expense these prisoners should be required to do a certain amount of work daily, but should not of course be put to hard labour.

Accommodation.		M. F.		South District.
		M.	F.	
Wards,	4	2	1	King's County Gaol.
Yards,	3	1	2	
Day Rooms,	4	1	1	
Solitary Cells,	1	1	1	
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	85	40	7	
Ditto, heated and furnished with bells,	71	10	11	
Single Cells of smaller size,	—	8	3	
Hospital Rooms,	5	5	1	
Chapel,	One	—	1	
Workshop,	1	—	—	
Workshops (Stone Sheds),	16	—	—	
Kitchen,	One	—	—	
Bakery,	1	—	—	Reception.
Store Rooms,	3	2	—	
Laundries,	1	1	—	
Drying Room,	—	1	—	
Lavatories,	—	7	2	
Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	—	6	1	
Privies,	—	1	1	
Water-closets,	—	11	3	
Fumigating Apparatus,	—	1	1	
Reception Rooms or Cells,	—	1	1	
Pumps,	—	2	—	
Crank-mill,	—	1	—	
Tell-tale Clocks,	—	2	—	

I was glad to find, at my inspection on this occasion, that several of the suggestions of Inspectors-General had been carried out, and that improvements both in the management and discipline of the prison have been effected. The Board have very wisely added to and improved the female prison, which is now suitably adapted to separate confinement, and has already been the means of sensibly diminishing the number of prisoners of this sex committed here.

Two cells in the male separate system, and one in the female, are reserved for reception in which prisoners wait until passed by the doctor into their proper wards, and all are now as a rule bathed when they come in, and subsequently once a week, in summer, and once a fortnight, in winter during imprisonment.

Six baths are provided in the male and one in the female prison, so that the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisoners Act is now complied with. All the inhabited part of both the male and female prisons, numbering 71 cells for males and 10 for females, are heated and supplied with bells and gas. The cells appeared all clean, airy, and well kept, and a copy of the prison rules and the dietary formula are hung up in each. There are also three other blocks, but these are not fitted with the requirements for separate confinement. Both sections are provided with water-closets and lavatories, which were all clean and well kept, and are a great improvement and convenience to the prison. All the privies have been done away with except two.

The sewerage is said to be excellent, and facilities are provided for flushing it. It is carried away into a field some distance off, and is utilized there for irrigation. The stench traps that are now provided to all the sewers prevent any effluvia from arising, which adds no doubt very much to the health of the prison.

The water is supplied from two good wells on the premises, and is forced into the cistern by a crank-pump at which eight men work together. This pump is generally in use for an hour daily, and two batches of men work it for half an hour at a time. It is not stalled, so that men are in association when engaged at it. I would suggest that means be adopted for putting up regular machinery for maintaining separation here, such as is now in use in the county of Dublin prison, Naas, and elsewhere.

An excellent laundry has lately been put up, comprising four separate washing troughs with hot and cold water laid on. There is also a drying room attached, and all the arrangements of the laundry department are now very complete. One fire serves to heat the whole of the female prison, the drying-room, and the water for the laundry. The only additional fire required is that used for a separate boiler in which the clothing is boiled. All the washing and mangling of the prison is done here, and at the time of my inspection was efficiently performed by one female prisoner.

South District. The kitchen is now under the male prison, and a lift was being put up at the time of my visit for the purpose of conveying the food through trap doors to the several landings. Two male cooks are employed here, but in addition to their culinary duties they have to carry coals and turf throughout the prison. However, I cannot think that two men are required here during the whole day, and submit that one of them should be compelled to return to ordinary labour as soon as the coal and turf is carried in the morning, for one male should be quite sufficient to perform all the cooking.

Kitchen.

Chapel. One chapel is provided in which both Protestant and Roman Catholic worship are held. It is now artificially heated, and is well adapted as a prison chapel.

Fumigator. A good fumigating box is supplied in each prison in which salt and vitriol are used, and this appears very effective for purifying dirty clothes.

Night Watch. Two tell-tale clocks placed in the male prison serve to test the vigilance of the night watch, who only patrols the interior of the male prisons. They are pegged half-hourly, from seven, P.M., to seven, A.M., both in summer and winter, and are protected by Chubb's patent locks. The markings are taken by the Deputy-Governor, and are entered in the state of prison at Lockings Book. All omissions on the part of the night watch are recorded against him in the Officers' Conduct Book. This duty is taken for five nights in the week by the warders in rotation, and on the remaining nights by the messenger. One officer is on guard from lock-up till ten o'clock, P.M., when he is relieved by the regular night watch. In summer lock-up takes place at six, P.M., and unlock at half-past six, A.M.; in winter at five, P.M., and seven, A.M., respectively.

As gas is introduced in all the cells, I submit that the hour for unlock is much too late, for prisoners should be provided with employment much before those hours. It stands to reason that criminals should be compelled to work a greater number of hours than the free labourer, which is not the case at present here. At ten o'clock a superior officer goes round the gaol and ascertains the presence of each prisoner in his cell, after which all the prison keys are given up to the Governor who keeps them in his own room during the night.

Photography. Photography is done by the Deputy-Governor who is allowed 3s. for four copies, but is compelled to provide his own chemicals, the apparatus and the negatives being the property of the Board.

Visitors. No alterations have been made in the rules regarding visitors to prisoners since my last inspection. Permission is granted by the Local Inspector, or a member of the Board, and no convicted prisoner is allowed a visit until three months of his imprisonment have expired. The Governor has power to refuse any visit in case he may think it necessary to do so, but must note the reason for his refusal in his journal. I would, however, suggest that the arrangements for visitors to prisoners, such as is now in force in Londonderry or Naas gaol be adopted, by which means it is almost impossible to introduce prohibited articles into the prison.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.				
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.			
Blankets, pairs of,	100	20	Shirts,	30	57	Shifts,	14	23
Sheets, pairs of,	55	20	Jackets,	39	35	Jackets,	7	23
Rings,	49	-	Vests,	39	11	Gowns,	7	20
Hammocks or Cots,	32	44	Trowsers,	39	11	Petticoats,	7	8
Bedticks,	49	133	Caps,	39	38	Aprons,	14	12
Bedsteads,	30	46	Stockings or socks, pair of,	78	6	Neckerchiefs,	14	8
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	40	20	Caps,	14	8
						Stockings, pairs of,	14	17
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	7	7

The stock of clothing and bedding at the time of my inspection was ample. It was also clean and well kept, and appeared to be of an excellent quality. The sheets are changed once a month, or oftener if necessary, and each prisoner coming in gets a clean pair. The general store is well and tidily kept by the Deputy-Governor, who issues a certain number of articles as required to the reception warder, and this officer is responsible to the former for all the male clothing in use. The store of female clothing is also neatly kept by the matron, and both the Local Inspector and Governor take stock of all prison property periodically. Materials are got in as required by order of the Board, and made up by prison labour. I am glad to find that although socks and stockings are not actually ordered by statute, yet they are supplied to prisoners here.

Source District.

King's County Gaol.

Stores.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority, . . .	—	—	3	—
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	11	—	10	1
Stoppage of Diet, . . .	32	3	25	2
Total, . . .	43	3	37	3

Two solitary cells, one in each prison, are provided; they are heated and supplied with bells, and otherwise suitably fitted for carrying out punishment. Women are permitted to have their beds at night while in solitary, but males are only allowed a blanket, which I consider is a very proper means to adopt towards prisoners inclined to be obstreperous. I find that the result of the introduction of this rule has had a very salutary effect in reducing the number of male prisoners punished during this year as compared with last, for although the number of these prisoners are very much increased, yet the number of punishments have been less. Only on two occasions was it found necessary to have recourse to magisterial authority for the punishment of a prisoner (a military offender who on two different occasions set fire to his bedding). This man had just been released from solitary at the time of my inspection, so I recommended the Governor not to allow him to have his bedding until just before the lights are extinguished, and to keep him fully employed up to that time.

Punishments.

Employment on day of Inspection.

<i>Hard Labour.</i>					M.	F.
Stone-breaking, . . .	.	.	.	.	17	—
Sackmaking, . . .	.	.	.	.	17	—
Washing in laundry, . . .	.	.	.	.	—	1
Total, . . .	.	.	.	.	34	1
<i>Industrial Labour.</i>					M.	F.
Tailoring, . . .	.	.	.	.	1	—
Shirtnaking, . . .	.	.	.	.	—	4
Cooks, . . .	.	.	.	.	2	—
Wardsmen, . . .	.	.	.	.	2	—
Total, . . .	.	.	.	.	5	4
<i>Summary.</i>					M.	F.
Hard labour, . . .	.	.	.	.	34	1
Industrial labour, . . .	.	.	.	.	1	4
Sick, . . .	.	.	.	.	—	—
Debtors (unemployed), . . .	.	.	.	.	5	—
Cooks, . . .	.	.	.	.	2	—
Wardsmen, . . .	.	.	.	.	2	—
Total in custody, . . .	.	.	.	.	45	5

SOUTH
DISTRICT.*Amount received for produce of Prisoners' labour disposed of outside the Gaol, for the last three years.*

1869, . £5 6s. 9d. | 1870, . £19 10s. | 1871, . £31 13s. 7d. | 1872, . £84 7s.

King's
County
Gaol.
—
Labour.

No distinction is made in this prison between prisoners sentenced to hard labour and those not so sentenced. I referred in my last report to this grave defect in the management of this gaol, and must again submit that prisoners sentenced to hard labour should be compelled to perform a greater amount of work than those not so sentenced. A given quantity of stone breaking should be required from male prisoners sentenced to hard labour daily in addition to the labour performed by ordinary prisoners; and females so sentenced should also be compelled either to pick a certain quantity of oakum daily, or to perform some work of an equally irksome nature, for it is quite clear that the sentence of the law should be carried out in every case.

At the time of my visit males were employed at stone breaking, tailoring, and sack making, which latter industry is carried on in the cells, and is said to be very remunerative. Two carpenters', 2 shoemakers', a tailor's, and a blacksmith's shops are provided in the gaol in which the respective trades are carried on; and all the prison locks are mended by the smith warden in the forge, where also all the timing for the prison is made.

The result of the increased labour carried on here during the last two years is very satisfactory as compared with the two previous ones. In 1869, the amount received for the produce of prisoners' labour was only £5 6s. 9d.; in 1871, it had increased to £31 13s. 7d., but this year it realized £84 7s., and I am in hopes, from the exertions of the Governor and his anxiety to carry on as much labour as possible, that these profits will continue to increase still further.

The numbers of females being now so small they are chiefly employed in washing, mending, and making up the prison clothing. A small sewing machine has lately been kindly presented to the gaol by Mr. Wanser, and I am informed that two or three female prisoners have been partially instructed in the working of it.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	10	—	14	—
Average daily number of pupils,	4	—	4.44	—
Number of days on which school was held,	154	—	244	—

School-hours.—Males, from 1 to 2 o'clock, P.M.

School.

The male school is carried on from one to two o'clock daily, but is of a very limited nature, only 14 males having received instruction during the year. As a rule only male juveniles and adults who desire instruction are taught, and as there is no regular school-room they are instructed in their cells by the Deputy-Governor. The 106th section of the Prisons Act provides that "all poor prisoners shall receive instruction in reading and writing." I therefore submit that a properly statted school-room should be put up in each prison, and that all prisoners capable of learning should be taught for at least an hour daily. In winter the school hour should be after dark, so as to interfere as little as possible with industrial labour. The school should also be regularly inspected by the Chaplains, and their remarks recorded in the school registry on each occasion of their visits.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 8d.; brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 6d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s. 4d.; meat, per lb., 8d.; newmilk, per gallon, 8d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 8d.; coal, per ton, £1 12s. 6d.; turf, per 100, £5; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 8s. 4d.; candles, per lb., 6½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 10s.

The diet, samples of which I inspected, appear to be excellent, and are generally so reported on by the Chaplains' substitutes, for I find that the regularly appointed Chaplains very seldom inspect the provisions themselves. All the provisions, except potatoes, and all the materials for clothing are obtained by contract, approved of by the Board.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
King's
County
Gaol.

Net average daily cost of ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1869, . 4d. | 1870, . 4½d. | 1871, . 4½d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1869, . £1,416 18s. 7½d. | 1870, . £1,417 1s. 5d. | 1871, . £1,566 10s. 3d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1869, . £879 1s. 2d. | 1870, . £883 14s. 6d. | 1871, . £871 9s. 0d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1869, . £57 16s. 8d. | 1870, . £61 12s. 2d. | 1871, . £58 0s. 4½d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners, for the last three years.

1869, . £2 1s. 0d. | 1870, . £19 0s. 0d. | 1871, . £67 5s. 0d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.

1869, . £117 17s. 0d. | 1870, . £96 0s. 4d. | 1871, . £79 2s. 8d.

The total expenses of the gaol in 1871 amounted to £1,598 3s. 10d., but of that sum the cost of officers came to £871 9s., or £144 14s. 2d. more than the expense of the gaol, exclusive of this item. The average daily number of prisoners during the same year was about 25, but for their safe keeping 11 discipline officers are maintained, i.e., one officer to a little over every 2 prisoners, so that the average annual cost of each prisoner was £58 0s. 4½d. However, I trust that when the returns are made out for 1872, it will be found, owing to the increase in the profit of works and the number of military offenders sent here this year, that the expenses of the prison will be proportionally reduced. In this large unwieldy prison a certain number of intern officers must always be maintained, so that the average annual cost of each prisoner will necessarily be very much regulated by the numbers in custody.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.			
Robert Gunning, esq., Local Inspector,	£90	William E. Haynes, Deputy Governor, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	£80
Rev. Graham Craig, Protestant Chaplain,	40	Maria Armstrong, Matron & Nurse,	25
Rev. M. McAlroy, R. C. Chaplain,	40	Catherine Toovey, Deputy Matron,	30
John Ridley, esq., Medical Officer and Apothecary,	20	Jones Cummins, 1st Turnkey, Gate,	40
Edward Drumm, Messenger, &c.,	20	Patk. Cooke, 2nd Turnkey, Weaver,	30
		Thomas Johnson, 3rd Turnkey, Shoemaker,	30
		Joseph Bagnal, 4th Turnkey,	30
		Benjamin Kenahan, 5th Turnkey, Smith,	30
		William Connor, 6th Turnkey, Weaver,	30
Resident.			
Captain Henry Fetherstonhaugh, Governor,	200		

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused and how filled up.

Patrick Flanagan, Turnkey, being absent without leave, dismissed; William Connor appointed in his place.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The Turnkeys are allowed £10 yearly in lieu of rations. The Matron and Deputy Matron are allowed £5 yearly in lieu of rations.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.King's
County
Gaol.

Officers' Visits.

Number of times the Board of Superintendence met for the discharge of business,	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.	From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.
	M.	F.
Total Inspector to Gaol,	11	13
Do. do. to each Bridewell,	150	170
Chaplain, Protestant Church,	4	3
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	170	180
Physician, Surgeon, and Apothecary,	204	190
	136	103

Officers.

Since my last report the subordinate officers' quarters here have been improved. Four of the warders now sleep in one room, and one in another, and they have a mess-room in an adjoining apartment, all of these rooms were clean and in good order. The officers appear to be under excellent discipline, and are paraded by the Governor four times daily, the orders for the day being read out to them at morning parade. No subordinate officer is allowed to leave the prison without a pass signed by the Governor or his Deputy.

Hospital.

	1869.		1870.		1871.		1872 (to day of inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	7	4	—	1	3	1	—	—
Average daily No. in hospital,	66	98	—	14	66	2	—	—
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	89	35	48	40	48	23	—	—
No. of deaths in the gaol,	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	—		£5 12s. 4d.		—		—	

Hospital.

The numbers of prisoners for several years in hospital here have been very few indeed. There is a separate building for each sex, containing five wards in each, also a water-closet, a lavatory, and a movable tin bath which serves for both hospitals. At the time of my inspection this building was so little used that no bedding was kept in it. But I was informed that in the event of any serious case occurring it would be sent to the hospital, and a nurse employed to take charge of it; one of the matrons also would sleep in the hospital. When the patient in hospital is not very ill no officer remains in charge here, but another prisoner is left to attend him. This system should not be permitted, as all healthy prisoners should be compelled to sleep in their own cells at night, and not be allowed to act as petty officers.

The medicines are procured from Dublin as required, by requisition to the Board, and are compounded by the Medical Officer. The charge for them appears to be very moderate as compared with some other gaols; and since the new dietary scale was introduced it has not been found necessary to supply any extra diet to prisoners not in hospital.

The Medical Officer being also surgeon to the County Infirmary receives no additional pay for his prison duties with the exception of £20 a year for compounding. When there are any prisoners in the hospital the Governor takes the keys of the wards and of the outside door to his room at night.

Books and
Journals.

Most of the prescribed forms of books of finance and registries are in use here, and are carefully and regularly kept by the Deputy-Governor. I was glad to find that the Governor also pays full attention to this very important part of his duties, and checks these books regularly. A strict account is kept of the profits of labour, and all prisoners entitled to receive the statutable allowance of profits accruing from them get what is due to them on leaving the prison.

The Punishment Book is kept by the Governor who submits it to the

Board at their meetings. Neither the General Visitors' Book nor the School Registry is kept; they should be procured and carefully written up.

The journal of the Local Inspector though more complete than at my last visit, is not full enough, for it should contain full remarks and details, not only relating to the performance of his duty, but also to the general discipline and management of the prison. I must again call attention to the 69th section of the Prisons Act as regards the duties of the Chaplains. The provisions should be inspected daily by "alternate weeks" by these gentlemen, but this duty is now done very irregularly. Their substitutes also are still illegally appointed, and not in compliance with the 11th section 19 & 20 Vic. cap. 68. I therefore submit that the Board should insist on these matters being more strictly observed by the Chaplains.

The hospital books and journals are carefully kept, but they are not all of the prescribed form. I would recommend that these be procured for it is important that all the prison books which have been so carefully prepared and that are enumerated in the inspection sheet should be kept in every prison.

The Governor's journal as usual is carefully and regularly written up, and contains much useful general information regarding the prison. As the responsibilities and duties of this officer have considerably increased of late, I submitted at the time of my visit for the consideration of the Board the propriety of awarding to him some addition to his salary.

Board of Superintendence.

Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Alfred Bury, J.P.	Capt. Thos. Acres Pierce, J.P.	W. Hussey Walsh, esq., J.P.
Col. Thos. Bernard, D.L., J.P.	Marcus Goodbody, esq., J.P.	Edw. J. Briscoe, esq., J.P.
The Earl of Rosse, D.L., J.P.	Capt. Maxwell Fox, J.P.	George Ridley, esq., J.P.
Dawson French, esq., J.P.	Jonathan Goodbody, esq.	Capt. A. W. C. Cox, J.P.

The Board meet on the first Thursday in the month when the intern officers receive their salaries. A cheque is given to the Local Inspector for the payment of current accounts, and he produces receipts at the following meeting. The salaries of extern officers are paid half-yearly at assizes.

I regret that owing to illness I was unable to inspect the bridewell at Parsonstown, but I annex the last quarterly report of the Local Inspector thereon.

STATE OF PARSONSTOWN DISTRICT BRIDEWELL.

Bridewell.

No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding Inspection,	M.	F.
Inspection,	25	5
Of whom were Drunkards,	6	-
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often,	Weekly.	
Commitments,	Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	In order.	
Security,	Good.	
Accommodation,	Ample.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils,	Sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	Pump.	
Sewerage,	In order.	
Dryness, Ventilation, and Cleanliness,	Perfect.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	4½d.	
Salary of Keeper,	£12 10s.	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment,	None.	
Remarks,	None.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Limerick
County
Gaol.

LIMERICK COUNTY GAOL, AT LIMERICK.—STATUTABLE INSPECTIONS,
19TH AND 23RD AUGUST, 1872.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ further Examination,	5	—	5	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	6	—	6	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	6	—	6	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	3	—	3	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	—	1	1	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	13	4	17	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	39	6	45	—	—	—

On the latter date there were 45 prisoners in custody here, 1 was a pauper debtor, 6 were untried, 12 were sentenced at quarter sessions or assizes, 3 were military offenders, and 23 were disposed of by summary jurisdiction.

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of Inspection.				From 1st January to day of Inspection.				Number in Custody during the year, denoting the number of times each had been Committed in any year.	
	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Assizes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
„ Quarter Sessions,	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
„ Summarily,	—	—	1	—	1	—	5	—	6	—
Total,	—	—	2	—	1	—	8	—	9	—
Committed once,	—	—	1	—	1	—	7	—	8	—
„ five times,	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Number sent to Reformatories,	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	5	—
Included in the preceding—										
Workhouse Offenders,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—

Nine juvenile offenders were committed here during the year previous to my inspection, one of whom, a male, as often as five times. I am informed that when juveniles are in custody they are kept entirely apart from the adults, but I would recommend that a few cells should be apportioned for their use, and that they should be worked and exercised by themselves in a separate class.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Limerick
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Gaol.

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	62	12	1871,	45	13
1870,	47	11	1872 (day of Inspection),	39	6

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1872.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	4	4	1872, up to and including		
1870,	3	-	day of Inspection, . . .	-	2
1871,	-	1	Day of Inspection, . . .	-	-

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872 (up to the day of In- spection).		In Custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of Inspection.		Corre- sponding date in pre- vious year.	
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	2	-	5	-	4	-	-	-	4	-
Concealing birth of Infants,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, and other carnal offences, .	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	1	-
Common assaults,	76	14	70	15	48	8	8	1	3	3
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	15	1	16	1	25	-	5	-	4	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	59	2	31	5	19	1	5	1	4	2
Other assaults,	9	-	6	-	3	-	1	-	1	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., .	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery,	7	1	1	1	3	2	-	-	1	-
Taking and holding forcible pos- session,	5	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Larceny,	32	21	28	8	10	7	3	1	19	5
Receiving stolen goods,	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Obtaining money by false pretences, Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
Other malicious offences against property,	2	-	2	1	2	-	1	-	-	-
Offences against the currency, .	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SOUTH
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Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the day of Inspection), also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year—continued.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872 (up to the day of Inspection.)		In custody on			
							Day of In- spection.		Corre- sponding date in pre- vious year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Perjury, and subornation of perjury,	—	—	3	—	1	1	1	—	3	—
Riot, Rescue, &c.,	35	2	5	—	1	—	—	—	4	—
Military offences,	9	—	8	—	4	—	3	—	1	—
Naval offences,	10	—	11	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act, . . .	18	3	7	4	7	6	1	1	—	—
Revenue offences,	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences—										
Against the person, . . .	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, with violence,	9	1	6	—	8	—	—	—	2	—
Against property, without vio- lence,	8	—	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace, .	36	11	24	5	11	3	—	—	—	1
Selling spirits without Licence,	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leaving service,	9	2	7	5	2	4	—	2	—	2
Compounding felony, . . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total criminal class, . .	367	64	243	55	171	34	32	6	41	13
Vagrancy,	2	2	6	—	5	2	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	52	17	26	11	25	1	1	—	1	—
Debt,	7	1	12	1	3	2	1	—	1	—
Remanded for further examination,	30	5	41	8	17	2	5	—	2	—
Total,	458	89	328	75	221	41	39	6	45	13

Commitments.

CLASSES	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	12	1	3	2
Criminals,	284	63	188	36
Vagrants,	6	—	5	2
Drunkards,	26	11	25	1
Total,	328	75	221	41

Up to the time of my visit this year, 221 males and 41 females were committed here. None of these were charged with murder, though four were committed for manslaughter. Assaults and larceny form the chief offences for which prisoners are committed to this gaol, and I regret to find by one of the above tables that the former crime is very much on the increase amongst the males of this district. During 1871 prisoners committed for different assaults numbered 150, but in the first seven and a half months of 1872, 112 were committed for the same offence. Having regard to the evident increase in this particular crime, I consider that the attention of the magistrates of the district should be directed to it. Drunkenness would also appear to have increased this year, as compared with last, for during the whole of 1871 only 26 males and 11 females were committed for this offence, but up to my inspection in 1872 the commitments of drunkards numbered 25 males and 1 female.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

SOUTH
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NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once within the year, . . .	258	55	176	31
Twice „ . . .	14	2	15	4
Thrice „ . . .	3	1	1	—
4 times „ . . .	3	—	1	—
5 „ . . .	—	—	1	—
9 „ . . .	1	—	—	—
12 „ . . .	—	1	—	—
Total, . . .	279	59	194	35
No. of above committed for first time, . . .	191	43	126	23

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1871, and to the day of Inspection in 1872, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only, . . .	189	40	120	21
Twice, . . .	47	9	32	6
Thrice, . . .	23	3	16	5
4 times, . . .	11	4	11	—
5 „ . . .	4	—	5	1
6 „ . . .	6	—	1	1
7 to 11 „ . . .	7	2	6	—
12 to 16 „ . . .	—	—	1	—
21 to 30 „ . . .	1	—	1	—
31 to 40 „ . . .	—	—	1	—
51 to 60 „ . . .	—	1	—	1
Total No. of Individuals committed, . . .	279	59	194	35
No. of commitments represented in foregoing, . . .	528	158	427	119

Unlike most other districts it appears from the above tables that repetition of crime is but slightly more frequent here among the females than the males. Previous to my inspection this year one man was committed 5 times, and twice was the greatest number of commitments recorded against any female, though one of this sex was committed in 1871 as often as 12 times. One female in prison here during this year was known to have been committed between 51 and 60 times, but between 31 and 40 was the greatest number of commitments recorded against any male confined in 1872, previous to my inspection.

The total number of individuals committed in 1871 were 279 males and 59 females, and in the first seven and a half months of 1872 194 and 35 respectively, but the commitments represented by these numbers were 528 males and 158 females in 1871, and 427 males and 119 females in 1872.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1872.

25th April, 1865, . . .	63	5th December, 1869, . . .	84
28th February, 1866, . . .	99	12th January, 1870, . . .	88
28th April, 1867, . . .	153	19th April, 1871, . . .	77
22nd February, 1868, . . .	101	5th January, 1872, . . .	53

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors.)

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
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Limerick
County
Gaol.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.			From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	51·3	9·4	—	34·8	6·2	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	77		19th April.	53		5th Jan.
Lowest ditto,	41		3rd Oct.	28		6th Aug.
Highest number of males at any one time,	68		19th April.	47		5th Jan.
Ditto of females,	14		25th Aug.	10		7th March.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	35		3rd Oct.	25		16th June.
Ditto of females,	6		15th Sept.	2		6th Aug.

The average daily number in custody in 1871 was about 60, but previous to my inspection this year it was only a little over 40. The lowest number of males at any one time in custody during 1871 was 35, against 33 in 1872. The females at one period in 1871 numbered only 6, and on the 2nd August, 1872, there were not more than two of this sex in custody.

Debtors.

The quarters allotted to debtors in this gaol are suitable and are provided with the statutable requirements. There was one debtor in custody on the day of my inspection, who had been in gaol 4 months for a debt of about £11. I trust now, however, that as the recent Act relating to creditor and debtor has come into operation, such painful cases will disappear from our gaols.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	4	3	Kitchen,	1	—
Day Rooms,	2	—	Store Rooms,	4	1
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high, containing 432 cubic ft.	6	—	Laundry,	—	1
Ditto, heated and furnished with bells,	63	38	Drying Room,	—	1
Cells to contain three persons,	3	1	Lavatories,	9	4
Sleeping rooms,	7	1	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	5	1
Number of beds in such rooms,	7	1	Water-closets,	20	9
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	—
Chapel,	—	One.	Pumps,	2	—
School Rooms,	1	1	Crank-pump,	1	—
Workshops,	27	—	Treadwheel,	1	—
			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	—

Separation.

Individual separation of all prisoners except debtors is strictly enforced in this gaol, and the discipline as carried out by the Governor is good and effective, while the cleanliness and order of the whole establishment reflects much credit on him.

Reception.

The male reception class is situated near the hospital, though prisoners are not as a rule kept here until passed by the doctor. All healthy prisoners are now washed as they come into the prison, but only remain in the reception ward until this operation is completed. This ward is provided with a good water-closet and a lavatory. In compliance with the 20th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act no prisoners should be removed from the reception until passed by the medical officer into "their proper ward." Four baths are provided on the basement floor of male prison, where also there is a store of clothing from which those prisoners are

Baths.

dressed after being bathed. There is also a bath in the laundry in which females are bathed as they come in, and once a week during imprisonment.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Limerick
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Gaol.

Lavatories.

A good supply of lavatories is provided throughout the gaol, and a sufficient quantity of water-closets which were in good repair at the time of my inspection, but are not on a right principle, being liable to go out of order.

The sewerage is said to be effective, and is carried into the town Sewerage main.

Water is supplied from three wells on the premises, but only one of them is used for drinking purposes. In addition the laundry is supplied with soft water from the roofs, which also is utilized for flushing the sewers. I was informed at the time of my visit that the supply of water is at times defective; under these circumstances would recommend that the wells be sunk and improved, as it is most essential that every gaol should be provided with an abundance of good water.

Water.

The floors of all the cells are boarded, and bells are provided to each cell. The gas-burners are placed too high in the walls, and afford facilities to prisoners to commit suicide if so inclined. As an instance occurred in another gaol during this year of a prisoner having hanged himself from the gas-burner, it is my duty to point out this defect for the consideration of the Board. There are a few cells, however, without gas-fittings where prisoners suspected of entertaining designs of self-destruction are confined. The cells are all effectively heated by means of hot-water pipes, and are of the required dimensions for separate confinement. Six large ones are provided in which shoemaking, carpentry, and tailoring are carried on.

Cells and
Gas.

Heating.

The kitchen is supplied with three boilers; in one of these the hot water for the male baths contiguous to this apartment is heated. One male prisoner is employed as cook, and in addition to this labour he has to keep all the basement clean and tidy, so that his time is fairly occupied. But as culinary duties are much more suited to females than males, I should be glad to see this department removed into the female prison. Where this arrangement is in force, the cooking is much more effectively carried on, and the labour of one or more male prisoners is turned to greater advantage.

Kitchen.

The laundry is stalled, and is provided with six troughs with hot and cold water laid on to each. The drying closet is next door, and one fire serves for it, the laundry, and a bath.

Laundry.

No alteration has been made in the chapel since my last inspection as it is only used for Roman Catholic worship. Protestant service is conducted in the board-room when prisoners of that persuasion are in custody. In most gaols where there is only one chapel both Protestant and Roman Catholic services are performed in the same department, and as I consider the board-room a very inappropriate place for assembling prisoners for worship, I submit that both services should be held in the chapel.

Chapel.

There is one fumigating room provided, and all male clothing is subject to this process, unless considered clean. Female clothing is generally washed, except very dirty, in which case it is also fumigated. But as it is ascertained that washing does not destroy either vermin or infection, I would recommend that another apparatus be put up in the female prison, and that the clothing of females as a rule be also fumigated.

Fumigating

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Liverpool
County
Gaol.

Night
Watch.

The vigilance of the watchmen is tested by two tell-tale clocks, one is situated inside the male prison, and is pegged every quarter of an hour by the intern watchman from nine P.M. till unlock. The other clock, situated in the rear of the female prison, is marked hourly by the extern watchman from half-past nine to unlock. The position of this clock thus obliges him to make the circuit of the prison every hour. The markings are taken daily by the head warder and entered in the Lockings' Book. In the event of an officer missing two pins during the night without assigning a valid excuse the omission is recorded against him in the Officers' Conduct Book.

Photo-
graphy.

Photography is performed under contract by an artist from the town who receives 10d. for each copy. In addition to the photographs required, under the Crimes Prevention Act, prisoners suspected of being old offenders are also photographed, which is found to be a most useful auxiliary to justice. A copy of each photograph is carefully kept in the gaol, accompanied by a duplicate of the descriptive form sent to the Habitual Criminals Office. I certainly think, from the large staff of officers in this prison, one should perform the photography, as there are serious objections to allowing strangers to have access to prisoners, and by this arrangement, a considerable saving would be effected. Since my last

Visitors.

inspection the place allotted to visitors to prisoners has been improved and made more secure, as suggested in my report of that year. The untried and pauper debtors may receive a visit weekly, and oftener if necessary, for the purpose of trial. Master debtors may be visited daily from twelve to six; convicted prisoners once in two months; and the Governor has authority to refuse a visit to any disorderly prisoner, a discretionary

Repairs.

power that should always be left in the hands of this officer. The building appeared to be in good order, and the Governor takes care to employ prisoners to keep it so with the exception of the roof. The locks were reported to me to be in good repair, and when necessary are mended by a locksmith from the town in presence of a prison officer. Besides one or two of the warders are quite able to remedy slight defects of the locks.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.		Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.			
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	100½	23	Shirts, . . .	102	27	Shifts, . . .	6	49
Sheets, pairs of,	122½	45	Jackets, . . .	128	41	Wrappers, . .	7	18
Rugs, . . .	101	25	Vests, . . .	111	50	Petticoats, . .	7	49
Bed-ticks, . .	97	68	Trowsers, . .	163	51	Aprons, . . .	5	22
Bedsteads, . .	135	-	Caps, . . .	104	42	Caps, . . .	1	15
			Socks, pairs of,	183½	-	Stockings, pairs		
			Shoes, pairs of,	114½	21	of, . . .	4	16
						Shoes, pairs of,	3	15

Stores.

The stock of bedding and clothing both in store and in use at the time of my inspection was abundant and generally of good quality; that in use was clean, in good repair, and tidily kept; some of the male clothing was worn and not as well fitted as it should have been, which I attribute to carelessness on the part of the cook-warder whose business it is to dress the prisoners on their being committed.

The store of new articles is kept by the head warder, and the male clothing in use by the kitchen warder. The female clothing is in charge of the matron, and a regular system of checks on the issue and delivery of the clothing is observed.

I am glad to find that stock is now taken of all prison property by the Local Inspector and Governor, every three months, when all worn-out articles are condemned by them.

The sheeting and the clothing of all prisoners are made up within the gaol. Good socks and stockings are supplied to the prisoners, but I was sorry to observe that caps have not yet been issued to the females, as recommended. They are provided in nearly every gaol in the country, and add considerably to the neatness and cleanly appearance of these prisoners.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Limerick
County
Gaol.

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping, by order of Court.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Solitary Confinement, . . .	11	—	2	—
Whipping, . . .	1	—	—	—
Total, . . .	12	—	2	—

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority, . . .	—	—	3	—
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	53	—	26	—
Stoppage of Diet, . . .	—	5	—	—
Other punishments (Handcuffs or Irons), . . .	4	—	—	—
Total, . . .	57	5	29	—

It appears from the above table that 29 males and no females were subjected to punishment during 1872, prior to my visit, and for 3 of these punishments it was found necessary to call in magisterial authority. There is no regularly fitted-up cell reserved solely for solitary confinement, so that prisoners when so sentenced are put into an ordinary cell that is darkened for the occasion by means of a shutter. I would therefore submit that a punishment cell is required in both prisons, and should be fitted up with a wooden guard-bed. Male prisoners should not be allowed more bedding than a blanket during the night when in solitary, and should be kept in the cell during the whole period of punishment. This cell should not be near the others, as the quieter a prisoner is kept while in punishment the better. I think that if these suggestions were carried out it would be found that the necessity for punishment here would soon diminish, though I am sure it is with great reluctance the Governor has recourse to this expedient.

Solitary
Cell.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

Stone-breaking and crank-pump,* . . . 21 males.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Picking oakum, . . .	9	—
Shoemaking, . . .	2	—
Cooking, . . .	1	—
Prison duties, . . .	3	1
Washing, . . .	—	3
Knitting, . . .	—	1
Total, . . .	15	5

* This hard labour is also industrial labour.

South
Dunstable.

Limerick
County
Gaol.

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	21	-
Industrial labour,	15	5
Unemployed,	3	-
Discharged (before labour hours),	-	1
Total in custody,	39	6

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1869, . £66 5s. 8d. | 1870, . £49 18s. 3d. | 1871, . £42 11s. 6d.

Labour.

Hard labour is enforced by means of the crank-pump, which is utilized for forcing the water to the top of the prison. Eight men at a time in separate divisions are employed at the pumps, and are at work from three to six hours daily according to the quantity of water required. Each man is engaged at this labour fifteen minutes at a time, and is employed during the intervals at stone-breaking. In addition to this work men sentenced to hard labour are employed at oakum-picking for two hours after lock-up, and are compelled to pick a given quantity. Women sentenced to hard labour work for the same time in their cells in addition to their other work, but all prisoners not sentenced to hard labour are allowed to go to bed after six o'clock if they see fit. I submit that all convicted prisoners, whether sentenced to hard labour or otherwise, should be employed in their cells up to eight o'clock every evening. By this means the amount of profits derived from prisoners' labour would be considerably increased. At present the returns under this head are not nearly so large as they should be, considering the numbers committed here during the year, and the means available for employing them at remunerative labour. The amount derived from this source in 1871 was only £42 11s. At present the industrial labour for males consists of stone-breaking, shoemaking, tailoring, and oakum-picking; and for females, washing, knitting, and sewing. I trust that the Local Inspector and Governor will give their attention to this subject, and endeavour to introduce a greater amount of industry into the prison. During the current year the Governor has got a good deal of stone-cutting done by prisoners' labour, the quoins also of all the cell doors in the male prison have been recut.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	143	-	77	-
Average daily number of pupils,	14.2	-	12.11	-
Number of days on which school was held,	168	-	100	-

School-hours.—Males, 12 to 2 o'clock.

Schools.

The secular instruction imparted here is, in my opinion, far too limited, and, as a rule, the female prisoners receive none. My inspection was made on the 236th day of the year, but I find that up to that time the male school was only held on 100 days in this year. Only the illiterate and males who are partly taught and are willing to learn are permitted to go to school at present. As the 106th section of the Prisons Act provides for the instruction of all poor prisoners in reading and writing, I submit that all prisoners of good conduct and capable of learning should receive secular instruction daily. To carry this system out efficiently, a properly statted school-room should be provided in both prisons, and competent teachers appointed.* I would also suggest that the school should be placed

* Since this has been in press, I learn from the Local Inspector that the schoolmaster is a trained teacher of the National school system, and ranks 2nd division of the 1st class.

under the National Board, for it would then have the advantage of regular and efficient inspection.

I was happy to see that the Chaplains now note their visits in the school register, though they do not make many remarks therein; but I observed by the journal of the Protestant Chaplain that he has frequently inspected the school during the year. The average daily number of prisoners in custody in 1872, previous to my inspection, was over 40, but the daily average attending school was only a little over 12.

Contracts.

Bread, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 6½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s. 8d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s. 6d.; potatoes, per cwt., no contract at present; meat, per lb., 7½d.; new milk, per gallon, 8½d.; salt, per cwt., 3s.; coal, per ton, £1 4s. 11d.; straw, per cwt., market price; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 4s. 9d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt. (crown), £1 12s.; do. (castle), £1 2s.

The diet, samples of which I saw, appeared to be of an excellent quality, and is usually so reported on by the Chaplains; but I regret to find that these gentlemen do not yet inspect the provisions by "alternate weeks," as required by statute. The legally prescribed dietary scale was not strictly adhered to, for potatoes had been discontinued by order of the doctor. As the Lord Lieutenant alone has power to alter the ordinary dietary scale in our prisons, this change should not have been adopted without the consent of His Excellency, for the doctor has only power to deal with the diet of prisoners requiring his advice.

All the provisions and materials are procured by contract sanctioned by the Board, except leather, which is purchased by the Governor at wholesale price from the tan-yard.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1869, . 4 2d. | 1870, . 4 09d. | 1871, . 4 53d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1869, . £2,416 0s. 6d. | 1870, . £2,423 8s. 3d. | 1871, . £2,583 12s. 9d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1869, . £1,194 19s. 7d. | 1870, . £1,213 10s. 11d. | 1871, . £1,235 8s. 0d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1869, . £35 8s. 6d. | 1870, . £37 16s. 0d. | 1871, . £41 6s. 7d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners for the last three years.

1869, . £290 2s. 0d. | 1870, . £145 6s. 0d. | 1871, . £53 5s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for Naval Prisoners for the last three years.

1869, . £16 3s. 0d. | 1870, . £37 18s. 0d. | 1871, . £16 7s. 0d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the Maintenance, &c., of certain classes of Prisoners.

1869, . £219 17s. 6d. | 1870, . £218 12s. 11d. | 1871, . £272 18s. 4d.

The total expense of the gaol for the year 1871 amounted to £2,626 3s. 9d., but from this sum the cost of officers came to £1,236 6s., so that the total expenses, exclusive of officers, did not exceed £1,389 17s. 9d., and was only £153 11s. 9d. in excess of the cost of the officers.

The daily average number of prisoners in custody during the same year was a little over 60, and the number of discipline officers amount to 15, or 1 officer to every 4 prisoners. It is not therefore surprising that the average annual cost of each prisoner amounted to £41 6s. 7d.

SOUTH
DISTRICT
Limerick
County
Gaol.

Expendi-
ture.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Limerick
County
Gaol.

In my report of 1870 I drew attention to this subject, but I regret to find that no improvement has taken place in this respect, indeed the average annual cost of each prisoner has increased in 1871, as compared with the two previous years.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-resident.		£	s.	Warders.		£	s.
Capt. Wm. Vanderkiste, Local Inspector,		100	0		Thomas Harwood (<i>superintends Shoemaking</i>),	40	0
Rev. James F. Gregg, Protestant Chaplain,		50	0		John Sharpley (<i>superintends Tailoring</i>),	40	0
Rev. Michael Malone, Adm., Roman Catholic Chaplain,		50	0		Thomas Weekes,	40	0
Thomas Jas. Geleton, esq., M.D., Medical Attendant,		44	0		Richard Halloran (<i>Cooper, superintends Painting and Glazing</i>),	40	0
Samuel Hunt, esq., Apothecary,		30	0		William Maguire,	35	0
Resident.					Thomas Keating,	35	0
Mrs. M.G. Egan, esq., Governor,	350	0			Patrick Fay,	35	0
James W. Hogan, Clerk and Schoolmaster,		70	0		William Mansfield,	35	0
Bernard O'Loughlin, Head Warder (<i>Cabinetmaker, superintends Carpentry</i>),		60	0		Edward Doyle, Night Watchman,	32	10
				Aphra Griffin, Matron,	50	0	
				Margaret Gabbett, Assist. Matron,	36	0	
				Ellen M'Rann, Hospital Assistant Matron,	25	0	

Vacancies in the Staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

John Dolan, Warder, discharged through infirmity; Thomas Keating appointed Warder instead. Thomas Russell, Warder, discharged as unfit; Michael Maher, appointed Warder instead. Nicholas Berford, Warder, resigned; Thomas Dagg, appointed Warder instead. Thomas Dagg, Warder, left the prison; Patrick Fay, appointed Warder instead. Michael Maher, Warder, dismissed; William Mansfield, appointed Warder instead.

Visits paid by Officers.

Number of times the Board of Superintendence met for the discharge of business,	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
Local Inspector, to Gaol,	131		82	
to each Bridewell,	4		2	
Chaplain, Established Church,	183		107	
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	172		126	
Physician and Surgeon,	194		127	
Apothecary,	351		244	

Officers' Quarters.

The discipline officers all reside within the gaol together with their families, amounting to 46 individuals. Although these officers appear to be highly respectable and are no doubt carefully selected by the Board, yet, as I pointed out in a previous report, there are serious objections to so large a number of persons other than discipline officers residing within the prison. Their quarters were, as a rule, tidily kept, and I was informed that no person is allowed to be out after ten o'clock in the evening without permission from the Governor.

Hospitals.

	1869.		1870.		1871.		1872 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	14	2	10	6	16	8	4	2
Average daily number in hospital,	1.2	.04	.6	.3	.75	.48	.17	.23
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	228	15	231	38	154	27	74	-
No. of deaths in the gaol,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Cost of medicine,	£12 1s. 7d.		£4 13s. 5d.		£28 6s. 11d.		-	
Cost of all extra diet or...								
...deposited by Medical Officer,	£5 15s. 9d.		£13 13s. 4d.		£15 2s. 9d.		-	

The hospital accommodation is quite sufficient for the number of prisoners, and the wards were clean and well ventilated. One of the assistant matrons acts as nurse, and stops in the hospital whenever there are prisoners in it requiring her assistance.

The medicines are compounded by an apothecary from the town, who acts as surgeon to the county infirmary. In 1871 the charge for medicines amounted to £28 6s. 11d., and as the number of patients in hospital during that year was only 24, this sum appears to be extremely high. In some gaols the medical officer compounds his own medicines, but here the apothecary receives within £14 as high an annual salary as the medical attendant, whose duties are more onerous and important. Both hospitals are provided with a bath and water-closets. The head warder locks up the male hospital, and the matron the female—the keys of both being taken by the Governor at night to his bedroom with the other prison keys.

SOUTH
DISTRICT
—
Limerick
County
Gaol.
—
Hospital.

The registries and books of finance are kept with care and precision by the clerk, and I am glad to find that the Local Inspector now supervises them. They are nearly all of the prescribed form, but the Work Ledger does not show the value of each prisoner's labour as it should, though a bulk calculation of the value of all work done is made. As the 107th section of the Prisons Act distinctly lays down what amount each poor prisoner not sentenced to hard labour is entitled to of his earnings, I submit that this account should be more correctly kept. I am, however, informed that the Board gives all prisoners the means of getting home, and if they have been useful while in gaol, they get a certain amount of the profits of the produce of their labour.

Books and
Journals.

The journal of the Local Inspector is full and useful, and I am happy to find since this gentleman's appointment that his prison duties are performed with exemplary care and diligence.

The Governor's journal is also fully and regularly kept, and the condition of cleanliness, order, and discipline in which I found the gaol denotes the close attention this officer devotes to the performance of his several arduous duties.

The journal of the Surgeon is very meagre, and, as I have already remarked, he does not inspect all the prisoners as they come into the gaol before they are passed into the "proper ward." As the 20th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act is peremptory on this subject, I trust the Surgeon will, in future, comply with its provisions.

The journal of the Protestant Chaplain is carefully written up, and his duties are regularly performed. Prior to my visit the existing Roman Catholic Chaplain refused to perform his duties in compliance with the requirements of the Prisons Act, though called upon by the Board to do so. But as he has since been dismissed by that body, it is unnecessary for me to make further comment upon this painful case. The Board appointed the Reverend James McKay in his place, on the 12th of September, and I trust that this gentleman will be guided in the performance of his duties by the 72nd section of the Prisons Act, and the 11th of the 19th & 20th Vic., cap. 68, together with the by-laws of the prison.

Board of Superintendence.

Henry Maunsell, esq., J.P.	Edward Croker, esq., J.P.	Edwd. Wm. O'Brien, esq., J.P., D.L.
Eyre Lloyd, esq., J.P., D.L.	John Franks, esq., J.P., D.L.	Henry Lyons, esq., J.P., D.L.
The Hon. J. T. W. Massy, J.P.	Sir D. V. Roche, bart., J.P., D.L.	Jas. C. Cooper, esq., J.P.
John White, esq., J.P., D.L.		

The Board meets on the first Saturday of the month, when the accounts

SOUTH DISTRICT. are settled. Cheques for sums amounting to £5, and an aggregate cheque for smaller sums, are handed to the Governor, vouchers being produced to the committee of the Grand Jury at the assizes, at which time the extern officers' salaries are paid. The intern officers are paid monthly by the Board.

Liverick County Gaol.
Bridewells. I annex my tabular reports on the two bridewells of the county, and am happy to be able to record an improvement in their condition since my last inspection, but the building at Bruff is still very unsuited to the requirements of a prison.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Bruff.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	38	5
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	38	5
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . . .	27	4
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	8	-
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Petty Sessions fortnightly; transmittals on the following day.	
Committals, whether regular?	Several irregular, and not according to the provisions of the 94th section of the Prisons' Act.	
Registry, . . .	Regularly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . .	Much improved; the house has lately been painted, and the roof repaired.	
Security, . . .	Great vigilance is required, as the yards of the male section are very insecure.	
Accommodation, . . .	2 cells for males, and 2 for females; 2 day rooms.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good, but more should be supplied as there is only sufficient for the four beds, and at times a larger number are in custody.	
Water, how supplied? .	None on premises, but is close by.	
Sewerage, . . .	Bad, but earth closets are now supplied.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, though cells damp and badly ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	4½d., being 3½d. higher than at Charleville.	
Salary of Keeper, . .	£30, fuel, soap, and candles; 1d. a day for water.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Has no other employment.	
Official Inspection, . .	19th August, 1872.	
Remarks, . . .	6 males and 1 female in custody. The prisoners are very much crowded at night.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

	Rathkeale.		SOUTH DISTRICT. Limerick County. Bridewells.
	M.	F.	
No. of committals in past year, . . .	43	8	
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	9	1	
No. of committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . . .	25	3	
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	2	—	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly; transmittals on the following day		
Committals, whether regular?	Regular.		
Registry, . . .	Carefully and well kept.		
Repairs and Order, . . .	Good, but painting much required for wood and iron work.		
Security, . . .	Good.		
Accommodation, . . .	6 cells for males, and 2 for females.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good, clean, and sufficient.		
Water, how supplied?	Some caught from roof; no pump on premises.		
Sewerage, . . .	Earth closets have been put up, and the old privies improved, and doors to them.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, but some of male cells very damp.		
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	4½d. for both sexes.		
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£35; allowed fuel, candles, and soap, and a 1d. a day for water.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Courthouse keeper, £17; is a pensioner from R.I.C., at £48.		
Official Inspection, . . .	22nd August, 1872.		
Remarks, . . .	One male in custody. The whole house is kept in a most creditable condition.		

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH
DISTRICT.LIMERICK CITY GAOL, AT LIMERICK.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
24TH AUGUST, 1872.Limerick
City
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	1	3	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	1	2	3	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	—	1	1	—	—	—
For Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
For further examination,	2	—	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	13	4	17	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	2	1	3	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	3	4	7	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	4	2	6	—	—	—
Drunkards,	5	2	7	—	—	—
Total,	33	17	50	—	—	—

Fifty prisoners were in custody on the day of my inspection, of whom 23 were disposed of by summary jurisdiction, 17 at quarter sessions or assizes, 6 were debtors, and 4 untried.

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of Inspection.				From 1st January to day of Inspection.				Number in Custody during the year, denoting the number of times each had been Committed in any year.	
	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		M.	F.
Convicted at Quarter Sessions,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Summarily,	—	—	2	—	1	—	14	2	—	—
Committed for Trial,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	—	—	3	—	1	—	16	2	—	—
Committed—Once,	—	—	1	—	1	—	13	2	—	—
Twice,	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Thrice,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Number sent to Reformatories,	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	2	—	—

Juveniles.

Previous to the above date during this year, 17 male and 2 female juveniles were committed here. Two of the former had been committed twice, and one 3 times during that period, and just before my visit, the boy G. B. referred to by my colleague in his report last year, had been in custody, and was again sent to a reformatory; but I am informed that he expressed his determination to again escape from that establishment. As the male juvenile offenders of this town are rather numerous, and appear to care little about the disgrace of being in prison, I would strongly recom-

ment that some expedient, such as whipping, should be adopted, so as to deter them from their evil courses, which would prevent the necessity of a lengthened imprisonment, a punishment that is often found to do juveniles more harm than good. While in prison they should be kept totally separate from the adults, both at labour and at exercise. I made some suggestion to the Governor on the subject of their more complete separation, which I trust he will carry out.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Liverpool
City
Gaol.

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	44	10	1871,	37	21
1870,	33	20	1872 (day of Inspection),	33	17

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1872.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	-	-	1872 (up to and including		
1870,	-	-	day of Inspection),	1	1
1871,	-	-	Day of Inspection,	1	1

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872 (up to the day of Inspection).		In Custody on Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing date in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Infanticide,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common assaults,	8	11	16	10	12	6	-	-	-	-
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	4	2	24	9	14	8	1	-	-	-
Assaults on Peace, &c., officers on duty,	26	3	16	6	2	-	-	-	-	-
Other assaults,	50	54	54	28	42	8	-	-	-	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Robbery,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny,	29	15	27	11	26	13	3	1	-	-
Receiving stolen goods,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement,	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pre- tences,	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences against the currency,	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Military offences,	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue offences,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences— Affecting the public peace,	112	67	96	69	69	29	15	6	-	-
Attempting suicide,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total criminal class,	251	159	240	135	172	65	22	7	-	-
Vagrancy,	-	4	-	4	1	8	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness,	292	110	242	127	179	101	5	6	-	-
Det.,	25	3	22	1	18	3	3	3	-	-
Remanded for further examina- tion,	105	38	84	31	58	10	3	1	-	-
Total,	673	314	586	298	428	187	33	17	37	21

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Limerick
City
Gaol.

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	22	1	18	3
Criminals,	324	166	230	75
Vagrants,	—	4	1	8
Drunkards,	242	127	179	101
	—	—	—	—
Total,	588	298	428	187

Commit-
ment

With the exception of one prisoner committed for the crime of manslaughter, no person was sent here in 1872 prior to my inspection charged with attempting human life. But compared with last, the total number of prisoners committed here this year would appear to be rather on the increase, there being during the seven and a half months of 1872 428 males and 187 females committed here, against 588 males and 298 females during the entire of the previous year. It is right, however, to say that this increase does not exist amongst the females, which I attribute very much to the improvement in the management and discipline of the female prison by the present very attentive matron. For it may be seen that since her appointment in 1869 the numbers of female prisoners here have gradually diminished, showing how effective a deterrent to crime is a proper system of prison management. In 1869 360 females were committed here; in 1870 314; in 1871 they were reduced to 298, and when the totals are made up for 1872, I am in hopes there will be a still further reduction, for up to my inspection they numbered only 187.

Assaults and larceny appear to be the principal offences committed by the disorderly characters in this city, and I am sorry to observe that the male commitments under these heads are on the increase.

The offence of drunkenness amongst both sexes would also appear to be increasing here. In the expired portion of 1872 the commitments under this head numbered 179 males and 101 females, against 242 and 147 respectively in the whole of 1871.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once within the year, . . .	348	136	328	75
Twice "	32	18	19	7
Thrice "	21	10	8	9
4 times "	11	4	2	6
5 " "	2	5	1	3
6 " "	1	1	—	2
7 " "	2	2	1	1
8 " "	1	1	—	—
9 " "	1	—	—	—
10 " "	—	—	—	1
12 " "	—	1	—	—
14 " "	—	1	—	—
	—	—	—	—
Total,	419	179	359	104
	—	—	—	—
No. of above committed for first time,	339	104	278	78

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1871, and to the day of Inspection in 1872, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Limerick City Gaol.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only,	303	86	256	63
Twice,	23	22	20	13
Thrice,	22	18	16	5
4 times,	12	16	10	4
5 "	16	10	11	2
6 "	6	6	9	4
7 to 11 "	20	11	18	3
12 to 16 "	6	4	—	2
17 to 20 "	2	3	6	2
21 to 30 "	3	2	2	1
31 to 40 "	—	—	—	2
41 to 50 "	1	1	—	2
51 to 60 "	—	—	—	1
71 to 80 "	1	—	1	—
	—	—	—	—
Total No. of Individuals committed,	419	179	359	104
	—	—	—	—
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	1,065	632	900	490

I am happy also to observe a reduction in the number of individual commitments during this as compared with previous years, and that the improvement is most apparent amongst the females. Ten was the greatest number of times that any female was committed previous to my inspection in 1872, whereas in 1869 one female was committed 15 times, two 13 times, and two 12 times, one was committed also in 1871 14 times. Seven was the greatest number of times any male was committed this year, but I find that one was committed in 1871 as often as 10 times.

The last of the above tables shows how large a number of habitual offenders, in proportion to the numbers committed, frequent this gaol. There was one male committed here both in 1871 and 1872, who had been in prison between 71 to 80 times, and one female this year who was known to have been in gaol between 51 and 60 times.

The number of individual males and females committed prior to my visit in 1872, were 359 of the former and 104 of the latter, but their commitments to prison numbered 900 of the males and 490 of the females. One girl, M.B., in custody at the time of my inspection, had been six times in gaol during the year, and 59 times altogether from her first commitment.

These figures show a lamentable perversity in crime, but I am in hopes that the improved discipline of the prison will have some effect in checking it in the future.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1872.

28th September, 1865,	60	15th October, 1869,	67
29th October, 1866,	59	10th August, 1870,	57
22nd September, 1867,	76	30th August, 1871,	63
7th May, 1868,	56	9th July, 1872,	61

2 H

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Limerick
City
Gaol.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.			From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.		
	N.	F.	Date.	N.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody.	27.3	17.73	—	28.6	16.65	—
Highest number at any one time.	63		3rd Aug. 14th Sept.	61		9th July.
Lowest ditto.	32		14th Oct.	34		9th Jan. 20th Jan. 24th Jan. 9th Feb. 11th Feb. 20th Feb. 10th April.
Highest number of males at any one time.	40		14th April. 29th Aug. 30th Aug.	43		9th July.
Ditto of females.	27		1st Dec.	23		17th June. 19th June.
Lowest number of males at any one time.	17		23rd June.	19		10th April. 11th April. 12th April.
Ditto of females.	10		22nd Jan. 23rd Jan. 24th Jan.	9		22nd Feb.

The average daily number of prisoners in custody this year was about the same as last year, and the highest number of males in custody at any one time this year exceeded that in 1871, but the females were lower in number as already stated.

Debtors.

The male debtors' quarters here are properly divided, and at the time of my inspection two master and one pauper debtor were in custody. The pauper was a pensioner at 9d. a day, but was supported at the public expense. The master debtors' room was very untidily kept, for which I could see no excuse. One mistress and two female pauper debtors were also in custody. Their quarters are small and badly arranged, and at the time of my inspection the two latter were kept separate, which I did not think was at all necessary, and recommended their being allowed to associate.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards.	3	3	Kitchen.	1	-
Yards.	6	3	Store Rooms.	3	-
Solitary Cells.	3	2	Laundry.	-	1
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high—432 cubic ft.	68	30	Drying Room.	-	1
Ditto, heated and furnished with beds.	68	30	Lavatories.	15	6
Sleeping Rooms.	9	3	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on.	2	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms.	2	2	Privies.	3	2
Hospital Rooms.	4	1	Water-closets.	13	3
Chapels, Protestant and Roman Catholic.	2	2	Fumigating apparatus.	1	1
Workshop.	2	-	Pumps.	3	-
			Crank do.	1	-
			Treadwheel.	1	-
			Tell-tale Clocks.	2	-

I am glad to be able to report that several of the suggestions of my colleague and myself have been carried out since my last inspection, and

that the condition of order and general cleanliness of the prison is very much improved. Seven cells on the basement of the male, and 10 on the female prison, are reserved for a reception class, and all prisoners are now bathed as they come into gaol. The females are afterwards bathed during imprisonment weekly, but the males only monthly. As the latter are a very dirty class of prisoners, I should recommend the same rule to be followed in regard to them as to the females.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Limerick
City
Gaol.
—
Reception.

One bath is provided in both prisons, and there is also one in the male Bath hospital. The beds and bedding were clean and good, especially those in the female prison, where more attention is paid to cleanliness than in the male prison; for in addition to the weekly bathing of the females, their sheets are changed once a week, and all receive clean ones on coming in, whereas those in the male prison are only changed monthly, excepting in the reception class, which are changed every fortnight. I submit that the rules which exist in the female prison on those matters should also be followed in the male prison.

I perceived a disagreeable smell in several of the cells of the male section, and would suggest that the cell windows here should be constructed to admit more ventilation—those in the passage also should be made to open much wider, as there is not sufficient ventilation in the hall of the male prison; and I would also recommend check-gates to be put up in different places, so that the ordinary door might be left open occasionally, by which means a greater current of air would be introduced into the prison.

Ventilation.

Both prisons are fully provided with lavatories and water-closets, but there was a very offensive smell in the water-closets of the male prison, and I find that the medical officer reports offensive odours to exist throughout the gaol. This is a matter that demands the attention of the Board of Superintendence, for it is most essential that the air should be kept as pure as possible in gaols. The sewerage, notwithstanding, is said to be effective, and stink-traps are provided throughout the gaol.

Lavatories
and
Sewerage.

There is an abundance of water in the prison that is pumped from the river into a large new tank, from which the supply to all the gaol is provided, at a saving, as I was informed, of £40 a year, as the drinking water is all that is now obtained from the town main. I am told that the contract for the tank and fittings amounted to £80.

Water.

All the cells are artificially heated and furnished with bells and gas, but as I have before remarked, the burners are placed so high that they afford every facility to prisoners to commit suicide if so inclined. During the year a prisoner in one of our county gaols succeeded in hanging himself from the gas burner, and was found dead in his cell. It is therefore my duty to again call attention to the position of these burners, and to recommend that they be placed lower in the walls.

Gas-
burners.

No alteration has been made in the kitchen since my last visit, but it was in a much cleaner condition, and better kept than at that time. With very slight expense the kitchen could be thrown into the female department by closing the door that at present leads into it from the male prison, and by constructing a new door into the female prison. As culinary duties are much more suited for female than male prisoners, I would certainly recommend this proposal to be carried out, for it has been found to answer admirably in other prisons; added to which the labour of at least one male prisoner throughout the year is turned to better advantage. At the time of my visit a male sentenced to hard labour was employed as cook, by which means he escaped a portion of the sentence

Kitchen.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Limerick
City
Gaol.

Laundry.

passed on him by law. The kitchen yard, though rendered more secure since my last visit, is still very unsafe for the detention of male prisoners, which is an additional reason for the alterations above suggested.

The laundry is provided with six separate washing compartments, as also a good drying closet and an ironing room. One boiler serves to heat the water and the drying closet. All prison washing is done in the laundry, and it appears to be most effectively carried on under the superintendence of the matron. An improvement has lately been effected here by putting up eave shoots round the laundry yard, the water being now run into the cistern that supplies the laundry.

Chapels.

Two chapels are provided, one for Protestant and the other for Roman Catholic worship. In both apartments the separation of the sexes is carefully attended to, but at the time of my visit the seats allotted to debtors were too visible to the females, and I suggested that these prisoners should be moved down to the front row on the male side of the chapel.

Fumigator.

An apparatus for fumigating is provided in each prison, and the clothing of all females is subject to this process; but I was sorry to find that this rule is not strictly followed in regard to the clothing of male prisoners. In order to secure cleanliness as well as to prevent the introduction of infection, I submit that all prisoners' clothing should be fumigated before being put away, and I therefore trust that in future this rule will be carried out in both prisons.

Night
Watch.

Two tell-tale clocks are now provided. One is marked half-hourly and the other hourly, from 6 P.M. in winter, and from 7 P.M. in summer to 6 A.M.; they are both protected by Chubb's locks from being tampered with. The duty of night watch is performed by an officer who is locked into the interior of the prison, as there is no external night watch.

Photo-
graphy.

Photography is done by the Governor, who supplies the chemicals and apparatus, and, I am informed, the negatives are destroyed as soon as the prints are taken. He receives 10d. from the Board for each copy.

Visitors.

The place allotted for visitors to prisoners is well protected and suitably arranged. Prisoners committed for seven days receive no visit; those for a month may receive one, and those for periods beyond that time are permitted to see their friends once a fortnight; the untried once a week, pauper debtors twice a week, and master debtors daily. I am clearly of opinion that convicted prisoners are permitted to see their friends too often here, and have no doubt that if their visits were limited to once in three months, it would have a salutary effect in diminishing the numbers of the constant offenders who frequent this goal.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs			Shirts, . . .	24 64
of, . . .	63	40	Jackets, . . .	20 47
Sheets, pairs of, . . .	66	54	Vests, . . .	20 37
Rugs, . . .	88	39	Trowsers, . . .	20 72
Hammocks or			Caps, . . .	20 27
Cots, . . .	3	-	Shoes, Slippers, &	
Bedticks, . . .	67	26	Clogs, pairs of, . . .	2 49
			Shifts, . . .	13 25
			Jackets, . . .	13 26
			Petticoats, . . .	26 28
			Aprons, . . .	13 42
			Neckerchiefs, . . .	13 62
			Caps, . . .	13 32
			Shoes, Slippers, &	
			Clogs, pairs of, . . .	13 16

Stores.

The stock of clothing and bedding at the time of my inspection was good and sufficient, with the exception of socks and stockings, which are

not provided. Although these are not positively ordered by statute, they form part of the dress worn by most persons in the present age, and should therefore, I submit, be supplied to prisoners here. The male prisoners' clothing in use is kept by the reception warder, who dresses them, and is responsible to the chief warder for all things in use. This latter officer keeps the general store, and the matron has charge of all the female clothing. Stock of all prison property is, I am informed, taken by the Governor once in three months, and by the Local Inspector occasionally. I was glad to remark that all the stores were properly and tidily kept, and that there is a business-like system of checks established. Altogether the improvement in this department is very much owing to the care and attention given to it by the chief warder and the matron.

All the prisoners clothing is now made up in the gaol, including shoes and slippers, which were not made within the prison at my last inspection, so that in this particular some saving is now effected.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Dublin
City
Gaol.

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement by order of Court.

	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Solitary confinement,	—	—	1	—

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells,	51	45	37	23
Stoppage of Diet,	—	—	1	—
Other Punishments,	1	1	—	1
Total,	52	46	38	24

In no case was it found necessary during the year to have recourse to magisterial authority for the punishment of refractory prisoners. Three punishment cells are provided for males, which are heated and supplied with bells. A hammock and bedding is given to prisoners confined here at night, which I consider too great an indulgence for male prisoners undergoing punishment. I would suggest that wooden guard-beds should be put up in these cells, and that prisoners when confined here should be only given a blanket at night. If this rule were adopted I have no doubt that the necessity for punishment for prison offences would be very much diminished.

There are two refractory cells in the female prison, which are now sufficiently heated to permit of prisoners being kept in them at night; but I am informed by the matron that since these cells were so adapted the necessity for the infliction of punishment among the females has very much diminished.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

	M.	F.
Stonebreaking,	19	—
Oakum,	4	—
Cook,	1	—
Wardman,	1	—
Total,	25	—

South District.		Industrial Labour.			
Limerick Cry Gaol.		M.	F.		
	Matmaking, . . .	2	—	Sewing, . . .	5
	Ship fend-off ditto, . .	2	—	Oakum, . . .	4
	Timplate worker, . .	1	—	Wardswoman, . .	1
	Painter, . . .	1	—		
	Quilting, . . .	—	6	Total, . . .	16
Summary.					
	Hard labour, . . .			M.	F.
	Industrial labour, . . .			23	—
	Debtors (unemployed), . .			6	16
				2	1
	Total in custody, . . .			33	17

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1869, £39 14s. 8d. | 1870, £36 1s. 7d. | 1871, £77 5s. 9d. | 1872, £123 2s. 9d.

Labour.

Hard labour is enforced by means of the treadwheel which has lately been set in order, and is used for supplying water to the new cistern. It is worked for two hours a day, and those employed at it are five minutes on at a time and five minutes off. This is in my opinion not sufficient, and I would suggest that they should be compelled to work ten minutes at a time, with intervals of rest of from three to five minutes. These prisoners spend the remainder of the day in stone-breaking, or at their trades, and are also compelled to pick 2½ lbs. of oakum daily. Females sentenced to hard labour pick daily about 2 lbs., in addition to their other labour.

The industrial labour now consists chiefly of stone-breaking, tailoring, tinning, shoemaking, matmaking, and the manufacture of ship fend-off. The matron has also introduced a very profitable source of industry viz., that of quilting, so that the profits derived from the produce of prison labour here have lately much increased. In 1868, previous to the appointment of the present matron and chief warder, the funds of the prison were augmented from this source only by £35 1s. 6d., but in 1871 they were increased by £77 5s. 9d., and for 1873, by £123 2s. 9d. These facts show very clearly the necessity that existed for the many changes that have lately taken place in this prison, and I am glad to be able to testify to the diligence and attention to duty on the part of the Governor, the deputy governor, and the matron, to whom these reforms are chiefly due. I trust, however, their efforts will not stop here, for now that industrial labours are so well established, I am in hopes they will increase still more from year to year.

School.

No school has been carried on here lately. I drew attention to this subject in my report of 1870, and submit again that one should be established as required by the 106th section of the Prisons Act.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4lb. loaf 5½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s. 3d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s. 3d.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; salt, per cwt., 3s.; coal, per ton, 24s. to 32s.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5s.; candles, per lb. 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 12s. Other contracts—Keeping prison clock, £1 per year; sweeping chimneys, 8d. each.

Diet.

The provisions, samples of which I tasted, appeared excellent, and are nearly always reported on favourably by the Chaplains. But I was sorry to perceive that the duly appointed Roman Catholic Chaplain never inspects the provisions, and that this duty is not performed by his substitutes and the Protestant Chaplain by alternate weeks, as required by statute. The

consequence is that the provisions are very irregularly inspected, for at times these gentlemen inspect them three or four times a week, and at other times they are not inspected for several days.

I therefore trust that the Board will request the Chaplains to comply with the requirements of Parliament in this respect.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Limerick
City
Gaol.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1869, . . 3s. 5d. | 1870, . . 3s. 2d. | 1871, . . 3s. 6d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1869, . £1,636 0s. 0d. | 1870, . £1,421 0s. 9d. | 1871, . £1,248 14s. 5d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1869, . £798 2s. 5d. | 1870, . £767 16s. 5d. | 1871, . £718 7s. 7d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1869, . £32 12s. 0d. | 1870, . £31 9s. 9d. | 1871, . £27 14s. 8d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners for the last three years.

1869, £24 11s. 0d. | 1870, £8 16s. 6d. | 1871, £2 14s. 0d. | 1872, £6 5s. 0d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the Maintenance, &c., of certain classes of Prisoners.

1869, . £149 10s. 7d. | 1870, . £112 2s. 9d. | 1871, . £127 2s. 8d.

The total expenses of this gaol in 1871 came to £1,326 0s. 2d., very nearly the half of which sum being consumed in the cost of officers, namely, £718 7s. 7d., and the average annual cost of each prisoner for that year amounted to £27 14s. 8d. Although this charge is less here than in some of our county and borough prisons, yet so long as small numbers of prisoners are kept in local gaols, as at present constituted, the cost in connexion with these establishments must be much greater than in large and well arranged prisons.

It will be observed from the foregoing tables that according as the produce from industrial labour has increased, the expenses of the gaol have diminished.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>					
	£	s.	d.		£ s. d.
Wm. McDonnell, Local Inspector.	60	0	0	James O'Connor, Night Guard,	41 12 0
Rev. P. Mordeyth, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0	Wm. McCarthy, Gate Porter,	45 14 4
Rev. Dr. Casey, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0	<i>Resident.</i>	
R. R. Gellston, Surgeon,	40	0	0	Thomas Kelly, Governor,	125 0 0
Thos. Kilbridge, Warder,	41	12	0	Jas. McGuire, Chief Warder,	55 0 0
George Sedlitz, Warder,	41	12	0	Miss Brice, Matron,	50 0 0
William Daly, Warder,	41	12	0	Mrs. Carey, Assistant Matron,	35 0 0

Vacancies in the Staff since last Inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

12th January, 1872.—Michael Glyn resigned warder, and William Daly from night guard promoted.

19th April, 1872.—James O'Connor from storekeeper to be night guard.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Thomas Kelly, governor; James McGuire, chief warder; Miss Brice, matron; Mrs. Carey, assistant matron (get gas and coal only).

* For half-year to 30th June, 1872.

Visits paid by Officers.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Limerick
City
Gaol.Number of times the Board of Super-
intendence met for the dischargeof business,
Local Inspector,
Chaplain, Established Church,
Roman Catholic Chaplain,
Physician,From 1st Jan.
to 31st Dec., 1871.From 1st Jan., 1872,
to day of Inspection.32
229
177
200
190
17
105
123
153
124

Officers.

I was glad to find that a male officer is now available during the night in case that his services are needed, but do not think he should sleep in the male prison, and submit that apartments should be provided for him elsewhere.

The new Governor appears very anxious to improve the condition of order and discipline of the prison, and with the co-operation and assistance of the two experienced officers under him, namely, the matron and deputy governor, I have every hope that his efforts for the future will be as successful as those of the past, for since his appointment many useful improvements have, as I have previously remarked, been carried out.

	1869.		1870.		1871.		1872 (to day of Inspection)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital, . .	13	12	11	9	7	3	-	-
Average daily number in hospital, .	0.50	0.68	0.44	0.40	0.3	0.1	-	-
Number of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital, .	242	102	110	71	44	4	-	-
No. of deaths in the gaol, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cost of medicine,	£30.		£30.		£7 8s. 2d.		£5 7s. 4d.*	
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer,	£12 7s. 1d.		£8 13s. 7d.		£6 13s. 4d.		—	

Hospitals.

Separate hospitals are provided in both prisons. That in the male section had been lately cleaned, and the upper wards only are used for the sick as the lower ones are too contiguous to the river. A bell is now put up here that rings into the male prison, but the water-closet was not in good repair, and the bath is too far from the sick wards.

The hospital for females is off the top tier of their prison, and was extremely tidy and clean. A door is now erected between this apartment and the main female prison as previously recommended. No bath being provided here, I would recommend a long movable tin one to be procured which would then be also available for the male hospital when required.

Books and
Journals.

The registries and books of finance are kept by the Governor, assisted by a warder, and occasionally an accountant is employed; but now that the Governor has become more acquainted with his duties, I do not suppose that this extra assistant will be continued.

The General Visitors Book and the Officers' Conduct Book are not properly kept, but I drew the attention of the Governor to them, and I have no doubt that he will rectify the defects. I observed by the Labour Book that prisoners not sentenced to hard labour do not receive the allowance derived from the profits of their labour to which they are entitled by the 107th section of the Prisons Act. This account should be strictly kept, and the section referred to complied with.

All the officers have Report Books, but they are not inspected by the Governor daily. He should in my opinion examine and initial these books every morning.

* For half-year to 30th June, 1872

The journal of the Local Inspector is full and explicit, giving in detail the particulars that occur to him in the performance of his duty.

The Chaplains' journals are very meagre, so much so, that it is not possible to ascertain from them what duties they perform or how they are done. I was told however that they do not visit the prisoners on week days as required by the 69th section of the Prisons Act, and the by-laws of the prison, except for the hearing of the confessions of Roman Catholic prisoners on one Friday in the month.

The regularly appointed Roman Catholic Chaplain does not visit the prison at all, but his duties are partially performed by two substitutes, and indeed I found by the journal of one the other officers that on one occasion a third substitute for this gentleman, a stranger, was introduced into the prison. The 11th section of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, as well as the prison by-laws, are clear and unambiguous as to the powers of the Chaplains to appoint substitutes. I therefore submit that these statutable rules should be strictly complied with, and in case the regularly appointed prison Chaplain cannot perform the duties required of him he should resign, and another should be appointed in his stead, who would be able to devote both time and attention to the prisoners committed to his charge. Not very long since serious irregularities were proved to have taken place in this prison, owing to a relaxation of these rules. I therefore consider that the Board should be all the more careful in requiring the Chaplains to comply with the prison statutes.

The Governor's journal is full and well kept, and I was able to ascertain from it some important facts connected with the management of the prison.

I was surprised to learn that prisoners are frequently committed here in a state of drunkenness. I cannot think that this is a proper proceeding on the part of the committing magistrates, as no man can possibly be responsible for his actions or answer for himself while in this condition. And I consider that if any accident occurred to a prisoner sent to gaol while in this state, a grave responsibility would attach to the committing justices.

Although the separate system is pursued here, I would recommend a still further separation of male prisoners while at exercise and labour, and I trust the Governor will insist on a greater amount of cleanliness being maintained among these prisoners, for some of them were by no means as clean as they should be.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Limerick
City
Gaol.

General
Remarks.

Board of Superintendence.

J. J. Cleary, Mayor, J.P.	William Spillane, esq., J.P.	John Barry, esq., J.C.
Alderman J. R. Finely, J.P.	William Phayer, esq., J.P.	Laurence Kelly, esq., J.C.
Alderman B. O'Callaghan, J.P.	Alderman T. E. Carte.	Zachary Myles, esq., J.C.
Alderman L. Quinlivan, J.P.	John Cronin, esq., J.C.	Patrick Syman, esq., J.C.

The Board meet every second Friday in the Courthouse adjoining the gaol, when cheques, drawn in favour of each creditor, are given to the Local Inspector for all accounts exceeding £1; sums under £1 are paid by him out of a contingent fund for which he is accountable. The warders are paid weekly; the chief warder and Governor monthly, and the extern officers half-yearly.

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH
DISTRICT.QUEEN'S COUNTY GAOL, AT MARYBOROUGH.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
14TH DECEMBER, 1872.Queen's
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For further Examination,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	8	—	8	1	—	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	1	6	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	2	—	2	1	—	1
Total in Custody,	18	1	19	2	—	2

Eighteen males and 1 female formed the total number in custody here at the above date, of whom 2 were debtors, 14 were disposed of at quarter sessions or assizes, 2 by summary jurisdiction, and 1 was untried.

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In Custody on the day of Inspection.		From 1st January to day of Inspection.				Number in Custody during the year, showing the Number of times each had been committed in any year.	
	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 15 years.		10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 15 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted Summarily,	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Committed Once,	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Included in the preceding—								
Workhouse Offenders,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

Juveniles.

Only 3 juveniles, all males, were committed here during this year and were in charge on the day of my inspection. This class is now carefully kept apart from adult prisoners, the males in a separate block and the females in a distinct part of the female prison. They are also exercised alone, so that every care is taken to prevent them from being contaminated by more hardened criminals. Those committed this year were summarily convicted each for his first offence, and none were sent to a reformatory.

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	18	3	1871,	16	2
1870,	15	8	1872 (day of Inspection),	18	1

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1872.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	—	1	1872 (up to and including day		
1870,	—	1	of Inspection),	1	—
1871,	—	—	1872 (day of Inspection),	—	—

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Queen's
County
Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872 (up to day of Inspection).		In custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sodomy,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	8	-	5	1	2	-	-	-	2	1
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administering poison,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Sacrilege,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants,	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children, Rape, and other carnal offences,	3	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Bigamy,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common assaults,	40	4	42	9	23	1	3	-	3	-
Assaults occasioning bodily harm, Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	2	-	3	-	4	1	-	1	-	-
Other assaults,	11	-	19	1	17	-	2	-	-	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	7	-	6	2	3	1	-	-	-	-
Robbery,	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Taking and holding forcible pos- session,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	17	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
Larceny,	1	-	2	-	3	-	1	-	1	-
Receiving stolen goods,	39	13	24	9	19	6	4	-	5	1
Embezzlement,	3	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences, Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arson, and attempts to commit Arson,	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other malicious offences against property,	-	-	5	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
Forgery,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Offences against the currency, passing base coin,	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	1	-	18	4	12	-	-	-	-	-
Military offences,	3	-	10	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
Contempt of Court,	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	2	5	3	6	2	1	-	-	-	-
Other offences:										
Against the person,	-	5	4	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace (breach of peace),	9	2	8	-	6	3	-	-	-	-
Breach of service, trespass,	4	2	5	2	5	-	-	-	-	-
Having unregistered arms,	16	-	10	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
Detaining letter property of Post- master-General,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Absent from training,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ticket-of-leave convict failing to report,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total criminal class,	179	35	174	37	138	23	15	1	15	2
Vagrancy,	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness,	40	10	41	6	26	2	-	-	-	-
Deft,	7	2	4	-	10	-	2	-	-	-
Remanded for further examination,	26	3	22	2	21	4	1	-	1	-
Total,	253	51	243	45	197	29	18	1	16	2

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Commitments.

Queen's
County
Gaol.

LASSES.	Committed—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
	Debtors,	4	—	10	—
	Criminals,	214	43	159	27
	Vagrants,	1	—	2	—
	Drunkards,	49	8	26	2
	Total,	268	51	197	29

Commit-
ments.

The total number of commitments up to the day of my inspection this year was 197 of males and 29 of females, which contrasts very favourably with the two previous years. The commitments in 1871 numbered 242 of males, and 45 of females, and in 1870 they numbered 253 and 51 respectively. Although the year was not quite expired at the time the above returns were made out, still it may be safely inferred that there is a sensible reduction of crime this year. It is therefore to be hoped that under the improved discipline of this gaol, the annual number of commitments will continue to decrease.

I am glad to observe in comparing the nature of the crimes for which individuals have been committed here during the last three years, that the number of serious offences have also decreased this year. Two males and one female comprise the entire number committed charged with attempting to take life. Although assaults and larceny will form the principal offences in this district, yet it is pleasing to remark that there is a diminution this year in the commitments for these also. It will be observed by the above tables that commitments for the offence of drunkenness, which in a great many districts in Ireland are lamentably on the increase, have in this district diminished by one-half this year as compared with last.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	Committed—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
	Once within the year,	231	48	173	29
	Twice "	12	—	5	—
	Thrice "	3	1	—	—
	Four times "	—	—	1	—
	Total,	246	49	179	29

No. of above Committed for first
time,

198 45 159 29

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) committed in the year 1871, and to the day of Inspection in 1872, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	Committed—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
	Once only,	198	45	135	22
	Twice,	18	—	17	4
	Thrice,	12	—	10	1
	4 times,	7	—	5	—
	5 "	3	—	4	—
	6 "	3	—	1	—
	7 to 11 "	2	2	3	—
	12 to 16 "	2	1	3	1
	31 to 40 "	1	1	1	1
	Total No. of Individuals committed,	246	49	179	29

No. of Commitments represented in
foregoing,

410 110 333 85

Four was the greatest number of times that any male prisoner was committed here this year, and no female was committed more than once. During 1871 3 individual males and 1 female were committed three times, and 13 males twice. One male and 1 female who were in custody in 1872 had been from 31 to 40 times in prison, but no individual committed here in either this or the previous year had ever been in prison a greater number of times than these.

The total number of individuals committed in 1871, exclusive of debtors, were 246 males and 49 females, but these individuals were known to have been in prison 410 and 110 times respectively. The individual commitments in 1872, exclusive of debtors, were 187 males and 29 females, and these had been committed 363 and 85 times respectively. Comparing the number of re-commitments in this gaol with those in many others, I am bound to remark that they are as few as in any other district in Ireland, with one or two exceptions.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Queen's
County
Gaol.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.			From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	21.88	6.62	—	16.43	3.02	—
Highest number of pris- oners at any one time,	46		4th March.	27		30th June.
Lowest ditto, .	15		7th Oct.	13		14th July.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	38		5th March.	24		30th June.
Ditto of females,	10		18th April.	7		6th Oct.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	12		31st Dec.	10		14th July.
Ditto of females,	2		17th Dec.	1		14th Dec.

*Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of
the previous Seven Years, and up to day of inspection in 1872.*

24th April, 1865,	64	30th January, 1869,	32
21st April, 1866,	65	3rd April, 1870,	33
23rd July, 1867,	41	4th March, 1871,	46
5th January, 1868,	33	30th June, 1872,	27

The daily average number of prisoners here in 1871, was 21 males and 6 females, and in 1872, 16 males and 3 females. The highest number at any one time in the former year was 46, while in the latter it was only 27.

The accommodation for debtors in this prison is not in compliance with Debtors. statutable requirements, but as the law regarding imprisonment for debt has now been altered, it is unnecessary to recommend any alteration in these quarters, as I trust that before long prisoners of this class will cease to inhabit our gaols. At the time of my inspection there were 2 master debtors in custody, whose rooms were by no means as tidy as they should have been, to which I drew the attention of the Governor.

SOUTH DISTRICT.		Accommodation.					
		M.	F.			M.	F.
Queen's County Gaol.	Wards,	6	2	Bakery,	1	—	—
	Yards,	13	5	Store Rooms,	2	2	—
	Day Rooms,	8	4	Laundry,	—	—	1
	Solitary Cells,	4	4	Drying Room,	—	—	1
	Single Cells not less in size than 9 feet long by 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	91	20	Lavatories,	12	10	—
	Ditto, heated and furnished with bells,	30	20	Baths, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,	3	1	—
	Cells to contain three persons,	7	—	Privies,	4	4	—
	Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Water-closets,	4	3	—
	Chapel,	1	—	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	—	—
	School Rooms,	1	1	Reception Rooms or Cells,	1	1	—
	Workshops,	10	4	Pump,	1	—	—
	Worksheds,	12	—	Crank-pump,	1	—	—
	Kitchens,	2	—	Well,	1	—	—
				Tread-wheel,	1	—	—
			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	—	—	

I am glad to find that since my last inspection of this prison, some of the suggestions of Inspector-General have been adopted, and improvements made in the order and discipline of the prison. As it is now evident that it is not the intention of Parliament to do away with gaols in assize towns, and as accommodation will always be required here for a certain number of prisoners, I would strongly urge on the Board the importance of adapting a portion of the prison to a perfect separate system, and supplying all the requisites for carrying on a full amount of labour, by which means a considerable saving will ultimately arise, and the number of prisoners will gradually decrease.

Reception. A properly arranged reception ward in each prison is much required. At present 6 cells in one block are used as a male reception class, and 2 cells in No. 5 class are appropriated as a female reception ward. There is no bath attached to the male reception wards, and that in the female reception ward was out of order.

Baths. I would therefore recommend a good bath, with hot and cold water laid on, to be put up in the present day-room of the male reception, and that the bath in the female reception be repaired. All healthy prisoners, should then as a rule, be washed and cleaned immediately as they enter the prison, and in case that they are ill, the doctor should be sent for at once, who would decide whether the prisoner should or should not be bathed.

The present rule for allowing prisoners to remain in the prison occasionally for some days without being washed is a very objectionable practice, and where it is followed, it is hopeless to expect the bedding and clothing of prisoners to be as clean as it should be.

The bedding in the reception class clearly indicates the want of proper ablutionary rules, for it was by no means clean.

By the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act, baths are required in the respective parts of the prison, so that prisoners may have free access to them at all reasonable hours.

I trust therefore that the Board will see the necessity of complying with this statute. One good bath would, I consider, be sufficient for the female prison, but an additional one should be put up, as suggested above, in the male reception class, so that men may be washed and dressed there on coming into gaol, and remain in this class until duly passed by the medical officer into their proper ward, in compliance with the 20th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act.

Lavatories. Two lavatories are provided in each separate system block, and I was informed that prisoners are compelled to wash in these every morning.

There are four water-closets in the male and three in the female prison ; also privies in all the yards, which were clean and in good repair. SOUTH DISTRICT.

Water is provided from the river which flows into a reservoir within the prison, from whence it is pumped into the cistern by means of the tread-wheel. In addition there is a good well in the tread-wheel yard, and another at the hospital, so that the supply of water throughout the gaol is abundant. The sewerage is said to be fair, but cannot be effectively flushed. It runs through a field into a stream near the gaol. Queen's County Gaol.
WATER.
SEWERAGE.

Thirty cells for males and 20 for females are heated and furnished with bells, 10 of the former being provided with gas, men are employed in them until eight o'clock at night. But as these are the only cells artificially lighted employment cannot be carried on in any of the others after dark. I would suggest that a few more cells in the male and some more in the female prison should be also provided with gas, and that prisoners be compelled to work in them not only in the long evenings of winter, but also before daylight during that season. At the time of my visit the heating of the cells was very imperfect, but I was informed that a new apparatus was ordered for the male prison, which will also serve the requirements of the kitchen, the laundry, and the drying-room in the female prison, as well as the bath in the male prison, and I trust that it has been put up ere this. HEATING AND GAS.

At the time of my visit the kitchen was undergoing repair, so that the cooking was done in one of the day-rooms. I was glad to find that the cook does not remain in the kitchen beyond the time necessary for cooking the stibout for breakfast, and the potatoes which are only used three times a week, so that by this arrangement the cook can be employed at remunerative labour during a great portion of the day. KITCHEN.

Four washing troughs are provided in the laundry with hot and cold water laid on to each. There is also a good drying-room, but owing to the heating apparatus above referred to being out of repair, this department was not in its usual working order. LAUNDRY.

There is no alteration in the chapel since my last visit. It is used for both Protestant and Roman Catholic worship, and the arrangements for the separation of the sexes is effective. CHAPEL.

Photography is performed by an artist who comes from Newbridge when required, and is paid 30s. on each occasion, and all prisoners then in custody are photographed. As there are serious objections to allowing strangers to have such free access to prisoners as must result from this arrangement, I submit that an officer of the prison should be taught the art, and should undertake this duty. A copy of each individual photographed should be carefully registered and kept in the prison. In some gaols a duplicate of the forms required by the Habitual Criminals Office is used for this purpose, a system I would recommend for adoption here. PHOTOGRAPHY.

A good fumigating apparatus is now provided, and I was informed that all clothing is fumigated before being put away, which no doubt adds very much to the cleanliness of the prison. FUMIGATOR.

Two tell-tale clocks are provided, but one of them was out of repair at the time of my visit. That in use is well protected from being tampered with, and is pegged by the night watch every quarter of an hour from 10, P.M. to 5, A.M. The watch is kept by the warders in rotation from lock-up till 10, P.M., at which time the night watch comes on, who is relieved by another officer at 2, A.M., this latter remaining on duty till 7, A.M. The markings of the clocks are taken by the Governor, and are noted by NIGHT WATCH.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Queen's
County
Gaol.

him in his journal, and further in the morning state. Unlock in summer takes place at 6, A.M., and in winter at daylight, and lock-up at 6, A.M., in the former, and at dusk in the latter season. The keys of the prison are finally taken by the Governor at 10, P.M., and are kept in his bedroom during the night.

Visitors.

An arrangement is made at the watch-house for visits to convicted prisoners, which always take place, by permission of a member of the Board of Superintendence or the Local Inspector, under the supervision of a warder. But no prisoner of this class can receive a visit until after the expiration of one month of his imprisonment, and subsequently only occasionally, a rule which is very conducive to the maintenance of order and discipline, and which I have no doubt deters many from frequenting this prison, for isolation from their friends is considered a severe deprivation to the class of prisoners that frequent this gaol. Master debtors can be visited daily; pauper debtors and untried prisoners twice a week.

Repairs.

The building appeared generally in good repair, but some of the wood-work and especially some of the window frames are very old and worn. Advantage should be taken as far as possible of carpenters that are committed here to keep such things in good repair.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	Male Clothing.		In Use.	In Store.	Female Clothing.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	88	60	Shirts, . . .	35	28	Shifts, . . .	4	32		
Sheets, pairs of, .	78½	25½	Jackets, . . .	13	69	Jackets, . . .	3	29		
Rugs, . . .	95	68	Vests, . . .	13	51	Petticoats, . . .	5	43		
Hammocks, or			Trowsers, . . .	13	39	Aprons, . . .	5	21		
Cots, . . .	-	23	Caps, . . .	13	39	Neckerschiefs, . . .	4	29		
Bed-ticks, . . .	94	71	Stockings, or			Caps, . . .	4	57		
Bedsteads, . . .	136	-	Socks, pairs of,	40	33	Stockings, pairs of,	2	22		
			Shoes, Slippers, &			Shoes, Slippers, &				
			Clogs, pairs of,	13	18	Clogs, pairs of,	1	14		

Stores.

The stock of bedding and clothing at the time of my inspection was generally good in quality and sufficient in quantity, and with the exception of the bedding in the reception class already referred to, it was clean and in good order. The store of new articles is kept by the Governor, who issues them to the head warder as required, and this latter officer oversees the dressing of the male prisoners. The matron also has a store of clothing and is responsible to the head warder for all the articles in her charge.

Prisoners' own clothes are now carefully labelled and put away with a list of the articles contained in each bundle attached, which list is duly signed by each prisoner on leaving the gaol, as recommended in my last report. All clothing except shoes are now made up by prison labour, and these are obtained by contract at 7s. 9d. a pair. The Governor inspects the stores and takes stock once a month, and the Local Inspector every two months. I was glad to observe a great improvement in the order and regularity of this department.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By magisterial authority, .	-	1	-	-
By Governor—				
Dark or refractory cells, .	74	6	72	-
Total, . . .	69	7	72	7

The old solitary cells are now disused, but a punishment cell is fitted up and darkened in each prison. Men are allowed their blankets at night while in solitary, and women their hedding as suggested in my last report. But as the punishment cells are so contiguous to the ordinary cells, I fear that the infliction of solitary confinement in this prison has little effect upon hardened criminals. If it could be so managed, a properly fitted and heated solitary cell should be arranged in an isolated part of the prison, but care should be taken to enable the prisoner confined to communicate with and to be easily supervised by an officer.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Queen's
County
Gaol.
Penitentiary.

The Punishment Book is kept by the Governor, and is submitted to the Board at their monthly meetings.

Employment on day previous to Inspection.

Hard Labour.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	7	—
Cleaning prison, &c.,	—	1

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Tailoring,	4	—
Matmaking	1	—
Plating,	1	—
Total,	6	—

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	7	1
Industrial labour,	6	—
Sick,	2	—
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	—
Debtors (unemployed),	2	—
Total in custody,	18	1

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' labour disposed of outside the Gaol, for the last three years.

1869, . £5 0s. 8d. | 1870, . £1 11s. 2d. | 1871, . £7 2s. 0d.

Hard labour is carried out by means of the tread-wheel, at which men and women are employed for four hours a day. The wheel is divided into ten partitions in which that number of men work, while there are five reliefs, so that if fifteen men are employed, each individual is actually on the mill only two-thirds of the time that it is in motion.

LABOUR.

Industrial labour for males consists of mat making, tailoring, and brush making; and the females are chiefly employed at sewing and making up prison clothes. A number of shirts were waiting to be repaired owing to the few females lately in custody, but as there are three female officers here I do not consider that this work should have been so neglected.

Although a greater amount of labour is carried on here now than at my last inspection, yet in proportion to the number of prisoners in custody, the amount of labour performed is still very insignificant. I find that in winter work is not commenced until eight o'clock in the morning, whereas in well managed gaols, prisoners are at work at six. And now that gas is introduced into some of the cells of the male prison, all prisoners in them should be employed from that hour. The consequence of there being so little profit accruing from prison labour here is that the cost of each

SOUTH
DORSET.
—
Queen's
County
Gaol.

prisoner confined is very large. The amount received as the produce of prisoners' labour in 1871 being only £7 2s. I trust, therefore, that the Governor and Local Inspector will make every exertion to remedy this very grave defect in prison management, for in other gaols large profits yearly arise from the labour carried on in them, and some are self-supporting.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	103	26	—	—
Average daily number of pupils,	1.46	3	8.4	1.7
Number of days on which school was held,	162	254	198	244

School-hours.—Males, 3 to 4½. Females, 3 to 4½.

Schools.

The schools are carried on in a day-room in each prison for an hour daily. The males being taught by a warden, and the females by the assistant matron. Neither of these officers are trained teachers, but are said to be competent to perform their duties in this respect. Adults up to about thirty years of age are sent to school. I find from the foregoing table that the male school was only held on 198 and the female on only 204 days during the year, and that the daily average number of pupils was 8 of males, and 1 of females; whereas the daily average in custody was 16 of males and 3 of females.

It is therefore evident that prisoners do not receive a sufficient amount of secular instruction, and as the 106th section of the Prisons Act is clear on this point, I submit that it should be more fully complied with, and that all prisoners capable of learning should be sent to school daily; but in order to prevent communication, I would recommend the school-room to be stalled, for the present arrangements here are very defective, and if gas were laid on to the schools, prisoners could be taught after dark during the winter months, thereby allowing more time for industrial pursuits during the daylight.

The school is connected with the National Board of Education, and is inspected by an officer of that body.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 6½d.; ditto, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 5½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 16s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s. 8d.; potatoes, per cwt., 3s. 2d.; meat, per lb., 8d.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; butter-milk, per gallon, 1½d.; salt, per cwt., 3s.; coal, per ton, £1 17s. 9d.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 8d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 8s. 4d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 6s. Other contracts—calico, per yard, 11½d.; sheeting, per yard, 1s. 8d.; linsey, per yard, 7d.; check, per yard, 10½d.; rugs, each, 17s.

Diet.

The dietary scale laid down by authority is strictly carried out, and the samples of the provisions that I saw appeared to be excellent. But I find by the inspection of Provisions Book, that the Roman Catholic Chaplain has occasionally had to complain of the bread during this year. It is important that the provisions given to prisoners shall be of the best quality, as it was with that recommendation that the present dietary scale was laid down, so that in the event of any of the articles of food being inferior, it should be returned to the contractor and others substituted at his expense.

The provisions are not inspected by the Chaplains as required by statute by "alternate weeks," and occasionally both Chaplains report on them on the same day. It would be much more regular if these gentlemen would comply with the requirements of the 69th section of the Prisons Act in respect to this part of their duty.

Net average daily cost of ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol.

1869, . 4'47d. | 1870, . 4'13d. | 1871, . 4'47d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1869, . £1,412 1s. 8d. | 1870, . £1,494 4s. 1d. | 1871, . £1,396 4s. 10d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1869, . £768 2s. 10d. | 1870, . £807 15s. 10d. | 1871, . £740 15s. 8d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1869, . £57 1s. 6'46d. | 1870, . £58 5s. 0'86d. | 1871, . £47 5s. 3'96d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners, for the last three years.

1869, . — | 1870, . £0 11s. 0d. | 1871, . £6 18s. 0d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of Prisoners.

1869, . £104 9s. 3d. | 1870, . £82 13s. 10d. | 1871, . £107 8s. 5d.

In 1871 the total expenses of the gaol were £1,403 6s. 10d., but more than the half of this sum, namely £740 15s. 8d. is debited to the cost of officers, so that the average annual cost of each prisoner for that year amounted to the large sum of £47 5s. 3d. I trust, however, that when the returns for 1872 are made up, it will be found that prisoners do not now cost so large an annual sum for their keep, and that by the further introduction of reproductive employment, the expenses of the gaol will gradually come within a more moderate limit.

As I have already stated about 20 was the daily average number of prisoners here in 1872, but for the safe keeping of these few 11 intern or discipline officers are kept, independent of the extern officers, which certainly appears excessive. At the same time, owing to the construction of the prison, and the few modern arrangements available, more officers are required here than in a small compact building. I am therefore not inclined to recommend at present any extensive reduction of the staff, in the hope that before long Parliament will legislate on the subject of the Irish county and borough gaols, so as to permit small prisons to be worked at less expense and more efficiency than many of them are now.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Charles Moore, esq., Local Inspector,	90	0	0	William Sythes, 1st Assistant,	60	0	0
Rev. John M. Hobson, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0	Thomas Cobbe, Gate Porter,	35	0	0
Rev. Thomas Morrin, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0	Abraham Case, 1st Turnkey,	35	0	0
David B. Jacob, esq., Physician and Surgeon,	—			Thomas Heenan, Schoolmaster,	35	0	0
Jph. B.M. Namara, Apothecary,	—			Thos. Cobbe, jun., watchman,	30	0	0
Arthur C. Bulkeley, esq., Governor,	150	0	0	Edward Fogarty, Matmaker,	35	0	0
				John Walsh, watchman,	30	0	0
				Mary Anne Sythes, 1st Matron,	25	0	0
				Mary Anne Nicholls, 2nd ditto and Schoolmistress,	25	0	0
				Anne Dawson, Nurse-tender,	25	0	0

Vacancies in the Staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Abraham Case, jun., dismissed; John Walsh, appointed.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Queen's
County
Gaol.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1871.	From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met for the discharge of business,	12	12
Local Inspector to Gaol,	145	142
Do. each Bridewell,	4	1
Chaplain, Established Church,	143	145
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	176	137
Physician and Surgeon,	123	108

Officers.

The quarters of the subordinate officers were in a much better state of order and cleanliness than at my last inspection, but they still require careful supervision by the Local Inspector and Governor, who should visit them constantly. I was also glad to learn that the conduct of the subordinate officers is much improved, and that they are subject to more discipline than at the time of my last visit.

I was informed that no officer sleeps in the female prison, and that therefore prisoners are left here by themselves for many hours of the night. As this is by no means a proper arrangement, I must submit that quarters be provided in the female prison for one of the matrons, so that she may, if necessary, have access to a prisoner at night. The presence of a matron in this prison is also important, in order to prevent the verbal communication that must take place at present, which is always destructive to discipline amongst the prisoners. At the time of my visit one female was in charge who was shut up at dusk and remained until unlock without any immediate supervision.

Hospital.

	1869.		1870.		1871.		1872 (to day of inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	20	6	20	4	27	4	14	2
Average daily number in hospital,	0.98	0.16	0.80	0.03	0.92	0.17	0.93	0.11
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	128	9	137	12	148	5	124	4
Number of deaths in gaol,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	—	—	£4 2s. 1d.	—	£8 0s. 8d.	—	£10 9s. 0d.	—
Cost of all extra Diet ordered by Medical Officer,	—	—	—	—	£0 8s. 0d.	—	£2 2s. 4d.	—

Hospital.

The hospitals are under the same roof, and one staircase is common to both sexes. Four good and roomy wards are provided, also three water-closets and a movable metal bath. I would suggest that this bath be put up in the male reception (as it is now sometimes moved down there), and that a long tin bath be procured for the use of the hospital. I was glad to learn that the hospital matron now sleeps in this building. The Governor takes the keys of the wards and of the outer door at lock-up. The numbers this year sent to hospital were only 14 males and 2 females, which speaks well for the health of the prison.

The medicines are procured from Dublin and are compounded by the apothecary. They cost in 1871, £8 0s. 8d., and the extra diet for that year amounted to 8s.; but this year the charge for the latter item came to £2 9s. 4d., although fewer prisoners were treated by the medical officer than in 1871.

Books and Journals.

The Governor keeps the dietary and the other books relating to finance, while the different registries are kept by the chief warder. Most of the prescribed forms are in use, and are carefully and regularly written up.

The proper form however of Work Ledger is not kept, nor is any regular

account of the earnings of each prisoner duly estimated, so that the 107th section of the Prisons Act is not properly observed, yet I am informed by the Governor that prisoners get a portion of the profits of their earnings on leaving the gaol.

I would recommend the authorized form of Work Ledger to be procured, so that the estimated value of each prisoner's labour may be carefully recorded in it.

None of the journals of the superior officers are regularly written up in compliance with statutable requirement, except those of the Local Inspector and Governor; but I am bound to say that both of these officers' journals are useful and carefully kept records of their several duties, clearly showing the interest they take in their prison labours. Although I pointed out in my last report the requirements of the statute in regard to the journals of the medical officer and Chaplains, I regret to find that these gentlemen have not yet been compelled by the Board to comply with the legal provisions in this respect.

I could only find 10 entries this year in the Surgeon's journal, yet I am informed he visits the prison at least twice a week, and had paid 108 visits this year up to the time of my inspection. I pointed out to the Local Inspector that the hospital books should be more regularly kept, and that the orders of the doctors should either be written or initialed by him at the time they are made, for it is important that his authority should be carefully recorded for all medicine and change of diet administered to prisoners. The Chaplains seldom enter more information in their journals than the words "visited" or "inspected," and the name of the duly appointed Protestant Chaplain does not appear once in his journal this year. Both of the Chaplains have substitutes not properly or legally appointed.

As the 11th section of 19 and 20 Vic, cap. 68, is clear and defined as to how and when these gentlemen may appoint substitutes, I conceive it the duty of the Board to permit no deviation from that statute, and in the event of the regularly appointed Chaplain being unable to perform the duties required by the 67th section of the Prisons Act, he should not in my opinion hold the important and responsible office of Prison Chaplain

Board of Superintendence.

Viscount De Vesci.
R. S. Hawkesworth, esq.
Henry White, esq.
Major Carden.

Sir A. J. Walsh, bart.
Thomas Kemmis, esq.
Robert G. Cosby, esq.
Robert Staples, esq.

Matt. H. Franks, esq.
Earl of Portarlington.
Capt. M. V. S. Morton.
Capt. R. P. White.

The Board meets for the discharge of business on the second Wednesday of the month, and had held 12 meetings this year. The Local Inspector receives a cheque for the payment of the salaries of the subordinate officers monthly, and the Governor one for small current accounts, vouchers for which are produced at the following meeting of the Board. Large accounts are settled by cheques in favour of each creditor, and the salaries of superior officers are paid half-yearly at assizes.

At the request of the Grand Jury the necessary steps have been taken for the closing of the three bridewells of this county, which had become almost useless, and were maintained at a considerable expense to the county.

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Queen's
County
Gaol.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Tipperary
County
(North
Riding)
Gaol.TIPPERARY COUNTY (NORTH RIDING) GAOL, AT NENAGH.—STATUTABLE
INSPECTION, 16TH DECEMBER, 1872.

State.

Designation of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	—	1	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	10	—	10	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	—	4	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	5	—	5	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	4	1	5	—	—	—
In default of bail,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	8	1	9	—	—	—
Drunkards,	5	1	6	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	41	4	45	—	—	—

Forty-five formed the entire number of prisoners confined here at the above date. Three of these were debtors, 14 were cases disposed of at assizes or quarter sessions, 22 summarily, 5 were military offenders, and 1 was untried.

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of Inspection.				From 1st January to day of Inspection.				Number in Custody during the year, denoting the number of times each had been Committed in any year.	
	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 15 years.		10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 15 years.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted summarily,	—	—	1	—	—	—	12	1	13	1
Committed once,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	1
„ twice,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Number sent to Reformatories,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Included in the preceding— Workhouse offenders,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

No juvenile was in custody at the time of my visit, but previous to that date 12 males and 1 female had been this year in charge. Two of these youths had been twice in prison, and the same number were sent to the reformatory.

I was informed that when juveniles are in custody they are kept quite apart from adult prisoners, both in their class and while at exercise. This rule should be strictly adhered to in every case, and those sentenced to reformatories should be kept in separation altogether, and fully employed during the entire day, so as to make their term of imprisonment as irksome to them as possible.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Tipperary
County
(North
Riding)
Gaol.

Juveniles.

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	33	3	1871,	26	6
1870,	32	4	1872 (day of Inspection),	41	4

Number of returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1872.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	2	1	1872 (up to and including		
1870,	-	-	day of Inspection),	2	1
1871,	-	-	Day of Inspection, . . .	-	-

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872 (up to the day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing date in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	3	-	7	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
Manlaughter,	7	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rape, and other carnal offences, .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bigamy,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Common assaults,	70	12	95	8	72	12	9	-	10	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	17	-	27	-	15	-	1	-	6	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	23	-	12	-	5	-	2	-	-	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., . .	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery,	1	2	4	1	2	-	1	-	-	-
Taking and holding forcible pos- session,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	5	1	3	-	6	1	4	-	2	-
Larceny,	28	7	13	6	25	9	5	1	3	-
Receiving stolen goods,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, .	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other malicious offences against property,	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Number of Commitments, &c.—continued.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Tipperary
County
(North
Riding)
Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872. (up to the day of Inspection.)		In custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Corre- sponding date in pre- vious year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	8	3	6	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
Military offences,	—	—	2	—	7	—	5	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act, . . .	—	1	1	1	2	—	2	—	1	—
Other offences—										
Against property, without vio- lence,	4	5	6	2	8	—	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	25	6	24	23	26	7	—	—	—	—
Deserting wife and children,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leaving service, . . .	5	—	6	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Prostitution,	—	8	—	7	—	9	—	1	—	3
Hawking & fishing without licence,	—	—	7	—	8	—	1	—	—	—
Drinking in an unlicensed house,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttering base coin,	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Keeping an unlicensed dog, . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total criminal class, . . .	306	46	325	54	188	41	34	2	23	5
Vagrancy,	1	1	3	5	11	2	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	193	33	100	21	102	12	5	1	1	—
Debt,	7	1	15	4	8	3	2	1	1	1
Remanded for further Examination,	33	4	19	—	23	1	—	—	1	—
Total,	440	85	362	84	332	59	41	4	26	6

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	15	4	8	3
Criminals,	244	54	211	42
Vagrants,	3	5	11	2
Drunkards,	100	21	102	12
Total,	362	84	332	59

Commit-
ments.

Compared with 1870 the number of male prisoners committed here in 1871 and 1872 have gradually declined. I am happy also to observe that there is this year a diminution in the number of females in custody; for I think this may be safely inferred from the foregoing tables, owing to my inspection having taken place so late in the year.

The most serious cases committed here this year were of 2 males for conspiring to take life, and 2 for manslaughter. The crimes for which prisoners are chiefly committed here consist of assaults and larceny, offences that have been on the increase during the last three years.

The commitments of criminals in 1871 and 1872 were 244 of males and 54 of females, and 211 of males and 42 of females respectively. The commitments for drunkenness in 1871 numbered 100 of males and 21 of females, against 102 of the former and 12 of the latter sex in 1872.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.		SOUTH DISTRICT. Tipperary County (North Riding) Gaol.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Committed—					
Once within the year,	258	50	230	29	
Twice, „	19	4	23	1	
Thrice, „	3	2	5	3	
4 times „	2	—	2	1	
5 times „	2	—	5	1	
6 times „	1	—	—	—	
7 times „	1	1	—	1	
9 times „	—	1	—	—	
11 times „	1	—	—	—	
Total, . . .	287	58	265	38	
No. of above committed for first time,	213	40	188	19	

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1871, and to the day of Inspection in 1872, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only, . . .	200	39	179	20
Twice, . . .	44	8	36	7
Thrice, . . .	12	5	21	2
4 times, . . .	9	1	4	2
5 „ . . .	4	—	3	2
6 „ . . .	1	—	4	—
7 to 11 „ . . .	11	2	9	—
12 to 16 „ . . .	3	1	5	2
17 to 20 „ . . .	—	—	1	—
21 to 30 „ . . .	1	—	1	—
31 to 40 „ . . .	1	—	1	—
41 to 50 „ . . .	—	1	—	—
51 to 60 „ . . .	—	1	—	1
181 to 200 „ . . .	1	—	1	—
Total No. of individuals committed,	287	58	265	36
No. of commitments represented in foregoing, . . .	763	206	779	133

The tables showing the number of times each individual has been committed does not disclose so great a number of habitual offenders as is seen in many other prisons throughout the country. One female was committed this year 7 times, and 1 male in 1871 11 times; but these are the most numerous of individual commitments that have taken place during those periods.

Of the 265 individual males in custody in 1872, 188 were first commitments, and of the 36 females, 19 were first commitments.

It will be seen by the foregoing table that 1 female prisoner committed here in 1872 had been from 51 to 60 times in custody; but 1 male had been as often as from 181 to 200 times.

It may also be observed that the number of individuals committed here is small as compared with the number of commitments represented by these few individuals; every effort, therefore, should be made to arrest, as far as possible, this tendency to repetition of crime.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Imprisoned
County
(North
Hiding)
Gaul.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.			From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	34.14	4.78	—	35.6	5.3	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	56		20th June.	59		21st June.
Lowest ditto,	22		20th Nov.	24		12th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	50		20th June.	52		21st June.
Ditto of females,	11		11th Feb.	10		20th July.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	18		31st Dec.	17		12th Jan.
Ditto of females,	2		8th Nov.	2		6th April.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1872.

4th November, 1865,	89	20th June, 1869,	51
8th March, 1866,	74	1st September, 1870,	56
10th May, 1867,	104	20th June, 1871,	56
23rd January, 1868,	37	21st June, 1872,	59

The daily average number of prisoners this year is somewhat in excess of last, and the table denoting the highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the preceding seven years shows those numbers to be higher this year than they have been since 1867. This is to be attributed chiefly to rioting and drunkenness.

Accommodation.

M.	F.	M.	F.
Wards,	8	4	—
Yards,	10	7	1
Day Rooms,	6	4	—
Solitary Cells,	2	2	8
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	—	—	3
Single Cells of smaller size,	114	16	19
Hospital Rooms,	4	5	2
Chapels,	1	1	—
School Rooms,	1	1	3
Workshops,	2	—	1
Workshed,	4	—	—
Kitchens,	2	—	36
Store Rooms,	7	2	14
Laundry,	—	—	2
Drying Room,	—	—	—
Lavatories,	—	—	—
Baths, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,	—	—	—
Privies,	—	—	—
Water-closets,	—	—	—
Exhausting Apparatus,	—	—	—
Reception Room or Cell,	—	—	—
Pumps,	—	—	—
Tread-wheel,	—	—	—
Crank Mill,	—	—	—
Male Cells 300 cubic feet,	—	—	—
Female Cells 700 cubic feet,	—	—	—
Tell-tale Clocks,	—	—	—

Reception.

Some cells in both prisons are reserved for reception, in which prisoners are kept until passed by the doctor, and all prisoners are bathed, as a rule, on coming into gaol, also weekly during imprisonment. One bath is provided in a separate building for each sex. But I consider that is order to comply with the requirements of the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act, an additional bath should be put up in each prison. No regular lavatories are provided, but there are large baths in each yard in which prisoners are said to wash daily. Only two water-closets are supplied, namely, in No. 5 block of the male section; but there are privies in all the yards which are regularly flushed, and in addition the eave-spouts are conducted into them. My colleague's suggestion is regard to seats for these privies has not yet been acted upon. The sewerage is said

Sewerage.

to be effective, and is discharged into the main sewer of the town. There are two good wells on the premises, from one of which the water is forced by the tread-wheel into the cistern, and a wheel-pump is attached to the other. Good water is supplied to all the yards, and in abundance to all parts of the prison.

Two sections, Nos. 3 and 5, of the male prison, containing 31 cells, and three sections of the female prison, are artificially heated; the floors of one of the latter sections also are boarded, and this block is supplied with bells, as is also No. 5 in the male prison.

Only 16 cells in the male prison are lighted with gas, but the burners are placed too high in the walls, and afford means to prisoners so inclined to commit suicide. There is gas also in the schoolroom, the Governor's and head warder's houses, at the gateway, in the hall of the female prison, in the matron's room, and in the extern boundary. I submit that it should be introduced into all the inhabited cells of both prisons, so that prisoners may be separately employed during the long winter mornings and evenings.

The cooking is still done in the male prison, and two prisoners, viz., a cook and a wardman are so employed. I consider this a great waste of labour, and would again recommend that the kitchen be removed from the male prison, as the duties connected with it are much more suited for females than males, and by this arrangement the labour of one or two males would be turned to greater advantage throughout the year.

The laundry is divided into ten washing stalls, and in addition to the washing of the prison clothing, and that of the officers, a small contract is executed. As in many gaols considerable profit is derived from contracts for washing, I would suggest that every effort should be made to farther this industry here. The drying-room over the laundry is said to answer the purposes of the prison.

Photography is performed by the head warder, who provides his own chemicals, and is allowed 9d. for each photograph. One copy is kept in the prison and is carefully registered.

A chapel is provided for Protestant and another for Roman Catholic worship, and are both properly fitted for the separation of the sexes.

Two tell-tale clocks are provided; one is placed in the Governor's house, and the other in the rear of the building. They are well protected from being tampered with, and are pegged by the night watchman. The markings are entered in the Governor's journal and the state of the prison at lock-up book. The watchman takes charge of the prisoners from the head warder or Governor, at lock-up, and delivers them to a superior officer again at unlock.

The prison keys are kept by the Governor in his bed-room during the night, and are given out to the head warder at unlock in the morning. Lock-up takes place in summer at 6 P.M., and unlock at 6 A.M., in winter at 5 P.M. and 7 A.M. respectively, so that some of the prisoners are confined in more or less darkness and idleness during 12 hours in summer and 14 in winter. While such a state of things exists there can be little hope of either deterring or reforming many of the prisoners who frequent this gaol.

No alteration has been made in the arrangements for visitors to prisoners since my last inspection. They are admitted once a month by order of the Board or Local Inspector to convicted prisoners, on every

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
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Tipperary
County
(North
Riding)
Gaol.
—
Heating.

Gas.

Kitchen.

Laundry.

Photo-
graphy.

Chapel.

Night-
watch.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Tipperary
County
(North
Division)
Gaol.

Thursday to pauper debtors and untried prisoners, and daily to master debtors. All visitors being first searched at the gate. As limiting the number of visits to convicted prisoners is found to have a very beneficial effect on the general run of prisoners, I would suggest that the present rule here in regard to visitors should be made more stringent, and that no convicted prisoner should be permitted to receive a visit until the expiration of three months of imprisonment, and only once in every subsequent three months. The Governor also should have power to refuse any visit to a badly conducted prisoner, but should always enter the particulars of such refusal in his journal.

Debtors.

The quarters for debtors here are by no means suitable, nor are they in compliance with the requirements of the statute. Female debtors are kept in No. 1 section of the female prison, but are allowed to sit in the school-room during the daytime. Owing to the recent legislation, I am happy to think that this class of prisoner will soon cease to exist in our gaols. Under these circumstances I cannot recommend any alteration in the present debtor quarter.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.		In Store.	Male Clothing.			Female Clothing.		
					In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of, . . .	302	119		Shirts, . . .	145	48	Shifts, . . .	37	8
Sheets, pairs of, . . .	168	25		Jackets, . . .	68	23	Jackets, . . .	34	3
Rugs, . . .	135	96		Vests, . . .	66	13	Petticoats, . . .	56	4
Hammocks or Cots, . . .	-	10		Trowsers, . . .	80	25	Aprons, . . .	47	69
Bed-ticks, . . .	134	43		Caps, . . .	74	17	Neckerchiefs, . . .	35	14
Bedsteads, . . .	193	-		Stockings or Socks, pairs of, . . .	101	49	Caps, . . .	41	24
				Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, . . .	111	35	Stockings, pairs of, . . .	34	25
							Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, . . .	33	7

Stores.

There was an abundance of good bedding and clothing both in store and in use in the prison at the time of my inspection. That in use was clean and well kept, though some of the blankets were thin, but where such is the case, extra ones are given when necessary. Each prisoner on coming in gets clean sheets which are changed afterwards fortnightly, so that every attention is paid here both to the cleanliness of the prisoners and their clothing.

The schoolmaster warden has charge of the male clothing in use, and the general store is kept by the head warden, who issues articles to the former when required. The store of female clothing, &c., is kept by the matron. The Governor takes stock three times every year of all prison property, and the Local Inspector twice. The stores are all neatly and carefully kept, and a good system of checks is in operation. I was glad to find that socks and stockings are supplied to prisoners here. A fumigating box is provided in each prison in which prisoner's own clothing is fumigated before being put away. It is all carefully stored and labelled, and the prisoner signs a receipt for his property before leaving the gaol.

Fumigator.

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement by order of Court.

Solitary Confinement,*	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	N.	F.	N.	F.
	-	-	2	-

* By order of Court-Martial.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.		South District. Tipperary County (North Riding) Gaol.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Governor—					
Dark or refractory cells,	11	—	11	1	
Stoppage of diet,	67	—	33	7	
Total	78	—	44	8	

Forty-four male and 8 female prisoners were punished by the authority of the Governor during this year, but it was not found necessary in any case to call in magisterial authority for the punishment of a prisoner. Two refractory cells are provided in each section, and are artificially heated, but the floors of those in the female prison are not boarded. Prisoners in solitary are allowed at night a bed-tick and bedding. I am of opinion that this is too great an indulgence to allow male prisoners when in solitary, and would suggest that an ordinary guard-bed be fixed in these cells, and a rug only be provided at night to prisoners of the sex so sentenced. If the solitary cells be made as comfortable as ordinary cells, it cannot be expected that disorderly prisoners will be benefitted by confinement under such circumstances, and I have little doubt that if my suggestion be adopted, the Governor will very soon perceive an improvement in the conduct of prisoners.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

	M.	F.
Tread-mill,	13*	—

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Picking oakum,	17	—
Matmaking,	4	—
Cook-house,	1	—
Cleansing Prison,	3	—
Washing, &c.,	—	3
Sewing,	—	1
Total,	25	4

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	13	—
Industrial labour,	25	4
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	—
Debtors (unemployed),	2	—
Total in custody,	41	4

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the Gaol, for the last three years.

1869, . £43 0s. 2d. | 1870, . £31 0s. 1d. | 1871, . £36 5s. 1d.

Hard labour is carried out here by means of the tread-wheel, at which male prisoners are employed for two hours a day, being five minutes on and five off at a time. The wheel is used for the purpose of pumping water, and is said to be very difficult to work. In addition, these men are employed at picking oakum, which they perform during meal times in their cells; and although no specified quantity is allotted to each prisoner, the head warder is said to inspect the oakum picked twice a day, and reports to the Governor those who do not pick a sufficient quantity.

* These 13 were, after been on the tread-mill, employed in picking oakum.

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Gaol.

Industrial labour consists of carpentry, matmaking, tailoring, shoemaking, and tinning. The frieze for the use of the prison is also made here. Although a certain amount of separation is maintained, yet some of the prisoners are worked in association, and at the time of my visit several were employed in one room under the supervision of an officer. They were much too crowded, but I was informed this would not have been the case except for the inclemency of the weather, which prevented men from being occupied out of doors.

The women are employed chiefly in washing and sewing, and are assembled for these industries in the hall of the female prison in the evening up to eight o'clock.

I am glad to observe that the amount received for prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol was, as far as I can ascertain, considerably greater in 1871 than it was in any previous year. The Governor deserves every praise for the increase, as it is evident that he takes care to turn to advantage the resources at his disposal, notwithstanding the faulty condition of the building, and that he is unable to employ all the prisoners in separation. Some new stone-breaking sheds have lately been put up in which prisoners may be worked separately.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	104	6	102	29
Average daily number of pupils,	15	4.54	14.3	4.3
Number of days on which school was held,	244	93	243	196

School-hours.—Males, 4 to 5; females, 4 to 5.

School.

School is held from four to five daily in both prisons, but neither apartment is stalled. A warder instructs the males and the assistant matron the females; as a rule, all convicted prisoners are sent to school. I am glad to find that the Chaplains now visit this department regularly as prescribed by the by-laws, and that they make their remarks thereon in the school registry. The school is in connexion with the National Board of Education.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 6½d.; brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 5½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s.; potatoes, per cwt., market price; meat, per lb., 10d.; new milk, per gallon, 9d.; salt, per cwt., 2s.; coal, per ton, £1 10s.; straw, per cwt., 2s.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 2s. 7d.; candles, per lb., moulds, 6½d.; do., dips, 5½d.; soap, per cwt., white, £1 7s.; do., brown, £1 4s.

Diet.

The scale of diet prescribed by law is adhered to, and all the provisions appear to be excellent, and are reported on favourably by the Chaplains who now inspect them according to law by "alternate weeks." Most of the materials and provisions, except the potatoes and the meal, are got by contract. These are procured by the Governor, I am informed, at a lower price than they could be obtained by contract.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1869, . . . 4.44d. | 1870, . . . 4.56d. | 1871, . . . 4.7d. .

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1869, . . . £1,767 3s. 11d. | 1870, . . . £1,801 0s. 6d. | 1871, . . . £1,825 4s. 0d.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Tipperary
County
(North
Division)
Gaol.*Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.*

1869, . £1,108 4s. 10d. | 1870, . £1,155 12s. 8d. | 1871, . £1,134 0s. 5d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1869, . £45 16s. 6½d. | 1870, . £46 13s. 2d. | 1871, . £45 12s. 7d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of Prisoners.

1869, . £163 12s. 10d. | 1870, . £161 8s. 9d. | 1871, . £152 7s. 1d.

The total expenses of the gaol in 1871 were £1,911 9s. 1d., but of that sum the cost of officers amounted to £1,134 0s. 5d., or £356 11s. 9d. plus all other expenses of the establishment.

The discipline officers are 11 in number, which is an allowance of 1 officer to something less than 4 prisoners of the daily average in custody during the last two years.

It is therefore evident that the expense incurred in maintaining a small number of prisoners in large cumbersome buildings like this will always be very great, for a large staff must be maintained where the building is so ill-adapted. Its defects have been so frequently pointed out, and improvements so often recommended, that I do not feel it my duty now to refer to the required alterations further than to remark that as the intentions of the Executive are known in regard to the long-talked of alterations of our prison laws, I consider that the Board and Grand Jury would act wisely to take into consideration the improvements required in their prison, with a view of establishing a better system of discipline and economy in the management of their gaol. Notwithstanding the exertions of the Governor to employ the prisoners profitably, and to maintain discipline with as small a staff as possible, the annual average cost of each prisoner here during the year 1871 amounted to £45 12s. 7d.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>					
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Michael Head, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0 0	Thos. Morrow, Head Warder and Clerk,	75	0 0
Rev. W. B. Cheeter, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0 0	Samuel Lett, Gate,	40	0 0
Rev. J. O'Mailly, R.P., Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0 0	Edward Green, Mat-maker,	40	0 0
George Frith, esq., Medical Attendant,	53	0 0	John Duffy, Tailor,	40	0 0
Thos. Spain, esq., Apothecary,	21	0 0	James Buggie, Carpenter,	40	0 0
John Boyd, Night Watch,	40	0 0	Fras. Sheppard, School-master,	40	0 0
<i>Resident.</i>			Eva Duggan, Matron,	48	0 0
W.S. Minchin, esq., Governor,	250	0 0	Eliza Field, Laundress,	24	0 0
			Catherine Alcock, Hospital Nurse,	24	0 0

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All the intern officers and the night watchman receive gaol allowance.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1871.	From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met for the discharge of business,	12	12
Local Inspector to gaol,	183	161
Do. to each bridewell,	4	3
Chaplain, Established Church,	260	220
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	179	130
Physician,	140	153
Apothecary,	131	152

Hospitals.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Tipperary
County
(North
Riding)
Gaol.

	1869.		1870.		1871.		1872 (to day of Inspection).	
No. of prisoners in hospital,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Average daily number in hospital,	5	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
Number of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	3	07	—	04	01	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	72	28	146	87	190	20	108	
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer,	£2 16s. 1d.		£4 15s. 10d.		£3 3s. 2d.		£3 4s. 6d.	
	£1 15s. 5d.		£4 7s. 7d.		£4 15s. 8d.		£1 5s. 5d.	

Hospital.

No change has taken place in the hospital buildings since my last inspection. There are no water-closets provided, nor any fixed baths with hot and cold water laid on, but there is one movable wooden bath, which is, I think, sufficient for present requirements, as so very few prisoners are treated in the hospital. During the whole of 1871 only one prisoner, a male, was sent to hospital. Pending a more perfect arrangement, I would recommend that an earth-closet, which could be moved from one hospital to another as required, be supplied here. The medicines are procured from Dublin on the requisition of the Medical Officer, and are compounded in the prison by the apothecary. Their cost during this year only amounted to £3 4s. 6d., and the extra diet ordered by the Medical Officer only to £1 5s. 5d., which are moderate charges for these items when compared with those in some other prisons. As the nurse sleeps in the male hospital, and as this building is the nearer of the two hospitals to the female prison, I would recommend that it be reserved for the use of the females and the other for the males.

Books and
Journals.

The books of registry and finance are all carefully and regularly kept by the chief warder, and most of them are checked by the Governor daily. The Local Inspector also occasionally oversees them, and I was happy to find that his journal was fully and regularly written up, containing much useful information with regard to the management of the prison. I was informed that this book is duly submitted to the Board at its meetings.

The Punishment Book is kept by the Governor, and is also submitted to the Board.

The Governor also keeps an excellent journal.

I must again call attention to the 69th section of the Prisons Act as to the performance of their duties by the Chaplains. It is impossible to ascertain from their journals how their duties are done; I am told though that they do not visit the prisoners as required by the above section, but only assemble them once a week for religious instruction. It is most important that the Chaplains should become acquainted, as far as possible, with the disposition of every prisoner, and this cannot be done by such means. I therefore consider that the requirements of the statute should be complied with, and that the Chaplains should "converse with and exhort each of the said prisoners respectively as are willing to listen to his admonitions" twice a week, exclusive of Sundays.

The hospital books are well and regularly kept, but I do not consider that the journal of the Medical Officer is full enough, or written up in compliance with the requirements of 72nd section of the Prisons Act. However, I am informed that this officer is most attentive to his duties, and attends frequently in the gaol, having paid 153 visits during this year prior to my inspection.

Board of Superintendence.

J. R. Minnitt, esq., Chair- man, J.P.	Capt. Bassett W. Holmes, J.P.	Count D'Alton, J.P.
Caleb Going, esq., J.P.	John Going, esq., J.P.	John Bayly, esq., J.P.
Sir Wm. Osborne, bart., J.P.	William Ryan, esq., J.P.	Major W. Gason, J.P.
Capt. W. H. Carrol, J.P.	R. H. Falkner, esq., J.P.	Anthony Parker, esq., J.P.

South
District.
—
Tipperary
County
(North
Riding)
Gaol.
—

The Board.

The Board meets on the first Saturday of each month for the discharge of business, at which time the salaries of inferior officers are paid, and cheques are drawn in favour of several creditors. The superior officers receive their salaries twice a year at the assizes.

I regret that owing to illness I was unable to inspect the bridewells of this division of the county, but my colleague has kindly inspected Templemore and Thurles for me, whose reports I annex. As no alteration has taken place in regard to the bridewells since my last inspection, and as some of them are very unsuited for the detention of prisoners, I here annex the remarks in my last report on these minor prisons in hopes that some steps will be taken to carry out the suggestions of my colleague and myself.

The bridewells of Roscrea, Templemore, and Borrisokane are very unfit places of detention, and have been recommended to be closed by Inspectors-General for several years. The Board of Superintendence also recommended their abolition in 1865; and as I fully agree with the remarks of my colleague in his reports, I beg here to repeat his observations, and submit that these three bridewells should be at once closed.

"1st.—The bridewell at Templemore is wanting in almost every requirement for a prison. This bridewell cost for maintenance in 1864, £70 10s. It is but seven and three-quarters of a mile by rail from Thurles, where there is an excellent bridewell.

"2nd.—The bridewell at Borrisokane is unfit for a place of detention for prisoners, and the accommodation for the keeper in it is wretched; there is but one room for his family, which must answer for bed-room, sitting-room, servant's room, and kitchen. The bridewell cost the county in 1864, £89 9s. 3d., although the sum expended for the support of prisoners during the year was only £1 1s. 6d. This bridewell is distant ten miles from the county gaol.

"3rd.—Roscrea bridewell is within eighteen miles and three-quarters by rail of the county gaol at Nenagh. It is ill-constructed, and would require a considerable expenditure to make it secure. It cost the county in 1864, £60 for maintenance.

"Since the Grand Jury of the Riding, in 1865, recommended the closing of the bridewells at Roscrea, Templemore, Borrisokane, and Newport, the bridewells at Borrisokane, Templemore, and Roscrea, have not been improved, and are still wanting in almost every requirement of a prison. There is, however, now a good bridewell at Newport, and it might remain open as an ordinary bridewell; but Templemore being close by rail to Thurles, where there is ample accommodation for prisoners, and the bridewell at Templemore costing the Riding for maintenance a large sum yearly (£64 13s. 3d. in 1868), that expenditure of public money is, in my opinion, quite unnecessary.

"The bridewell at Thurles has ample accommodation. It is well placed in a central situation, and it should be made generally useful. When the other bridewells are closed it would be certified by the Inspectors-General."

[BRIDEWELLS.

2 K

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Tipperary County (North Riding).	—	Templero.		Therles.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Bridewells.</i>	No. of Commitals in past year,	121	20	134	24
	Of whom were Drunkards,	49	9	60	10
	No. of Commitals in the quarter preceding inspection,	21	6	37	7
	Of whom were Drunkards,	5	3	16	2
	Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Weekly at Templero, and fortnightly at Borisokane.		Weekly, on Saturdays, and Town Commissioners on each Wednesday.	
	Commitals, whether regular.	Regular.		Regular.	
	Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
	Repairs and Order,	In fair repair and order, except that in one place damp appears from roof, and one door is unsound.		In good repair and order, but dashing of outside required; the pump-stick is unsound.	
	Security,	Sufficient with care.		Sufficient.	
	Accommodation,	Same as heretofore.		Ample.	
	Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient and of fair description.		Sufficient; a couple of pairs of sheets for a change should be supplied.	
	Water, how supplied,	The pump in the male yard is out of order; rain water collected from the roofs in the female yard.		By two pumps in yard for males, one a force-pump, with pipes to female yard.	
	Sewerage,	None; a cesspool; no doors to privies.		Cesspool outside the walls; floors of privies repaired since my last inspection.	
	Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean; ventilation sufficient, but very damp.		Clean, dry, and orderly.	
	Cost of dietary per head per day.	4d. per diem for all prisoners.		4d. for males; 3½d. for females.	
	Salary of Keeper,	£35 per annum.		£55 per annum.	
	Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		None.	
	Statutable inspection,	28th April, 1872.		29th April, 1872.	
	Remarks,	One male in charge, on remand for larceny.		Two males in custody, on remand, for "assaulting;" the other for "assault." On last inspection I suggested that the outside be dashed, which has not yet been done.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General of Prisons*

TIPPERARY COUNTY (SOUTH RIDING) GAOL, AT CLONNEL.—STATUTABLE
INSPECTION, 28TH DECEMBER, 1872.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Tipperary
County
(South
Riding)
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	5	1	6	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	2	2	4	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	22	3	25	1	—	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	—	2	—	—	—
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	6	—	6	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	6	3	9	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	5	3	8	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	2	3	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	54	14	68	1	—	1

At the above date 68 prisoners were in custody, comprising 1 master debtor, 11 untried, 2 military offenders, 27 cases disposed of at assizes or quarter sessions, and the same number summarily.

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of inspection.				From 1st January to day of inspection.				Number in Custody during the year, denoting the number of times each had been Committed in any year.	
	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		M.	F.
Convicted at Assizes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
„ Quarter Sessions,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
„ Summarily,	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	2	16	2
Committed for Trial,	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Total,	—	—	1	—	—	—	20	2	20	2
Committed Once,	—	—	1	—	—	—	20	2	18	2
„ Twice,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Number sent to Reformatories,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Included in the preceding— Workhouse Offenders,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

2 K 2

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Tipperary
County
(South
Riding)
Gaol.

Juveniles.

Although no juveniles were in custody at the time of my visit, 22 had been committed during the year, and 2 of these (males) twice. Four were sent to reformatories, namely, 2 males and 2 females. I must again call attention to the want of proper classification of juveniles in this prison, and submit that more care should be taken to isolate them from the adult prisoners, and that they should also be exercised separately. Juveniles sentenced to reformatories should be kept in their cells at all times during their imprisonment, except at the hours of exercise, so as to make the gaol as distasteful to them as possible. One male during 1872 and 1 in the previous year were committed here who were known to have been in reformatories.

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	46	24	1871,	38	17
1870,	64	18	1872 (day of Inspection),	54	14

Number of Workhouse Offenders in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	1	1	1871,	-	-
1870,	-	-	1872 (day of Inspection),	-	-

Number of Vagrants in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	1	1	1871,	-	-
1870,	-	-	1872 (day of Inspection),	-	-

Number of returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1872.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	3	1	1872 (up to and including		
1870,	-	3	day of Inspection),	4	5
1871,	1	2	Day of Inspection,	-	1

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872 (up to the day of Inspection).		In custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing date in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manlaughter,	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Concealing birth of infants,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children, Rape, and other carnal offences,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Bigamy,	1	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	1	-
Assaults (common),	94	28	88	26	85	26	7	2	7	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	26	1	20	3	11	-	9	-	9	2

Number of Commitments, &c.—continued.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Tipperary County (South Riding) Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872 (up to the day of inspection).		In custody on			
							Day of inspection.		Correspond- ing date in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	6	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	6	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	4	—
Robbery,	3	1	5	2	8	1	5	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	4	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
Larceny,	37	33	32	16	33	22	12	4	8	5
Receiving stolen goods,	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1
Embezzlement,	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	—	—	3	—	8	—	1	—	—	—
Forgery,	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Offences against the currency,	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blot, rescue, &c.,	11	—	12	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
Military offences,	8	—	5	—	6	—	4	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	7	4	9	5	9	2	—	—	—	—
Revenue offences,	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other offences:—										
Against the person,	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Against property with violence,	—	—	3	—	3	—	1	—	1	—
Against property without violence,	12	3	6	1	8	—	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	45	79	51	44	66	50	3	—	—	—
Soliciting on the streets,	—	12	—	11	—	22	—	3	—	4
Leaving employment,	4	—	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Seditious language and unregistered arms,	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Obstruction to railway,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishery Laws and Game Laws,	—	—	5	—	3	—	2	—	1	—
Obstruct thoroughfare,	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Police Supervision Act,	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—
Total criminal class,	285	164	252	109	290	131	52	12	33	14
Vagrancy,	3	2	4	5	3	2	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	305	161	242	104	192	75	1	2	—	1
Debt,	7	1	14	1	9	2	1	—	4	2
Remanded for further examination,	84	21	66	18	39	3	—	—	1	—
Total,	684	349	578	237	533	213	54	14	38	17

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	14	1	9	2
Criminals,	318	127	329	134
Vagrants,	4	5	3	2
Drunwards,	242	104	192	75
Total,	578	237	533	213

It will be seen by the above table that 2 prisoners were committed here in each of the last three years charged with murder, and a male and a female were in custody on the day of my inspection for conspiring to take life.

I am sorry also to observe that the criminal class committed here in 1872 is in excess of those committed under that head in 1871, the num-

Commitments.

South
District.
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Cust.

bers being respectively 320 males and 134 females, and 318 males and 127 females; but there is a sensible reduction this year in the total number of commitments as compared with last. In 1871 they numbered 578 of males and 237 of females, and in 1872, 533 of males and 213 of females. The reduction is chiefly under the heading of drunkards, who numbered 346 of both sexes in 1871, against 267 this year; but these were yet three days of this year to expire when these latter figures were made out.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once within the year,	420	90	361	92
Twice	41	12	49	16
Thrice	13	6	11	3
4 times	3	4	5	3
5	1	2	1	2
6	1	3	—	4
7	—	1	1	—
8	—	1	—	2
11	—	1	—	—
14	—	—	—	1
15	—	1	—	—
18	—	1	—	—
Total,	479	122	428	123
No. of above committed for first time,	298	45	254	39

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1871, and to the day of Inspection in 1872, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only,	220	43	246	39
Twice,	47	12	62	18
Thrice,	60	6	26	15
4 times,	37	4	18	10
5	33	7	11	14
6	18	6	19	4
7 to 11	41	10	15	—
12 to 16	12	8	10	7
17 to 20	4	6	12	4
21 to 30	5	8	4	2
31 to 40	1	1	1	—
41 to 50	—	5	2	4
51 to 60	1	4	2	2
61 to 70	—	—	—	2
71 to 80	—	2	—	—
91 to 100	—	—	—	1
Total No. of Individuals committed,	479	122	428	123
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	1,764	1,342	1,620	1,117

Fourteen was the greatest number of times that any individual female and seven that of any male was committed this year; though in 1871

female was committed eighteen times, and in 1870 twenty times. However, these were generally drunken prostitutes and women on the town, whose conduct I have every hope will be improved by means of the new Licensing Act.

Although the figures in the foregoing table show how few individuals in this district comprise the disorderly portion of the community, yet those for this year are so far satisfactory that they exhibit a decided improvement in the conduct of that class as compared with last. The individuals committed in 1871 numbered 479 males and 122 females, but these males were represented by 1,764 commitments, and the females by 1,342 from their first imprisonment; whereas this year the individual males committed were 428 and the females 123, and their commitments since their first imprisonment numbered 1,620 and 1,117 respectively. It is to be hoped that this reduction in repetition of crime will continue from year to year.

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Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.			From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	50.64	15.71	—	48.7	16.78	—
Highest number of pri- soners at any one time,	91		18th March.	91		14th Nov.
Lowest ditto, . . .	46		31st Dec.	43		29th June.
Highest number of males at any one time . . .	70		18th March.	72		17th Nov.
Ditto of females,	23		10th June.	25		8th Sept.
Lowest number of males at any one time . . .	33		30th Dec.	26		4th Jan.
Ditto, of females,	9		19th Oct.	9		9th July.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1872.

8th November, 1865, . . .	101	20th November, 1869, . . .	97
18th March, 1866, . . .	128	6th May, 1870, . . .	102
18th March, 1867, . . .	166	18th March, 1871, . . .	91
19th March, 1868, . . .	102	14th November, 1872, . . .	91

The daily average number of males this year was less than last, but that of females was higher. The highest number of prisoners in custody at any one time was identical in both years, viz., 91, as was also the lowest number of females, viz., 9.

The statutable requirements as to debtors' quarters are not carried out here, and no provision is made for females of that class. Owing to the Act of Parliament passed last session regarding imprisonment for debt, I expect this class of prisoners will soon disappear from our gaols. Under these circumstances I do not recommend any alteration in the debtors' quarters. But, as at present, the time of one officer is altogether taken up in the male marshalses, I would recommend that a

Debtors.

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Gaol.

bell should be put up from it to the male hospital, and that the officer on duty in this department be compelled to look after prisoners in the marshalsea during the day. This officer has very little occupation in the hospital, and could easily inspect the male debtors half-hourly during the day. By this arrangement the services of one warder would be saved to the prison. One master debtor was in custody at the time of my inspection, and only 9 male debtors during the entire year.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	4	2	Kitchen,	1	—
Yards,	7	2	Store Rooms,	3	2
Day Rooms,	2	—	Laundries,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	1	2	Drying Rooms,	1	2
Single Cells, not less in size than 9ft. long, 6ft. wide, 8ft. high—432 cubic feet,	120	59	Lavatories,	12	6
Ditto, heated and furnished with bells,	120	59	Bath, with hot and cold water laid on,	1	—
Cells to contain three persons,	12	—	Privies,	6	2
Hospital Rooms,	6	4	Waterclosets,	25	13
Chapels,	2	—	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	—
School Room,	1	—	Pumps,	2	1
			Tread-wheel,	1	—
			Tell-tale Clocks,	4	—

Cells.

The accommodation of this gaol is ample for the requirements of the district, there being 120 single cells, artificially heated, in the male and 59 in the female prison, all are provided with bells and gas, so that the separate system can be fully maintained. The cell floors are all boarded, and those in the male prison are polished, which I have no doubt is a better means of cleaning them than by washing them in so damp a climate as this. The Governor being away on leave, I was accompanied in my inspection by the Local Inspector, and I am glad to be able to bear my testimony to the cleanliness and order of the whole establishment, which reflects much credit on these officers. I must again, however, call attention to the want of proper reception classes in both prisons, and consider that they should be supplied in order to meet the requirements of the 20th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act. At present prisoners are only bathed on Saturdays, and are at once on coming into prison classed, and passed into their proper wards without being seen by the Doctor, so that a prisoner may be in the gaol for six days without being bathed; and in the event of the Medical Officer not visiting for three or four days (which is quite possible) a prisoner with sickness upon him may be allowed to introduce infection into the prison. As it is quite clear that this is contrary to the provisions of the statute, I consider proper reception classes should be put up, to which there should be attached a good bath with hot and cold water laid on, so that all healthy prisoners may be at once bathed on coming into the prison, and not be passed into the proper ward until duly inspected by the Doctor. In the event of a prisoner being ill on commitment, the Medical Officer should be acquainted of the fact as soon as possible.

Reception.

Classifica-
tion.

The classification of the male prisoners is as follows:—Those for trial, those for further examination, those convicted for drunkenness, and those who are finally committed for other offences. Where the separate system is fully enforced, it is not necessary to keep prisoners in classes in different parts of the prison; for under the class system a warder is generally required for each class, which adds very much to the expense of the prison and has no corresponding advantage. I shall refer more fully to the subject under another heading.

The bath used for male prisoners is over the kitchen, which is some distance from the male prison, and men are marched there in batches on Saturdays to be washed, during which time they have every opportunity of communicating with one another. There is no bath in the female section, so that prisoners of that sex were not up to my inspection bathed at all. I, however, learn from the Local Inspector that they are as a rule now bathed on every Tuesday in the same bath as is used for the males.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Tipperary County (South Riding) Gaol.

If the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act were complied with, as I submit it should be, and that baths were supplied in the "respective parts of the prison," due regularity and order could be maintained in bathing the prisoners. I trust, therefore, that the Board will consider this matter, and that they will consent to supply these requirements to both prisons. In the mean time, I submit three days a week should be appointed instead of one for bathing on those days a third of the prisoners in custody, so as to avoid the crowding which is now inevitable on Saturdays and Tuesdays.

Bath.

At the time of my inspection I called attention to the number of male prisoners, namely, 37, then being exercised together in the ring, irrespective of class or age; so crowded were they that no amount of supervision could prevent prisoners from communicating with one another. Since then I am happy to learn that the Board have very properly made an order to the effect that tried and untried prisoners are to be exercised separately; but I am of opinion that if the gaol were crowded, a still greater amount of separation than this is necessary, as the ring is not a large one; old men and cripples could be allowed to exercise outside the enclosed ring, in a given space, at the same time as the other prisoners, and as I have before remarked, juveniles should always be exercised by themselves. I further submit that it is not advisable or necessary to waste the time of the prisoners who are employed in the open air in giving them walking exercise in the ring, for profitable employment if pursued out of doors meets all the requirements of the Act relating to this subject.

Crowding of prisoners.

I am bound to remark that altogether, both amongst the males and females confined here, there is a great want of individual separation, considering the superior accommodation that is provided for carrying out the separate system in its integrity. I also observed too much talking in the prison by the warders, amongst whom silence should be as strictly maintained while on duty as amongst the prisoners; for the terrors of prison life are very much augmented by the perfect quiet and solemn stillness of a well conducted gaol.

More separation required.

There is a sufficient quantity of water-closets and lavatories in both prisons, but the supply cocks were not in good order, so that the water was not laid on to the lavatories except in the morning. Those should be repaired.

Water.

Water is provided in abundance to all parts of the prison, and is forced by the tread-wheel into a large tank. The sewerage is said to be effective, and is carried into the main drain of the town. The sewers are all flushed by the water from the tank from which it can be driven with great force.

The kitchen is furnished with two good boilers, and two male prisoners are kept here constantly under the cook warder, who has also the charge of the store next door to the kitchen. One of these prisoners also cleans the warder's apartments, and the food utensils are also cleaned in the kitchen. This department was fairly kept, and the cooking appeared

Kitchen.

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well done; but I am decidedly of opinion that it would be more effectively and economically performed in the female prison. The time of a male officer and two male prisoners could then be turned to a more profitable purpose, and I have no doubt that one female prisoner would perform all the culinary requirements of the gaol. Where this practice is adopted it is found to work admirably. I see grave objections to prisoners being employed to clean out the subordinate officers' quarters, and there is no reason why this duty is not performed by these officers themselves, except when the room requires to be washed out, in which case if a prisoner were permitted by the Board to be so employed, he should always be under the charge of an officer. Nothing leads to greater irregularities than permitting officers to employ prisoners as their assistants or servants.

Laundry.

Washing is carried on in both prisons, and is a source of much profit to the funds of the prison. Ten separate washing stalls are provided in the female laundry with hot and cold water laid on, and contracts for different families are performed here.

There is also an ironing and a drying-room, but the latter is not well arranged, and at the time of my visit this apartment was very much out of repair, the rain coming in through the roof. I was informed though that the Board contemplates improving this department, which I trust will be undertaken soon. This part of the prison also required very much to be whitewashed and painted.

The female prisoners' clothing is washed separately in common tubs; but as I remarked in my last report, this part of the laundry should be better arranged. I submit that a couple of washing troughs should be put up here, for the present arrangements are by no means tidy or regular.

The male prisoners wash their own clothing, as well as the bedding, &c., of the barracks, for which there is a contract. The male laundry is provided with eight separate washing stalls, and there is a good drying-room attached to it.

Fumigation.

Only one fumigating apparatus is provided. It is not in good repair, and should be made more air tight. At present only the male clothing is fumigated, that of the females being washed; but I would recommend that another apparatus be supplied for the female prison, as washing alone is not effective for the destruction of vermin or the prevention of infection.

Night-
watch.

The vigilance of the night watch is tested by four tell-tale clocks, two of which are situated in the central hall, and are pegged half-hourly. The third is at the entrance gate, and the fourth at the female hospital; these are both pegged hourly. There is an officer on duty up to 10 o'clock in the hall of the marshalsea and in the male prison, after which the watchman takes charge of the prison. Lock-up takes place at 6 in summer, and 5.45 in winter; unlook at 6 in summer and 7 in winter, and gas is extinguished in the cells an hour after lock-up. The state of the tell-tale clocks is reported on to the Governor every morning by the head warder, but the reports should also be entered in the morning state.

Photogra-
phy.

Photography is performed by an artist from the town, at a cost of 6d. a copy. The likenesses of habitual offenders are preserved in a book, and a registry identical with that sent to the Habitual Criminals Office is kept, but copies of photographs of prisoners who are suspected of being old offenders are not kept with such regularity. A separate book should be reserved for these, and a regular registry kept of them.

Considering the very large staff of officers in this prison, I submit that one should be instructed in the art of photography, as it is not desirable to permit strangers to have access to prisoners, and, in addition, a certain saving would be effected by this arrangement.

The accommodation of the new Protestant chapel is ample, but on the door being opened for my inspection, I perceived a most disagreeable and unwholesome odour which I was informed proceeded from dampness and the want of proper ventilation. It is provided with a stove, and I am informed the building has cost the county more than £75. I cannot but think that a more suitable apartment in every way could have been selected and fitted up by prison labour, under the supervision of the officers of the prison, at a much smaller cost. My colleague also in his report of last year remarks that he does "not consider that the work is well executed." The arrangements of the Roman Catholic chapel are the same as at my last inspection. It is in good repair, and properly fitted for divine service.

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—
Chapels.

Visits to prisoners take place at the gate in presence of two warders, and are permitted by order of a county magistrate, a member of the Board of Superintendence, or the Local Inspector. Convicted prisoners may receive a visit after the first month's imprisonment, and one visit every two months afterwards while in custody. I am still of opinion that this rule is much too lax, and submit that no convicted prisoner should receive a visit under ordinary circumstances during the first three months of imprisonment, and that the Governor should always have power to refuse a visit to any prisoner who has been ill-conducted, or to permit a visit under exceptional circumstances. The by-laws as to visitors to prisoners in Londonderry gaol are, in my opinion, excellent, and are found to have most salutary effect upon the conduct of the prisoners there. No visitor is permitted to see a convicted prisoner in that gaol, except with the consent of the Board, to whom the name of the friend is submitted before a visit is sanctioned, and no prisoner can be visited until three months of his sentence have expired. The same rule also applies to letter-writing. I trust that the Board will reconsider the decision on this point at which they arrived at their meeting held subsequent to my last visit.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.			
	In use.	In store.		In use.	In store.		In use.	In store.
Blankets, pairs of,	79	75	Shirts, . . .	50	80	Shifts, . . .	34	49
Sheets, pairs of,	79	223	Jackets, . . .	50	39	Jackets, . . .	24	36
Rugs, . . .	79	30	Vests, . . .	50	37	Petticoats, . . .	54	27
Hammocks or			Trowsers, . . .	50	51	Aprons, . . .	30	21
Cots, . . .	69	28	Caps, . . .	50	45	Neckerchiefs, . . .	34	39
Bed-ticks, . . .	79	37	Stockings or socks,			Caps, . . .	35	29
Bedsteads, . . .	8	-	pairs of, . . .	3	21	Shoes, Slippers, &		
			Shoes, Slippers, &			Clogs, pairs of,	16	15
			Clogs, pairs of,	63	35			

The stock of prison clothing in store and in use at the time of my inspection was abundant and of a good quality. Since my inspection the Board have adopted the recommendations of my colleague and myself in regard to providing the prisoners with socks and stockings. The bedding was generally clean and good, with the exception of a few blankets which were worn; these were principally in the charge of one officer who evidently neglected to report their condition to his superiors, and was much to blame in this matter. All prisoners on coming in are said to receive clean sheets. In the female prison they are changed weekly,

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but in the male prison only monthly. I would suggest that these latter should be changed more frequently, as they were by no means so clean as those in the female prison. The male prisoners get clean shirts twice a week.

The cook warder keeps the store of male clothing in use close to the bath room, and issues it as required to the class warders. Prisoners own clothes are also kept by this officer; they are all properly labelled and the lists signed by prisoners on coming into the gaol; but their signature should also be obtained on their leaving, as it would then serve for a receipt in case of any difficulty arising afterwards in regard to their own clothes. The Matron also has a store of clothing which is neatly kept, and both she and the officer in charge of the male clothing are responsible to the Governor. The latter officer and the Local Inspector, I am informed, take stock of all prison property half-yearly, and the worn-out articles are condemned by the Local Inspector. In addition to these stores there is another at the gateway, in which all new clothing and articles not issued for use are kept.

I do not consider that an effective system of checks in the issue of clothing and prison property is in operation. This is a matter, however, that I would commend to the attention of the Board of Superintendence for their consideration, as it materially affects the expenditure of the prison. As a rule, all the clothing is made up within the gaol by prison labour. There is no tailor warder, but the gate warder is said to be competent to oversee the cutting out of the male clothing.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Governor—				
Stoppage of Diet,	81	16	105	17

Punish-
ments.

The punishments here throughout the year consisted chiefly of stoppage of diet and confinement of prisoners to their sleeping cells. Though two solitary cells are provided in the female and one in the male prison, they are not often used. Those in the female prison have gas burners which are dangerous and should be removed. I consider that there is very little use in punishing prisoners by confining them to their own cells, and submit that when it is necessary to inflict solitary confinement that it should be carried out in the punishment cell, and have no doubt if this system were adopted, that the Governor will have less cause for the infliction of punishment.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

	M.	F.
Tread-wheel,	23	—

Industrial Labour.

Shoemaking,	2	—
Tailoring,	2	—
Carpentering,	1	—
Timmen,	1	—
Cutting timber,	7	—
Washing,	—	5
Sewing,	—	7
Total,	13	12

Summary.

	M.	F.	SOUTH DISTRICT.
Hard labour,	23	—	Tipperary County (South Riding) Gaol.
Industrial labour,	13	12	
Sick,	1	—	
Unemployed,	14	2	
Debtors (unemployed),	1	—	
Cooks,	2	—	
Total,	54	14	

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' labour disposed of outside the Gaol, for the last three years.

1869, . £226 13s. 7d. | 1870, . £253 4s. 9d. | 1871, . £392 3s. 9d.

Hard labour for males is carried on by means of the tread-wheel which pumps the water-supply to the whole gaol. Men so sentenced are employed at the wheel for three hours a day, being fifteen minutes on at a time and fifteen off. Ten minutes on and five off the mill is considered a fair division of time, I would therefore suggest that this rule be followed here; and further, that prisoners be occupied during the periods of relief at oakum picking, or some such light and useful employment.

Industrial labour consists of washing, shoemaking, carpentry, tinning, chopping timber, and sewing. No distinction is made among females sentenced to hard labour and those who are not, which I think is a great omission in the distribution of labour here. I therefore submit that some additional work should be given to females sentenced to hard labour, in order that the penalty inflicted on them by law be carried out.

Although gas is supplied to all the cells and kept lighting for an hour after lock-up no labour is carried on after that time. As there is no necessity for prisoners to retire to rest before half-past eight or nine o'clock, I submit that the gas should be lighting in their cells until eight, and that they be fully employed at industrial labour up to that time. Prisoners sentenced to hard labour should be compelled to pick a given quantity of oakum between the hours of lock-up and unlock, but all prisoners should be allowed half an hour for devotion and reading before the lights are extinguished.

Owing to the attention paid by the Governor, the matron, and the subordinate officers here to industrial labour the profits derived from that source were larger in 1871 than in any prison in Ireland except two, which reflects much credit on the management of this gaol. And I am happy further to observe that since the present Governor's appointment in 1869, there has been a gradual increase in these profits.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1869, . 4s. 1d. | 1870, . 4s. 2d. | 1871, . 3s. 6d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1869, . £3,059 12s. 6d. | 1870, . £2,797 1s. 7d. | 1871, . £2,664 14s. 0d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1869, . £1,577 15s. 8d. | 1870, . £1,445 0s. 10d. | 1871, . £1,511 2s. 6d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1869, . £39 2s. 0s. 1d. | 1870, . £34 6s. 11d. | 1871, . £38 0s. 10d.

SOUTH DISTRICT.	<i>Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners, for the last three years.</i>		
	1869, . £44 7s. 0d.	| 1870, . £83 10s. 6d.	| 1871, . £2 11s. 0d.
<i>Tipperary County (South Riding) Gaol.</i>	<i>Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of Prisoners.</i>		
	1869, . £293 3s. 2d.	| 1870, . £368 12s. 4d.	| 1871, . £320 1s. 6d.

Expendi-
ture.

The total expenses of the gaol in 1871 were £9,956 17s. 9d., but the cost of officers came to £1,511 2s. 6d., or more than half the total expenses. The cost of the gaol, minus the expenses of the officers, came to £1,445 15s. 3d., therefore the cost of the officers exceeded all other expenses of the gaol by £65 7s. 3d.

The daily average number of prisoners during that year was nearly 67, but the discipline officers number 18, or 1 officer to less than 4 prisoners, which caused the average cost of each prisoner for the year to amount to the large sum of £38 0s. 10d. I am bound to remark that in this well-constructed prison where supervision is comparatively easy and where the gaol is so well adapted to modern requirements that the number of discipline officers is excessive and should be reduced. I have previously endeavoured to show how economy in officers could be effected; and now that the new Act relating to debtor and creditor is in force little or no supervision will in future be required for this class of prisoner, so that I submit some reduction of the staff is called for.

School.

As my remarks on the school, made in my report of 1870, have not yet been attended to, I must now repeat them, in hopes that the Board will direct that the requirements of the statute then referred to may be complied with.

"No school was held here this year, which is very much to be regretted, as the 106th section of the Prisons Act distinctly provides that all poor prisoners shall be instructed in reading and writing. Under these circumstances I consider that it is the duty of the Board to provide a proper school, in which all prisoners, capable of learning, should receive secular and moral instruction. The Chaplains also are required by the 7th hy-law, under the heading of Chaplains, frequently to visit the schools and to superintend the course of instruction there."

Diet and Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 8d.; brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 6½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 16s.; Indian meal, per cwt. 8s. 6d.; meat, per lb., 7d.; new milk, per gallon, 7½d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 6d.; coal, per ton, £1 5s. 6d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6s. 8d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 3s. 6d.

Diet.

The diet, samples of which I saw, appeared excellent, and all the portions are now weighed or measured before being served to prisoners.

It is generally reported on favourably by the Clergymen who perform the Chaplains' duty, but the latter gentlemen seldom inspect the provisions as required of them by statute; all the provisions and materials for clothing, &c., are procured by contract sanctioned by the Board.

I regret again to be obliged to draw attention to the practice pursued here of giving extra diet not sanctioned by law to prisoners employed in the laundry. This is such an improper proceeding, and open to such grave abuses, that I have addressed a letter to the Board on this subject in hopes that this body will cause the practice to be put a stop to at once. The legally prescribed dietary scale has been drawn up by most eminent

medical gentlemen after careful inquiry and consideration, and is ordered to be observed in all gaols by the Lord Lieutenant, under the powers vested alone in him, by the provisions of the 84th & 85th sections of the Prisons Act, and therefore should be complied with.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Tipperary
County
(South
Riding)
Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.						£ s. d.		
Percy Gough, esq., Local Inspector.	150	0	0	J. Ardagh, Turnkey,		46	0	0
Rev. F. T. Brady, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0	G. Eyre, do.		46	0	0
Rev. J. Power, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0	H. Colborne, do.		46	0	0
William D. Hemphill, esq., Surgeon,	74	0	0	R. Lanigan, do.		46	0	0
				S. Burke, do. Shewmaker,		46	0	0
				E. Pennessy, Turnkey,		46	0	0
				E. Cantwell, do.		46	0	0
				T. Flanagan, do.		45	0	0
				T. Summors, do. Hospital,		53	0	0
				Miss S. Woods, Matron,		46	0	0
				Mrs. M. Conway, Assistant Matron,		28	0	0
				Miss M. J. Garvan, Assistant Matron,		28	0	0
				Mrs. Bergin, Hospital Nurse,		36	0	0
				Mrs. Coughlan, Launderess,		38	0	0
Resident.								
G. M. Robbins, esq., Governor,	250	0	0					
J. McCaffery, Head Warder,	103	0	0					
E. Power, Clerk, &c.,	73	0	0					
J. Quinn, Gatekeeper,	63	0	0					

Vacancies in the staff since last Inspection, how caused and how filled up.

Patrick O'Keeffe, Warder, resigned on compensation; filled up by Thomas Flanagan.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.	From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met for the discharge of business,	13	13
Local Inspector to Gaol,	160	155
Do. to each Bridewell,	4	4
Chaplain, Established Church,	160	152
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	215	186
Surgeon,	217	170

The officers are provided with neatly arranged quarters. The chief officers, warden and five subordinate officers sleep over the Governor's office, and there is a mess-room here for their use, but these officers do not take their meals in the prison, which I think is a bad rule, and must entail waste of time. Two warders sleep in the marshalsea, and the gate-keeper has quarters at the gateway.

Each warder is required to keep a journal which they submit to the Governor daily, an excellent system, that is now followed in several gaols.

Hospitals.

	1869.		1870.		1871.		1872 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	42	29	54	24	60	11	53	10
Average daily No. in hospital,	1.16	0.59	2.5	0.54	3.17	0.43	1.63	0.64
No. of prisoners medically treated out of hospital,	327	360	400	329	339	183	438	190
No. of deaths in the gaol,	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-
Cost of Medicine,	£23 14s. 10d.		£33 10s. 2d.		£14 4s. 9d.		-	
Cost of all Extra Diet ordered by Medical Officer,	£6 16s. 7d.		£10 13s. 3d.		£3 3s. 11d.		-	

A separate hospital is provided for both sexes, but neither building is yet supplied with water-closets. There is no bath in the female hospital, and that in the male is still unfit for use, although both my colleague and I called attention to this in our last reports.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Tipperary
(County
North
Riding)
Gaol.

I certainly consider that water-closets should be provided here, but as the average number of sick in hospital is now so small I would suggest that a long movable tin bath be procured which could be used in both hospitals when required, and would be much less expensive than fixed baths.

The medicines are obtained from an apothecary in the town, whose bill is checked by the Medical Officer before it is paid by the Board. The Doctor has also a few common medicines in the prison which he orders for ordinary cases.

Considering the number of persons in hospital during the last three years, and in comparison with some other gaols, it will be observed that the cost of medicines during that period here is very large, though it was less in 1871 than in the two previous years. The expenditure, under this head, in the North Riding Gaol for 1871 was £3 3s. 2d., but here it amounted to £14 4s. 9d., and 1870 to £33 10s. 9d., which appears large considering the daily average number in hospital.

Books and
Journals.

The registries and books of finance are chiefly kept by the clerk; the head warder keeps the Lockings Book, and the gate-keeper the work as well as the gate books.

The prescribed forms of Work Ledger, or Daily Employment Book, are not in use; these should be procured and regularly kept. The Local Inspector has a journal, and in addition keeps a registry of his visits. I would suggest that one fully written-up journal would be more complete and entail less trouble to this officer. His monthly reports to the Board should also be written in this book. The Chaplains' journals, especially that of the Protestant Chaplain, are very meagre, for it is not possible to ascertain from these books any particulars as to the performance of their duties by these officers. The regularly appointed Chaplains seldom visit the prison, and each have two substitutes not legally appointed. The 11th section of 19 & 20 Vic. cap. 68, distinctly shows how and when Chaplains are empowered to appoint substitutes, and the duties of the Chaplains are laid down in the 69th section of the Prisons Act as well as in the prison by-laws.

As I have already drawn attention to this subject in former reports, I trust the Board will require the regularly appointed Chaplains to comply with the several statutes referred to.

The Surgeon's journal is not written-in on every occasion of his visits in compliance with the 72nd section of the Prisons Act, but he also keeps an extra registry of his visits. The authorized hospital books are not kept, but other books in their stead, which are more numerous than the ones recommended to be kept in all gaols. I certainly think the prescribed forms should be observed, as they are less troublesome and better assorted, besides being less numerous than those now in use. The Governor's journal is full, and contains much useful information as to the management of the prison.

Board of Superintendence.

John Bagwell, esq., M. P.
S. C. Moore, esq.
S. H. G. Adams, esq.
R. U. Bayley, esq.

Joseph Kenny, esq.
Col. E. B. Pakenham.
Thomas Laker, esq.
John Riall, esq.

Captain J. Sankoy, R.N.
F. W. Lowe, esq.
Thomas Butler, esq.
Captain William Quinn.

The Board.

The Board meet for the discharge of business on the first Saturday in the month, and had met twelve times during the year prior to my visit. Small accounts are then settled, and the salaries of subordinate officers paid by cheques signed by three members of the Board. The Governor receives his salary quarterly, and the extern officers half-yearly.

I received no complaints during my inspection from any of the prisoners worth recording, though some of them grumbled at not receiving more food which I considered arose from the illegal departure from the ordinary dietary scale in favour of some prisoners. One man complained of his treatment by the Medical Officer, but I have every reason to believe that this gentleman performs his arduous duties here with regularity and precision, and I further have ascertained that in this instance the class warder was to blame for not having sooner brought this man under the notice of the Medical Officer. I drew the attention of the Board to this matter at the time of my visit, and have since been informed that they have investigated it. I am told that prisoners are still committed here while under the influence of drink, and that the matron is frequently compelled to sit up all night with a drunken prisoner to prevent any harm occurring to them. I would therefore again remark that it appears to be a very dangerous custom to commit prisoners to gaol while in such a state as to be unable to answer for themselves, and consider that if any unfortunate accident were to occur to them in gaol while in this condition a grave responsibility would attach to the committing justice.

The prison appears to be in good repair, but a great deal of painting of the wood and iron work is required throughout the entire building. This, I think, should be undertaken as soon as possible, as some of the woodwork is deteriorating for want of paint. It should all be executed by prison labour, and by such means would cost comparatively little.

I regret that owing to illness I was unable to inspect all the bridewells of the county, but annex my report on Carrick-on-Suir bridewell, and my colleague's on that at Tipperary, which he kindly inspected for me.

The bridewell of Cahir has not yet been closed, although it is connected by rail, and is within a short distance of the county gaol. It is in bad repair and very unsuited for prison purposes, while it costs the county a considerable sum yearly. Annexed is an extract from my colleague's report on this bridewell last year :—

"The Inspectors-General have frequently expressed their opinion that this bridewell is unnecessary. It cost for maintenance in 1870 £97 9s. 4d. The fare by railway, 3rd class, from Cahir to county gaol at Clonmel is 11d., distance eleven miles. The police lock-up at Cahir was, when I visited, an outhouse behind the barracks, seven or eight feet square, with clay floor, full of holes, and used also for coals. It is without a window, and the only ventilation or light is through four or five sugar holes in the door, which is merely fastened by a hasp. There is no seat in the place, unless the police lend one from the barrack-room. As there are large military barracks here, there should be a suitable place, with guard-bed, for the police to keep intoxicated persons until sober. Separate lock-up should also be provided for males and females. The bridewell building is on an elevation, and apparently well suited for a constabulary barrack if disused as a bridewell."

Under these circumstances I hope the Board will move the Grand Jury to take the necessary steps for closing it.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Tipperary
County
(South
Riding)
Gaol.

General
remarks.

[BRIDEWELLS.

2 L

SOUTH DISTRICT.		STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.			
Tipperary County (South Riding). Bridewells.		Carrick-on-Suir.		Tipperary.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year,		147	28	166	55
Of whom were Drunkards,		76	11	80	33
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding Inspection,		45	12	63	14
Of whom were Drunkards,		14	7	18	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.		Petty Sessions fortnightly; transmittals following day.		—	
Commitments, whether regular,		Regular.		Correct, unless in one point, on which I shall take the opinion of the Law Adviser.	
Registry,		Regular.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . . .		Good.		In good repair and order.	
Security,		Good.		Sufficient.	
Accommodation, . . .		Four cells and a day-room for each sex.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.		Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient, but some furniture required for the apartment of the keeper.	
Water, how supplied, . .		By good pump in each yard.		By good pump on premises.	
Sewerage,		Effective.		Sufficient, except surface drainage required for male yard as suggested in former reports.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.		Clean, dry, and well ventilated.		Building clean, dry, and well ventilated.	
Cost of dietary per head per day.		6½d.		2½d. per meal; 4½d. per day.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .		£45, coal, candles, and uniform; lately increased by £3.		£45; matron, £15.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.		None.		—	
Statutable Inspection, .		26th December, 1872.		23rd June, 1872.	
Remarks,		Two prisoners in custody.		One deserter in custody since 25th May last.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General*

WATERFORD COUNTY AND CITY GAOL, AT WATERFORD.—STATUTABLE
INSPECTION, 27TH DECEMBER, 1872.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Waterford
County and
City Gaol.

State.

Designation of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Proper Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	10	5	15	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ further Examination,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny:—</i>						
To Imprisonment,	12	5	17	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	1	2	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	5	2	7	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	2	1	3	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	3	13	16	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	8	—	8	1	—	1
Under Poor Law Act,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	46	28	74	1	—	1

Seventy-four prisoners formed the total number in custody at the above date, comprising 1 master debtor, 1 military offender, 19 cases disposed of at assizes or quarter sessions, 36 by summary jurisdiction, and 17 untried.

[JUVENILES.
2 L 2

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Waterford
County and
City Gaol.

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of inspection.				From 1st January to day of inspection.				Number in Custody during the year, denoting the number of times each had been committed in any year.	
	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.			
Convicted at Quarter Sessions, . .	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Summarily, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Committed for Trial, . . .	—	—	1	—	4	—	27	9	31	9
Total, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3
Committed once, . . .	—	—	1	—	4	—	31	12	35	12
„ twice, . . .	—	—	—	—	3	—	23	8	25	8
Total, . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	2	5	2
Number sent to Reformatories, . .	—	—	1	—	3	—	27	10	30	10
Included in the preceding— Offenders on leaving Work- house, . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	4	3
	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—

Previous to the above date 46 juveniles had been in custody during the year, of whom 5 males and 2 females had been twice in gaol, and 4 males and 3 females were sent to reformatories. Although I was informed that precautions are taken to separate this class from adult prisoners, and that they are exercised by themselves, yet I would again suggest that a certain number of cells should be specially reserved in both prisons for juvenile offenders, so as to prevent the possibility of their communicating with more hardened criminals. In accordance with my colleague's recommendation, juveniles sentenced to reformatories are kept as much alone as possible, and are not even allowed to go to school, in order that prison life may be made as distasteful to them as possible.

One male prisoner was in custody during this year who was known to have been in a reformatory.

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	36	26	1871,	37	26
1870,	46	22	1872 (day of Inspection),	46	23

Number of Workhouse Offenders in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	—	1	1871,	1	—
1870,	1	1	1872 (day of Inspection),	1	—

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1872.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	5	4	1872 (up to and including day of Inspection),	5	2
1870,	9	5	Day of Inspection,	—	2
1871,	2	3			

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Waterford
County and
City Gaol.

Offences.	1870.		1871.		1872 (up to the day of Inspection).		In custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	2	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Concealing birth of infants,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exposing or abandoning children, . .	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
Rape, and other carnal offences, . .	3	—	2	—	3	—	4	—	3	—
Bigamy,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Common assaults,	73	12	81	16	71	9	8	1	6	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm, .	5	2	3	—	5	—	3	—	—	—
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	20	2	11	1	15	1	—	—	1	—
Other assaults,	—	1	7	1	8	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., . . .	5	—	5	—	2	—	3	—	4	—
Robbery,	5	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, & other live stock,	4	—	8	—	2	2	3	2	3	—
Larceny,	45	31	35	20	50	36	12	6	4	7
Receiving stolen goods,	3	2	2	1	—	2	1	2	3	—
Embezzlement,	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Obtaining money by false pretences, .	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	—	—	1
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, . .	1	3	7	1	6	—	—	—	—	—
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other malicious offences against property,	14	3	6	3	8	5	—	—	—	—
Forgery,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the currency, . . .	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Kidnapping, &c.,	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military offences,	5	—	5	—	15	—	1	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	1	1	2	—	6	2	1	—	1	—
Revenue offences,	—	—	—	2	1	4	—	1	—	1
Other offences—										
Against the person,	1	1	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, without violence,	—	—	3	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	66	53	70	44	92	45	2	1	4	3
Illegal fishing,	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Contempt of Court,	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Leaving employment,	6	1	8	1	5	—	—	—	—	—
Wife and children desertion, . . .	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total criminal class,	378	114	371	102	308	110	41	16	33	13
Vagrancy,	6	5	12	4	2	1	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	154	137	217	149	267	161	3	12	2	10
<i>Debt,</i>	18	2	8	—	7	1	1	—	2	—
Remanded for further examination,	49	7	37	19	25	10	1	—	—	1
Total,	505	265	545	267	609	283	46	28	37	24

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	8	—	7	1
Criminals,	308	114	333	120
Vagrants,	12	4	2	1
Drunks,	217	149	267	161
Total,	545	267	609	283

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Waterford
County and
City Jail.

Up to the day of my inspection the total number of commitments of males was 609, and of females 283, showing a total increase of 64 of males and 16 of females over the entire commitments in 1871. It is also to be borne in mind that the total number of commitments in that year exceeded those in 1870 by 42. This gradual increase is as much apparent among the criminal class as amongst prisoners committed for minor offences. During the last three years no prisoner has been committed here charged with murder. Although this year 2 men were committed for manslaughter, and 1 for conspiring to take life; but with these exceptions no person was in custody here this year charged with attempting life. Assaults and larceny and minor offences against the public peace are the principal offences for which individuals are committed here, and under the latter heading there is a considerable increase this year. The offence of drunkenness, too, has very much increased this as compared with the two previous years, and as it is generally the origin of all serious crime in Ireland, I trust that the new Licensing Act will be found to have beneficial effects on this evil.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once within the year,	203	97	363	108
Twice " " " "	54	19	48	17
Thrice " " " "	19	19	17	10
4 times " " " "	8	6	7	9
5 " " " "	4	1	4	8
6 " " " "	2	3	5	3
7 " " " "	1	2	2	1
8 " " " "	1	—	—	—
9 " " " "	—	—	—	1
14 " " " "	—	1	—	—
Total,	382	148	446	157
No. of above committed for first time,	250	61	234	66

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1871, and to the day of inspection in 1872, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only,	204	96	234	66
Twice,	52	12	70	19
Thrice,	27	8	33	12
4 times,	24	8	20	10
5 " " " "	19	8	18	5
6 " " " "	10	5	13	5
7 to 11 " " " "	29	15	32	10
12 to 16 " " " "	5	7	9	8
17 to 20 " " " "	3	4	5	2
21 to 30 " " " "	5	8	9	6
31 to 40 " " " "	1	7	2	5
41 to 50 " " " "	1	4	—	2
51 to 60 " " " "	1	2	2	4
71 to 80 " " " "	1	3	1	—
81 to 90 " " " "	—	1	—	1
Total No. of Individuals committed,	382	148	446	157
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	1,342	1,541	1,641	1,241

One female was committed here during this year as often as nine times, but in 1871 one was committed fourteen times. Two males were committed this year seven times, and 1 in 1871 eight times. Of the total number of individuals committed in 1872, viz., 446 males and 157 females, only 234 of the former and 66 of the latter were for first offences.

A female was committed in both years who had been in prison from 91 to 100 times, and 1 male and 3 females in 1871, and 1 male in 1872 who had been in custody between 71 and 80 times.

The last of the foregoing tables shows a very sad amount of repetition in crime amongst a small number of individuals who frequent this gaol. The total number of individuals committed in 1871 was 383 males and 148 females; in 1872, 446 males and 157 females. In the former year the individuals above enumerated had as many as 1,342 and 1,541 commitments recorded against them since their first offence, and in the latter year 1,641 and 1,241 respectively.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.			From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	39.3	23.85	—	42.31	27.24	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	92		18th Sept.	86		21st Feb.
Lowest do., . . .	39		22nd April.	50		27th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	65		8th Sept.	55		8th May.
Ditto of females,	33		14th Oct.	36		28th Nov.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	25		22nd April.	27		27th Jan.
Ditto of females,	14		29th April.	21		4th Jan.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1872.

6th July, 1865, . . .	102	26th September, 1869, . . .	96
28th August, 1866, . . .	82	1st September, 1870, . . .	94
5th June, 1867, . . .	108	5th September, 1871, . . .	92
14th September, 1868, . . .	88	21st February, 1872, . . .	86

The averages daily number of prisoners was also larger this year than in 1871, by more than 3 of males and 4 of females, but at one period in the latter year there was a greater number of prisoners in custody than at any one time in 1872.

The debtors' quarters are the same as at my last inspection. There are Debtors. seven small rooms neatly furnished, and set apart for male debtors, each provided with a basin and water laid on to them. Now that the law relating to imprisonment for debt has been altered, and that in all probability there will soon be no prisoners of this class in our gaols, I would suggest that the male debtors' apartments here be converted into officers' quarters, by which means the very objectionable system of allowing officers not on duty to sleep in the main body of the male prison will be obviated.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	2	2	Kitchen,	1	-
Yards,	6	3	Store Rooms,	2	1
City Gaol.			Laundries,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	1	1	Drying Rooms,	1	1
Single Cells, not less in size			Lavatories,	3	3
than nine feet long by six feet			Baths, with hot and cold water		
wide, and eight feet high =			laid on,	1	1
432 cubic feet,	73	30	Water-closets,	9	9
Do. heated and furnished with			Fumigating Apparatus,	1	-
bells,	69	30	Pumps,	3	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Tread-wheel,	1	-
Chapel,	One.		Tell-tale Clock,	1	-
Workshops,	2	2			
Worksheds,	6	-			

Heating,
Gas, &c.

The accommodation of this gaol is ample for the average numbers confined, 69 cells for males and 30 for females being provided. These are all artificially heated and supplied with bells and gas. The condition of order and cleanliness of the entire prison was most creditable to both the Local Inspector and Governor, who appear to spare neither time nor trouble in the performance of their several duties.

Baths.

Some of the suggestions of Inspectors-General have been carried out and I am glad to find that all prisoners are now bathed as they come into gaol, though only monthly during imprisonment. I still consider that in order to keep the prisoners, their bedding and clothing as clean as they should be, this operation should be repeated weekly, and that another bath should be provided to each prison. At present there is only one bath, and it is on the basement floor, which I do not think fully meets the requirements of the 9th rule of the 100th section of the Prisons Act.

Reception,
Lavatories,
and Sewer-
age.

A certain number of cells are reserved for reception, and there is an abundant supply of lavatories and water-closets in each prison, which were clean and in good repair. The sewerage also is said to be in excellent order, and is all carefully trapped.

Water.

There is a plentiful supply of water throughout the prison which is pumped into a large cistern by means of a crank-pump, at which four men work at a time. Another cistern is provided for rain-water, into which the rain from the roofs is conducted by shoots and down pipes. My colleague recommends the crank-pump to be stalled, and I fully concur in his observations in this matter, for prisoners could then be kept from association while employed here.

Laundry.

There is a laundry in the male as well as in the female prison, and a good drying-room is attached to each. Six stalls with hot and cold water laid on are supplied in the former, in which men work in separation. Hitherto they have done barnack washing in addition to the coarse washing of the prison, but now, I regret to say, that the contract for the former has been lost. Household washing for families in the town is carried on in the female laundry. The stalls here are not closed, and too much association is permitted. I therefore submit that means should be devised for enforcing a greater amount of separation in this department.

Kitchen.

The kitchen is on the basement floor of the male prison, and is provided with two good American boilers. Two male cooks are employed here, and there was also another prisoner told off to look after the boilers. This is, in my opinion a waste of labour, as one man would be quite sufficient to perform these duties. Indeed, I would suggest that the

kitchen department be removed into the female prison, for where such an arrangement is in force the culinary duties are performed much more effectively, and with greater cleanliness and neatness. In addition, by this means, the labour of male prisoners can be turned to greater advantage and profit to the gaol.

South
District.

Waterford
County and
City Gaol.

There is no alteration in the chapel since my last visit. It is used for both Protestant and Roman Catholic worship, and is well arranged for prison requirements.

Chapel.

A good fumigating apparatus is in use in the male prison, in which all the clothing belonging to prisoners of that sex is purified, but the clothing of females is only steeped, which is not considered an effective process of disinfection. I would consequently suggest that another fumigating box be put up so that all female clothing may be thoroughly purified before being put away.

Fumigator.

One tell-tale clock, situated in the hospital yard, at the extreme end of the prison, is provided, and is marked half-hourly from 10.30, P.M. to 6, A.M. in winter, and to 5.30 in summer. The Governor keeps the key of the clock, and takes the markings which are entered in the Lockings Book. There is no intern watchman after 10 o'clock, at which hour the Governor and chief warder inspect the prison and the hospital, and ascertain that each prisoner is in his cell. Lock-up takes place at 6 P.M. throughout the year, and unlock at 6 A.M. from March to September, and at 6.30 during the other six months.

Night
watch.

There is a nicely arranged room for photography, and this art, which is now compulsory in all gaols, is effectively and well performed here by the clerk, who receives £5 a year for this duty—the Board supplying the chemicals and apparatus. In addition to the photographs sent to the Habitual Criminals Office, prisoners suspected of being old offenders are always photographed, by which means previous convictions are often ascertained against prisoners professing innocence at first.

Photo-
graphy.

The place used for visitors to prisoners is well arranged, and is divided into three compartments separated by iron bars, a turnkey being always present in the middle compartment during the interview, so that nothing can be passed to the prisoner. Visitors to debtors are searched before being admitted into the prison. The following rule relating to visitors to prisoners having been sanctioned by the Lord Lieutenant, is now in force here, and though not as strict as might be desired, it is found to work satisfactorily.

Visitors.

"Visitors to Convicted Prisoners—Rule 6.

"Visitors to convicted prisoners (if not under punishment for breach of prison rules) shall be admitted only by an order from one of the Board or Local Inspector, on the second Friday of each month, from 10 to 2. No visit to exceed 15 minutes; but if any particular cause renders it inexpedient to admit a visitor the Governor may refuse, reporting the same to the Local Inspector, entering the same in his journal, provided that no visitor shall be permitted to see any prisoner whose sentence of imprisonment shall not exceed 14 days, except in case of emergency.

"(Signed),

"R. MURRAY, Foreman, County Grand Jury,
"BENJAMIN MORRIS, Foreman, City Grand Jury.

"Approved by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, 17th August, 1870."

I must here draw attention to the position of the gas burners in the cells. They are placed so high in the wall, and fixed so firmly, that in last June a prisoner committed suicide by hanging himself from one of them. It is therefore clear that steps should be taken to alter their position.

Gas
burners.

SOUTH DUNSTON. The following order was issued by the Board of Superintendence to the County Surveyor, previous to the last summer assizes:—

Waterford County and City Gaol. "Ordered, that the County Surveyor be requested to examine the present mode of lighting the cells, and to be prepared to lay before the Grand Jurors at the next assizes a plan for altering the same, so that the prisoners may not have access to the light, and also to state the probable cost of such alteration."

EXTRACT from REPORT of COMMITTEE appointed by GRAND JURY at SUMMER ASSIZES, to inspect the GAOL, and give their Opinion respecting the GAS-TUBES in the CELLS.

"Having carefully examined the mode of conveying the gas supply to cells (to which our attention has been specially directed), we cannot recommend any alteration.

"Signed, "W. K. CONNORS.
"P. A. POWER.
"A. DUNSTON.

"20th July, 1872."

Having regard to the above decision arrived at by the Committee of the Grand Jury, I am bound to remark that so long as the facilities for committing suicide which now exist are permitted to remain in these cells, a grave responsibility will attach to the Grand Jury and the Board of Superintendence. In the county of Cork prison an excellent system of lighting the cells is now in force, and I would certainly recommend some similar method to be substituted here for the present very dangerous arrangement. It is right to state that the coroner's jury acquitted the officers of the gaol from all blame in this very lamentable occurrence, but at the same time they animadverted upon the position of the gas burners in the cells.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.		In Store.		Male Clothing.		In Use.		In Store.		Female Clothing.		In Use.		In Store.	
Blankets, pairs					Shirts, .	66	74				Shifts, .	50	38			
of, .	150	23			Jackets, .	33	54				Gowns, .	56	52			
Sheets, pairs of,	150	40			Vests, .	33	31				Petticoats, .	56	62			
Rugs, .	130	28			Trowsers, .	33	34				Aprons, .	28	39			
Hammocks or					Caps, .	33	51				Caps, .	28	14			
Cots, .		107			Shoes, Slippers, &						Shoes, Slippers, &					
Bed-ticks, .	130	16			Clogs, pairs of,	33	12				Clogs, pairs of,	28	9			
Bedsteads, .	14	46														

Stores.

The stock of clothing and bedding at the time of my inspection was both sufficient and good. That in use was as a rule clean, but the sheets are only changed once a month, and prisoners coming into gaol are not always supplied with clean ones. I would suggest that all sheets be changed at least once a fortnight, and that every prisoner be provided with a clean pair on entering the gaol.

The principal male clothing store is in charge of one of the warders, but he does not issue any new articles without orders from the Governor, and the class warders are responsible to this warder for the clothes in use. The same system is adopted in the female prison, the matron being responsible to the Governor for all the clothing in her charge, but she does not issue any new articles without his directions. Useful presses have been put up in the female prison, and the matron keeps her stores with neatness and regularity—indeed the cleanliness and order of her department is very creditable to her. All the female clothing, as well as the shirts and sheets, are made up in the female prison, and the material for the sheeting is woven in the gaol. The males make their own prison clothing, with the exception of shoes; but as thirteen shoemakers are stated to have been confined here during the year, I see no reason why these articles are not made by prison labour, especially as there is a shoemaker warder attached to the

prison.* I would also suggest that stockings and socks be provided to the prisoners here, for though not absolutely ordered by statute, yet "a suitable dress" is directed to be supplied to all female prisoners, which no doubt is meant to include these very necessary articles.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Waterford
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City Gaol.

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement by order of Court.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Solitary Confinement,	-	-	1	-

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority,	-	1	-	1
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells, and				
Stoppage of Diet,	94	12	98	27
Total,	94	13	98	28

It was only found necessary on one occasion this year to have recourse to magisterial authority for the punishment of a prisoner for breach of prison rule. One solitary cell is provided in each prison, which is heated and duly fitted up for punishment. Women are given their bedding at night, but males are very properly only allowed a blanket and a board to sleep on while in punishment, which the Governor informs me has a good effect on insubordinate prisoners.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

	M.	F.
Tread-wheel, and afterwards employed at industrial labour,	25	-

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Pumping Water,	2	-	Matmaking,	3	-
Washing,	2	10	Picking oakum,	7	-
Cook-house,	2	-	Woodcutting,	1	-
Stokers,	1	-	Cleaning and Whitewashing,	1	3
Shoemaking,	2	-	Orderlies,	3	3
Weaving and Winding,	3	-	Painting,	1	-
Tailoring,	2	-			
Sewing,	-	7	Total,	30	26
Knitting,	-	3			

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	30	26
Sick,	2	-
Unemployed,	11	-
Discharged (before labour hours),	2	-
Debtors (unemployed),	1	-
Nursing,	-	2
Total in custody,	46	28

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1869, . £124 18s. 7d. | 1870, . £128 10s. 4d. | 1871, . £170 6s. 10d.

* Since this has been in press, I have had a communication from the Local Inspector, stating that although 13 shoemakers were committed, yet the periods of their several sentences were too short to permit of their being employed at their trade further than in executing repairs.

SOUTH
DUMFRIES.
Waterford
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City Gaol.

Hard
Labour.

Hard labour for males is enforced by means of the tread-wheel and the crank-pump. The former is turned to no profitable use, and is only worked for half an hour daily. Men sentenced to hard labour are employed for three hours a day at the crank-pump, and some not so sentenced are also engaged at it, but for shorter periods than the former. Four men work the pump for a quarter of an hour at a time, and are relieved by four more about every hour. The crank-pump not being stalled, too much association is permitted here, and I consider that the punitive labour exacted from prisoners in this gaol is altogether too little. I therefore must again submit that a greater amount of this labour should be pursued, and less association permitted.

In addition to the hard labour now carried on, I would suggest that both male and female prisoners so sentenced, should be compelled to pick at least 3 lbs. of oakum daily. At present prisoners are not employed in their cells after lock-up for which there is no excuse, as the cells are all provided with gas. I am clearly of opinion that all prisoners should be compelled to work up till eight o'clock at night, and if suitable employment be provided this arrangement need not interfere with the hours of lock-up.

Industrial
Labour.

The industrial labour consists of washing, shoemaking, weaving, tailoring, sewing, knitting, mat-making, oakum-picking, and ordinary prison labour, and the amount received for the produce of labour disposed of outside the gaol in 1871 was £170 6s. 10d.

The gaol was also newly painted in oak both inside and out by prison labour during this year, which gives it a very clean and lightsome appearance. The roof was painted and puttied by an artisan from the town, and is reported to be in excellent repair.

At the time of my inspection I remarked a great number of old offenders in custody, and fear that the labour exacted from prisoners here is of so mild and easy a nature that until some alteration is made in this respect, the frequent delinquents will still continue in their evil courses. The want of the barrack washing for the employment of male prisoners is very much felt, and I think that every effort should be made to substitute some equally hard work for it.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	27	15	32	40
Average daily number of pupils,	6	3.4	6.8	5.2
Number of days on which school was held,	230	152	219	207
School-hours.—Males, 4 to 6. Females, 4 to 6.				

Schools.

The schools not being stalled allow of too much association here also. Well behaved prisoners whose sentences are over three months, and juveniles not going to reformatories receive instruction in the halls of each prison from 4 to 5.30 daily. The males are instructed by the school warden, and the females by the assistant matron. Neither of these officers are trained, but are said to be competent teachers. I observed little or no progress noted in the school registries, and regret to find that the Chaplains very seldom visit the schools. Indeed I was unable to ascertain that the regularly appointed Chaplains visited them at all during this year, although the by-laws relating to this subject require the Chaplains to "inspect them on each visit to the gaol." The schools are in connexion with the National Board of Education, and are daily inspected by its officers. Having regard to the 106th section of the Prisons Act, I must submit that all prisoners capable of learning should be sent to school for at least an hour daily, and I certainly think it would add very much to discipline and order if the schools were properly stalled; otherwise there can be very little advantage expected from secular instruction.

Dietary and Contracts.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Bread, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 6½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s.; potatoes, per cwt., 6s. 8d.; meat, per lb., 8d.; new milk, per gallon, 10½d.; salt, per cwt., 3s.; coals, per ton, £1 9s. 6d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6s.; soap, per cwt., £1 10s.

Waterford
County and
City Gaol.

The diet samples of which I saw appears to be of an excellent quality, and is generally reported on favourably by the Chaplains' substitutes; but these gentlemen comply neither with the statute nor by-laws, in regard to the inspection of the provisions. This duty should be performed by "alternate weeks," in which case both Chaplains would not inspect the provisions on the same day, as is now occasionally the case. All provisions except potatoes and articles exceeding £10 in value are obtained by contract; and all expenditure is sanctioned by the Board before being entered into by the officers of the prison.

I find that it is the custom here to substitute new milk for the vegetable soup which is ordered to be given instead of potatoes, when this esculent cannot be procured, and also that the legally prescribed dietary scale is not adhered to on Christmas day. As the Lord Lieutenant alone is empowered under the 84th and 85th sections of the Prisons Act to alter the ordinary dietary scale, I trust that in future it will be strictly adhered to.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1869, . 4.2d. | 1870, . 4.3d. | 1871, . 3.61d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1869, . £2,161 18s. 7d. | 1870, . £2,135 15s. 8d. | 1871, . £2,065 7s. 1d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, value of Rations, &c.

1869, . £1,232 18s. 5d. | 1870, . £1,233 17s. 6d. | 1871, . £1,255 10s. 8d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1869, . £33 5s. 10.82d. | 1870, . £34 9s. 7.7d. | 1871, . £31 12s. 3.4d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners, for the last three years.

1869, . £10 4s. 0d. | 1870, . £10 18s. 0d. | 1871, . £5 18s. 0d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the Maintenance, &c., of certain classes of Prisoners.

1869, . £178 7s. 11d. | 1870, . £167 19s. 8d. | 1871, . £188 17s. 11d.

Number of Inquests held in the Gaol.

One—21st June, 1872.

The total expenditure of the gaol in 1871 amounted to £2,235 13s. 11d., from which sum the total cost of officers came to £1,255 10s. 8d., so that the cost of the officers exceeded the other expenses of the gaol by £275 7s. 5d.

The discipline officers here, exclusive of the Local Inspector, the Chaplains, and the medical officer, number fourteen, and the daily average number of prisoners in 1871 was 63, or about 4 prisoners to each officer, so that the annual average cost of each prisoner amounted to £31 12s. 3d. Pending the long expected alteration in our prison laws, I do not feel called upon to recommend such reductions in the staff as these figures would point out to be necessary, but I must remark that the large staff maintained here is not justifiable under ordinary circumstances, unless a much greater return is shown in the profits of works than is at present produced from this source. Where large industries

SOUTH DISTRICT. are carried on and proportionate profits derived from them, a more numerous staff is required than for simply enforcing discipline and order; but the produce derived from labour here does not, in my opinion, warrant the maintenance of the number of officers employed.

Waterford County and City Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.					
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Charles Newport Bolton, esq., B.A., Local Inspector, . . .	100	0 0	Thomas Andrews, Chief Warder, Accountant, and photographer prisoner, . . .	95	0 0
William Carroll, esq., M.D., . . .	80	0 0	Walter Foley, Warden, . . .	45	0 0
Very Rev. E. N. Hoare, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	50	0 0	Michael Murphy, Tailor, . . .	35	0 0
Very Rev. Martin Flynn, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	50	0 0	James Kirby, Shoemaker, . . .	35	0 0
Jas. G. Palmer, esq., Apothecary, . . .	—		Richard Wensmouth, . . .	35	0 0
William Nicholson, Watchman, . . .	30	0 0	Andrew Kelter, . . .	35	0 0
			Alexander Dawson, . . .	35	0 0
			Thos. Walsh, Schoolmaster, . . .	35	0 0
			Alice McDonald, Matron, . . .	45	0 0
			Sarah Condon, Assist.-Matron and Schoolmistress, . . .	25	0 0
			Mary Fitzgerald, Nurse, . . .	25	0 0
			Margaret Farrell, Laundress, . . .	20	0 0
Resident.					
Joseph Lapham, esq. Governor, . . .	250	0 0			

Vacancies in the Staff since last Inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Mary Walsh, Assistant-Matron and Schoolmistress, resigned; Sarah Condon, appointed. William Perry, Turnkey, died; Alexander Dawson, appointed. Margaret Burke, Laundress, died; Margaret Farrell, appointed.

Officers on Gaol allowance.

All resident officers get 6d. per day in lieu of rations.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.	From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met for the discharge of business, . . .	14	12
Local Inspector to Gaol, . . .	174	144
Do. each Bridewell, . . .	2	4
Chaplain, Established Church, . . .	150	151
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	201	169
Physician, . . .	213	216

Hospitals.

	1869.		1870.		1871.		1872 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital, . . .	71	38	64	63	54	41	49	38
Average daily number in hospital, . . .	2.28	1.75	2.06	1.8	3.07	1.09	1.23	1.6
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital, . . .	117	114	173	128	97	82	74	63
No. of deaths in the gaol, . . .	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cost of medicine, . . .	£18 9s. 11d.	£22 2s. 11d.	£15 17s. 8d.	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of all extra diet ordered by medical officer, . . .	£18 19s. 3d.	£15 12s. 0d.	£14 6s. 4d.	—	—	—	—	—

Hospitals.

Both hospitals are under the same roof, but the sexes are properly divided. Four wards with six beds in each are provided, and all were clean and in good order at the time of my inspection. The hospital warder sleeps at the male side and a nurse at the female side, and both are supplied with bells enabling them to communicate with the night watch if necessary. The hospitals are locked at night, and the keys kept by the Governor.

The medicines are compounded by an apothecary in the town, and in 1871 their cost was £15 7s. 8d., and that of extra diet ordered by

the medical officer to prisoners not in hospital, was £14 6s. 4d. Since the new and improved dietary scale, the practice of giving extra diet has been found unnecessary in a great number of our gaols, and in many others it only costs a very small sum annually. I always observe that where medicines are obtained from the county infirmary great economy is effected in this item.

SOUTH
DUBLIN.
Waterford
County and
City Gaol.

The registries and books of finance are kept by the chief warder who appears to perform this duty with care and diligence.

Books and
Journals.

The system adopted here in keeping the registry of city and county prisoners together is excellent, and by it the prisoners of each jurisdiction are as distinctly separated for all financial purposes as if two or more registries were kept.

The Punishment Book is kept by the Governor and is submitted to the Board monthly. By it I observed that most of the punishments are imposed on city prisoners, who are of a more troublesome class than those from the county. The books are carefully supervised by both Local Inspector and Governor, and some of the more important ones are checked by the latter officer every evening. The journal of the Local Inspector is full and well kept; he also writes a special monthly report for the Board which is recorded in the minutes of their proceedings. The surgeon now I am glad to find writes up his journal regularly, and the hospital books are carefully kept. But it is not possible to ascertain from the Chaplains' journals how these gentlemen perform their duties, though I am informed that the Roman Catholic Chaplain's substitute complies with part of the requirements of the 69th section of the Prisons Act, inasmuch as he sees the prisoners of his persuasion privately. I must however again request that the attention of these officers be called to the above statute, as well as the by-laws of the prison relating to the performance of their several gaol duties. I regret to learn that the duly appointed Roman Catholic Chaplain has not been able owing to illness to visit the prison for some time. And I find very few visits recorded by the regularly appointed Protestant Chaplain.

I must therefore again point out that whoever acts as substitute for the Chaplains should be appointed under the 11th section of 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, and as this statute is clear and unambiguous, I trust the Board will require it to be complied with.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir Robert J. Paul, bart., J.P.	Pierce Marons Barron, esq., J.P., D.L.	William Armstrong, esq., J.P.
Edward Roberts, esq., J.P.	Edmond Power, esq., J.P.	Thomas W. Jacob, esq., J.P.
Robert Thos. Carew, esq., J.P., D.L.	Mathew Slaney, esq., J.P.	William Johnson, esq., J.P.
Fitzmaurice G. Bloomfield, esq., J.P.	Wray Bury Palliser, esq., J.P.	John Slatery, esq.

The Board meets for the discharge of business on the first Saturday of the month, when the subordinate officers and other liabilities are paid by a cheque in favour of the Local Inspector, who produces receipts at the following meeting.

Superior officers are paid at assizes. The Board has met twelve times this year, from the 1st January up to the day of my inspection.

Owing to illness I regret that I was not able to visit the two bridewells of this county, but annex hereto the last reports of the Local Inspector on their condition made by him in the report books of the bridewells.

SOUTH DISTRICT. COPIES of the last REPORTS of the LOCAL INSPECTOR from the OBSERVATION BOOKS at DUNGARVAN and LISMORE.

" LISMORE BRIDGEWELL.

" 13th December, 1872.

Waterford County and City.

Bridewell.

" I have this day inspected Lismore Bridewell, and found it in good order and clean.
 " There were two prisoners, one for larceny, the other for drunkenness, neither of whom had any complaint to make. Having gone over the committals for the quarter (thirteen in number) I find that of these, seven were drunkards, all males. The bedding and furniture appear to be sufficient for the use of this prison.

" CHARLES NEWPORT BOLTON,
 " Local Inspector."

" DUNGARVAN BRIDGEWELL.

" 13th December, 1872.

" The committals for the quarter up to this day amount to twenty-two, of which seven were for drunkenness. There was no prisoner in custody on my inspection this afternoon. The bridewell is clean, and although some of the blankets are thin and worn, still, considering the small number of prisoners confined here, I think that there is at present a sufficient supply of bedding, &c. As to the yards, their low situation renders it difficult to keep them as free from weeds and tidy as they should be, and it will be necessary to raise the floor of the privy in the male yard, as the rain-water at present runs into it. The bridewell keeper's house is being papered and painted as recommended by me to the Board of Superintendence.

" CHARLES NEWPORT BOLTON,
 " Local Inspector."

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

Wexford County Gaol.

WEXFORD COUNTY GAOL, AT WEXFORD.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 20TH DECEMBER, 1872.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	2	4	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	6	—	6	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . .	3	—	3	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act, . .	5	2	7	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	4	2	6	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total in custody,	25	6	31	—	—	—

Thirty-one formed the total number confined here at the above date, of whom 3 were debtors, 5 untried, 9 were disposed of at Quarter Sessions or assizes, one was a drunkard, and the remainder were disposed of summarily.

Juveniles.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
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CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of Inspection.				From 1st January to day of Inspection.				Number in Custody during the year, denoting the number of times each had been Committed in any year.	
	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Quarter Sessions, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Summarily, . . .	-	-	2	-	1	1	12	1	13	2
Committed for Trial, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
Total, . . .	-	-	2	-	1	1	15	1	17	2
Committed during life—Once, . . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	16	2
" " Twice, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total, . . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	17	2
Number sent to Reformatories, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	2

Seventeen juveniles were in custody here during the year, 2 of whom were in charge at the time of my visit. One was committed on two separate occasions during the year. Juveniles sentenced to reformatories are kept quite apart from other prisoners, which is an excellent precaution. One male prisoner this year and another last were in custody, who were known to have been in reformatories.

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	19	6	1871,	38	14
1870,	32	12	1872 (day of Inspection),	25	6

Number of Workhouse Offenders in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	-	-	1871,	-	-
1870,	-	3	1872 (day of Inspection),	-	-

Number of Vagrants in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	1	-	1871,	-	-
1870,	1	-	1872 (day of Inspection),	-	-

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1872.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	-	1	1872 (up to and including day of Inspection),	1	1
1870,	1	-	Day of Inspection,	-	-
1871,	-	1			

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	18	-	14	1
Criminals,	186	79	162	69
Vagrants,	14	9	12	-
Drunkards,	86	11	35	7
Total,	282	99	223	77

2 M

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Wexford
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Gaol.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872 (up to the day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing date in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	4	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1
Concealing birth of infants,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children,	3	3	2	3	-	3	-	-	-	3
Rape, and other carnal offences,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bigamy,	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Common assaults,	45	13	50	4	37	8	1	-	9	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	4	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	2	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	14	2	9	2	9	1	3	-	2	1
Other assaults,	3	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	2	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery,	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	-	8	1	2	-	2	-	4	-
Larceny,	23	16	27	17	30	17	9	4	5	6
Receiving stolen goods,	2	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	1	-
Embezzlement,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Obtaining money by false pre- tences,	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Forgery,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences against the currency,	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Military offences,	4	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	3	7	1	10	4	4	-	-	-	-
Revenue offences,	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences—										
Against property without vio- lence,	2	1	7	3	6	1	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace,	13	2	27	22	27	12	-	1	-	-
Illegal fishing, cruelty to animals, threatening language, leaving employment, contempt of court, gambling on the streets, selling spirits on Sunday, committed under Habitual Criminals Act, selling diseased meat, &c.,	7	4	5	3	14	11	-	1	3	1
Total criminal class,	145	52	147	72	143	62	21	6	34	13
Vagrancy,	9	1	14	9	11	1	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness,	56	17	56	11	35	7	1	-	1	-
Debt,	8	1	10	-	14	1	3	-	3	-
Remanded for further examination,	14	4	19	7	20	6	-	-	-	1
Total,	233	75	282	99	223	77	26	6	38	14

Commit-
ments.

The total number of commitments of prisoners in 1872, previous to my inspection, were 233 of males and 77 of females, and of these 192 males and 69 females formed the criminal class.

Neither in this nor last year was any individual committed charged with murder, but there were 3 committed for that crime in 1870.

There was 1 individual committed here in 1871, and another in 1872, charged with attempting to take life, and 1 in the latter year for threatening to do so. But these comprise the total number of offences against life, for which prisoners have been committed here in those two years.

It will also be seen by one of the above tables that there is a reduction this year in the numbers committed for assaults and other offences affecting the public peace, as compared with the previous year. There is also, I am happy to observe, a reduction in the numbers of both sexes committed this year for drunkenness, and as my inspection was made so near the end of the year, I think it may be safely inferred on the whole, that fewer prisoners were committed here this than in either of the two preceding years.

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Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once within the year,	189	53	150	47
Twice "	31	9	19	10
Thrice "	4	4	3	3
4 times "	2	2	3	—
5 " "	1	—	—	—
8 " "	—	1	—	—
Total,	227	69	175	60
No. of above committed for first time,	158	37	104	31

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1871, and to the day of inspection in 1872, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only,	142	31	102	33
Twice,	33	14	28	11
Thrice,	15	7	14	3
4 times,	8	2	4	4
5 " "	4	2	—	1
6 " "	2	4	—	—
7 to 11 " "	14	2	6	4
12 to 16 " "	6	3	3	—
17 to 20 " "	1	1	3	2
21 to 30 " "	2	2	2	1
31 to 40 " "	—	1	—	1
Total No. of Individuals committed,	227	69	175	60
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	595	285	520	221

The number of individual prisoners committed to this gaol in 1871 was 227 males and 69 females, of whom 158 of the former and 37 of the latter were committed for first offences. In 1872 the individuals committed were considerably less, being 175 males and 60 females, and of these 104 males and 31 females were committed for the first time.

In 1871 one female was committed eight times; a male five times; and 3 of each sex four times; but in 1872 the re-commitments were fewer, 3 males being committed each four times, while 3 was the greatest number of time that any female was committed.

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Repetition of crime in this does not appear to be so excessive as in a great number of other counties, and it will be seen from the above table that the offences for which people are committed here are limited to a few individuals. In 1871, as I have already shown, the total numbers committed were 227 males and 69 females, but these individuals were known to have been in prison 595 and 265 times respectively; and in 1872, 175 males and 60 females committed here were represented respectively by 520 and 221 commitments.

One female committed here in each of these years was known to have been in prison between thirty-one and forty times, and 2 males who were known to have been in from twenty-one to thirty times.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.			From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	36.38	13.37	—	29.67	9.32	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	63		26th Feb.	53		7th Jan.
Lowest ditto,	38		3rd Jan.	22		18th Nov.
Highest number of males at any one time,	47		26th Feb.	40		19th Mar.
Ditto of females,	20		18th Feb.	18		3rd Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	27		3rd Jan.	17		14th July.
Ditto of females,	9		14th Jan.	3		18th Nov.

Highest number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1872.

June 11th, 1865,	109	January 5th, 1869,	46
February 27th, 1866,	108	October 25th, 1870,	50
March 13th, 1867,	107	February 26th, 1871,	63
January 8th, 1868,	93	January 7th, 1872,	53

The daily average number of prisoners this year was, under these circumstances, less than in 1871. In that year the daily average number of males in custody was 36, and of females 13, while in 1872 it was only 29 of the former and 9 of the latter respectively.

The highest number of prisoners here at any one time this year was 10 less than at any one time in 1871, and at one period during this year 3 females were all of that sex that were in custody.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	17	5	Store Rooms,	7	3
Day Rooms,	3	—	Laundry,	—	1
Solitary Cells,	7	4	Drying Room,	—	1
Single Cells, 8 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	83	55	Lavatories,	8	4
Ditto, heated and furnished with bells,	63	28	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	1	1
Cells to contain three persons,	2	—	Privies,	18	4
Sleeping Rooms,	8	—	Water-closets,	8	4
No. of Beds in such rooms,	10	—	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	—
Hospital Rooms,	3	2	Reception Rooms or Cells,	3	5
Chapels,	Two		Pumps,	9	3
School Rooms,	1	1	Crank-pump,	1	—
Workshops,	3	—	Crank-mill,	1	—
Workshed,	1	—	Washing Machine,	—	1
Kitchen,	One		Mangling Machine,	—	1
			Tell-tale Clocks,	3	—

Six cells in each of the separate prisons are reserved for reception in which prisoners are kept before being inspected by the doctor, who now performs this duty himself, but prisoners are not as a rule bathed until visited by the doctor, so that they may be kept in the reception ward in a filthy condition for two or three days. I submit that in ordinary cases the matron and warders are quite competent to judge whether prisoners are in a fit state of health to permit of their receiving a bath, and as it is impossible to keep either the bedding or the clothing in a proper state of cleanliness unless prisoners are bathed immediately on coming into gaol, I consider that it is not necessary to wait for the doctor's sanction for the bathing of healthy prisoners. But in the event of a prisoner refusing to be bathed on the plea of ill-health, and that it appears to the Governor or matron that the prisoner is ill, the doctor should be at once sent for, and his opinion obtained as to the state of the prisoner.

SOUTH
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Gaol.
Reception.

Only one bath is provided for each sex, and none is supplied in the male prison proper. In my report of 1870, I drew attention to this subject, and I am still of opinion that in order to comply with the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act, another bath should be put up in both the male and female sections of the prison. My colleague also remarked on this defect in his report of last year. I trust, therefore, that the Board will take this matter into their consideration. I was unable to ascertain that prisoners received a bath at stated times during their detention, and must consequently suggest that the Board should direct all healthy prisoners to be bathed not only on their arrival but at least once a week, or oftener if necessary afterwards, for by the statute above referred to, all prisoners are entitled to "have free access to the bath in their respective parts of the prison at all reasonable hours."

The cells in the new male and female separate system are artificially heated and provided with gas made on the premises, the cost of which in 1871 was about £80. They are also provided with bells, and both sections are fully supplied with water-closets and lavatories, which appeared to be in good repair at the time of my inspection.

Heating
and Gas.

The sewerage is said to be effective, and is conducted into the main sewer of the town.

Water is supplied in abundance throughout the prison from wells on the premises, and is forced into the cisterns by means of three different pumps. One pump is situated in the female prison and supplies that section and the hospital, and is worked by females.

Water.

The laundry is divided into four separate washing stalls, and is provided with a drying room overhead, which though ill arranged is said to meet the requirements of the prison.

Laundry.

The kitchen department together with the provision stores are neatly arranged and well kept, as indeed they should be, for I find that two male cooks are employed daily. With very little trouble or expense the kitchen could be thrown into the female prison, by opening a door from it into the yard in which it is situated, and I submit that this suggestion should be carried out. By this means the labour of two male prisoners throughout the year would be turned to greater advantage, and the services of a warder dispensed with. In gaols where the culinary department is conducted by females it is invariably found to be worked satisfactorily, for such labour is much more adapted to that sex than to males, and with the present staff of female officers no difficulty can arise as to the

Kitchen.

SOUTH DISTRICT. supervision by them of this department; should this arrangement be carried out, I would recommend the railings which lead into kitchen yard from the male prison to be sheeted either by boards or sheet iron, so as to intercept the view from the adjoining passage.

Wexford County Gaol.

Chapels. No alteration has taken place in either of the chapels since my last inspection, as they are both suitably arranged and properly fitted for prison purposes.

Fumigator. Only one fumigating apparatus is provided, and is situated in the male prison, so that only male clothing is fumigated. That of females is washed, but as it is known that this process is not effectual for the destruction of vermin or the prevention of infection, I would recommend that another fumigating apparatus be provided, and that all clothing be carefully submitted to this process before being sent to store.

Night watch. The vigilance of the night watch is tested by means of three tell-tale clocks, two being placed in the male prison, and the other in the extern boundary. The latter is pegged twice during the night, that on the top tier of the male prison four times during the night, and that in the hall every half hour from 10, P.M., to 7, A.M. They are all properly protected from being tampered with, and the markings are entered in the State of Prison at Lockings.

Six of the turnkeys take the duty of the night watch in rotation, and warders are on duty in the hall of the male prison up to 10 o'clock.

Lock-up takes place at 6, P.M., and unlock at 6.30, A.M., in summer, and in winter at dusk and 7, A.M., respectively. At 10, P.M., throughout the year a superior officer checks off the prisoners for the night watch, and the fastenings of the cells are ascertained to be secure. The keys are checked by the Governor at lock-up, and again at 10 o'clock, and are deposited in an iron safe at night, the key of which is in his possession. The keys of the outer gate are also kept by him in his room.

Photography. Photography is performed by two of the turnkeys, who each receive £3 a year in excess of their salary for this duty, the chemicals and apparatus being supplied by the Board. In addition to the photographs required for the Habitual Criminals' Office, all suspected persons are photographed, which is an excellent rule and has led to the discovery of several old offenders. A copy of each is kept and carefully registered in a book which is a counterpart of the descriptive form sent to the Habitual Criminals' Office.

Visitors. The arrangements for visitors to prisoners here are very satisfactory. Two boxes are provided, set at some distance apart, one for the visitor and the other for the prisoner. The front and top of the former are wired so as to prevent prohibited articles from being conveyed into the prison, and an officer is always present when convicted prisoners are being visited. A visit is permitted to a convicted prisoner once in three months by order of a member of the Board, or the Local Inspector, to be tried as often as is necessary for their defence, but, as a rule, weekly, to pauper debtors monthly, and to master debtors daily. Visitors to the latter are all searched at the gate before being admitted to the prisoners' apartments.

Old Gaol. The old gaol is now quite disused, and is altogether unfit for the detention of prisoners. I would recommend therefore that it be locked up permanently and the keys kept by the Governor, for it is unnecessary to waste the time of officers in keeping this part of the prison in order.

The condition of cleanliness and order throughout both the male and

female prisons was most creditable to the Governor and matron, who appear both zealous and active in the performance of their several duties.

SOUTH
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Stock at the time of Inspection.

		<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
	In Use. Store.	In Use. Store.	In Use. Store.	In Use. Store.	In Use. Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	180 76	Shirts, . . . 25 151	Shifts, . . . 20 84		
Sheets, pairs of,	122 142	Jackets, . . . 25 76	Jackets or wrap- pers, . . . 20 94		
Rugs, . . . - 15		Vests, . . . 25 119	Petticoats, . . . 40 42		
Hammocks or Cots, . . . 40 4		Trowsers, . . . 25 85	Aprons, . . . 20 94		
Bed-ticks, . . . 195 29		Caps, . . . 25 61	Neckkerchiefs, . . . 20 79		
Bedsteads, . . . 109 -		Stockings or Socks, pairs of, 25 149	Caps or bonnets, . . . 20 40		
		Shoes, &c. pairs of, 25 70	Stockings, pairs of, 20 42		
			Shoes, &c. pairs of, 10 10		

The stock of clothing and bedding at the time of my inspection was ample for the requirements of the gaol, and I am glad to find that socks and stockings are included in the prison dress here. The bedding was generally good and in fair repair, with the exception of some of the blankets which were worn and should have been mended by the female prisoners. Considering the want of proper ablutionary arrangements, already referred to, the clothing and bedding appeared cleaner than could be expected.

One large store is kept by the Governor who issues things for general use as required to the head turnkey, and this officer delivers them to the class warders when necessary. The latter officers are responsible to the head warder, and he to the Governor. The matron keeps a store of all clothing, &c., of the females, and is also responsible to the Governor, who takes stock of all prison property twice a year. The Local Inspector merely goes over and looks through the stores, but as he is the officer statutorily responsible for the proper clothing of the prisoners, I consider that he also should take stock of all prison property, and at least twice a year. Old and worn out articles are condemned by the Board and Local Inspector; all the clothing, sheeting, ticking, &c., is made up in the prison, with the exception of clogs, which are occasionally obliged to be bought, owing to the scarcity of the shoemakers committed.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Governor— Dark or Refractory Cells, and Stoppage of Diet, . . .	9	10	23	-

During this year 23 males were punished by order of the Governor, but no females were subjected to punishment. One solitary cell properly heated is provided in each prison, and prisoners are left here at night during punishment, but are given their bedding. I do not consider this indulgence is at all called for in the case of male prisoners, and would recommend that their punishment cell be fitted with a wooden guard-bed, and that they be only supplied with a blanket at night while in solitary. Where this rule is followed the necessity for punishment is known to diminish considerably, for it stands to reason that if a man is as comfortable in a punishment cell at night as in the ordinary ones that there is very little use in sentencing him to solitary confinement.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Wexford
County
Gaol.

Hard Labour.

Stone-breaking,	.	.	.	.	.	M.	F.
Pumping water,	.	.	.	.	.	10	-
						1	-
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	11	-

Industrial Labour.

Gas-making,	.	.	.	.	.	M.	F.
Cooking,	.	.	.	.	.	1	-
Tinsmith work,	.	.	.	.	.	2	-
Tailoring,	.	.	.	.	.	1	-
Labouring,	.	.	.	.	.	1	-
Picking oakum,	.	.	.	.	.	3	-
Prison duties,	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Shirt-making,	.	.	.	.	.	-	1
Knitting,	.	.	.	.	.	-	2
Sewing,	.	.	.	.	.	-	1
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	10	5

Summary.

Hard labour,	.	.	.	.	.	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	.	.	.	.	.	11	-
Unemployed,	.	.	.	.	.	10	5
Debtors (unemployed),	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
						3	-
Total in custody,	.	.	.	.	.	25	6

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1869, . £18 16s. 11d. | 1870, . £16 1s. 4d. | 1871, . £20 7s. 7d.

Labour.

The punitive labour carried on here is of the mildest description, as there is neither tread-wheel or crank-mill by which such labour can be enforced. Twelve separate divisions are fitted for stone-breaking, and some oakum is picked, but I was unable to learn that any additional work is exacted from a prisoner sentenced to hard labour in addition to that performed by those not so sentenced.

In my report of 1870 I drew attention to this blot in the management of this gaol, and must again submit that more labour both of a punitive and industrial nature is absolutely called for. Although gas is provided to the cells, and is lighted for two hours after lock-up, yet prisoners are not given any employment during that time, so that no advantage is taken of the gas, nor even during the long summer evenings are prisoners employed after 6 o'clock.

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour should be compelled to perform a given task daily, both of stone-breaking and oakum picking, and all prisoners should be employed in their cells up to 8 at night. Unlock here takes place too late both in summer and winter; in fact, the leisure hours of prisoners are much more than of any industrious labourer, artisan, or professional man—so much so, that until fuller employment is given it cannot be expected that any reform will take place amongst the more hardened offenders of this district, or that prison discipline as carried out here will have a deterrent effect on them. I would suggest that gates be put up to the stone sheds, through which the warder may inspect the prisoners at work, who should be locked in. By this means one officer could superintend as large a number of prisoners as there are separate stone sheds provided.

Only £20 7s. 7d. was received for the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol in 1871, being about the quarter of the cost of the gas supplied, by which means so much profitable labour could be carried on both before and after daylight in winter.

SOUTH
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—
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	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	29	17	33	13
Average daily number of pupils,	8.5	5.	9.75	11.45
Number of days on which school was held,	292	278	283	219

School-hours.—Males, 8 to 4.30, P.M.; Females, 12 to 1.30, P.M.

The school is held in the hall of the male and in an old day room of the female prison for one hour and a half daily, and is taught by the head turnkey. Neither schools are stalled, so that prisoners are in association while there. All prisoners capable of learning are said to be sent to school, but it appears from the above table that only 33 males and 13 females attended the school this year, and that the daily average attendance was 9 males and 1 female; whereas the daily average in custody was 29 males and 9 females. The progress of the pupils as shown in the school registry is very limited; and although I remarked on the propriety of the Chaplains making their notes in this book as well as in their journals in my last report, I regret to find that these gentlemen have not yet adopted my suggestion. Under the by-laws the school is frequently to be attended to by the Chaplains, and they are required to see "that the progress of the scholars is accurately recorded." The by-laws also place the schoolmaster "under the immediate supervision of the Chaplains." Having regard, therefore, to these facts, I trust the Chaplains will, in future, give more of their time and attention to this portion of their duties. I do not think that the school should be held in the winter until after dark, for the short hours of daylight should be employed in labour and industrial pursuits, and I would also recommend that it be stalled. The school is not under any educational body, which is to be regretted, for if it were connected with the National Board of Education, it would be inspected regularly by an officer connected with that body.

Dietary and Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 7d.; brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 6½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 11s. 9d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s. 10½d.; meat, per lb., 9d. (no contract); new milk, per gallon, 9d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 6d. (no contract); coal, per ton, £1 19s. (no contract); candles, per lb., 6½d. (no contract); soap, per cwt., £1 6s. (no contract.)

The legally prescribed dietary scale is adhered to, and the provisions, which are all carefully weighed and measured before being served out appear to me to be excellent, as far as I was able to judge from those I saw on the day of my visit. The Protestant Chaplain, however, occasionally reports unfavourably of them, but there seems to have been a difference of opinion on this subject which the Board have very properly investigated. It is right to state at the same time that having questioned all the prisoners, none of them complained to me of the nature or quality of their diet.

I must again request the attention of the Chaplains, and especially of the Protestant Chaplain, to the requirements of the 69th section of the Prisons Act in regard to the inspection of provisions, under which statute

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Wexford
County
Gaol.

they should perform this duty more frequently than they now do, and by "alternate weeks." All the provisions and materials are obtained by contracts, sanctioned by the Board.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1869, . 4.27d. | 1870, . 4.28d. | 1871, . 3.94d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1869, . £1,699 17s. 2d. | 1870, . £1,750 16s. 4d. | 1871, . £1,946 6s. 10d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1869, . £1,032 17s. 6½d. | 1870, . £1,032 17s. 11d. | 1871, . £1,015 14s. 6½d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1869, . £49 16s. 6.57d. | 1870, . £45 2s. 4.54d. | 1871, . £37 1s. 3.55d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners, for the last three years.

1869, . £1 15s. 0d. | 1870, . £2 3s. 0d. | 1871, . £2 8s. 0d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of Prisoners.

1869, . £146 13s. 6d. | 1870, . £117 4s. 2d. | 1871, . £234 19s. 11d.

Expendi-
ture.

The total expense of the gaol for 1871 amounted to £1,966 14s. 3d., but of that sum the cost of officers came to £1,015 14s. 6d., which has therefore exceeded all other expenses of the prison by £65 11s. 3d. Although the yearly average cost of each prisoner here was somewhat reduced in 1871, as compared with the two previous years, yet it is still very high, particularly as the gaol is now well adapted to the separate system, and to the carrying out of a full amount of industrial employment. In proportion to the average daily number of prisoners confined this year, namely, 38, the number of discipline officers is excessive, being 1 to somewhat more than 4 prisoners. The gaol is doubtless a large and straggling building, and requires a certain number of officers to work it efficiently; but I am of opinion that by a better distribution of their duties, the number of officers could be reduced, and thereby a considerable saving effected.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>					
Samuel Johnson, esq., J.P., Local Inspector,	100	£	James Kelly, Schoolmaster and storekeeper,	48	10
Rev. J. Peed, Protestant Chaplain,	50		Edward Cox, Tailor,	35	0
Rev. J. Sinnott, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50		Patrick Keegan,	32	10
H. H. Boxwell, esq., Surgeon,	—		Edward Hanlon,	32	10
Mr. J. H. Hadden, Apothecary,	30		Samuel Tackaherry,	32	10
<i>Resident.</i>			James Clancy,	30	0
Joseph Gladwin, esq., Governor,	200		John Edmonds,	30	0
Mr. Philip Duggan, Deputy-Governor,	80		Mrs. Gladwin, Matron,	45	0
			Lydia Roberts, Assistant Matron,	20	0
			Mary Murphy, 2nd Assistant Matron,	15	0

Vacancies in the sta since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.
Michael Loughman, Turnkey, resigned; John Edmonds appointed Turnkey in his stead.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All intern officers receive an allowance of bread and milk,

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.	From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met for the discharge of business,	13	14
Local Inspector, to Gaol,	149	138
" " to each Bridewell,	4	4
Chaplain, Established Church,	161	153
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	171	174
Surgeon,	139	132
Apothecary,	314	237

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Wexford
County
Gaol.

Four of the warders sleep at the gateway, but three of their rooms were anything but tidy or clean, although I was informed that they are inspected by the Local Inspector and Governor.

I was sorry to find that one of the warders had been guilty during this year of receiving or taking money from a prisoner and concealing this fact from his superiors. The Board investigated, but, in my opinion, dealt too leniently with so grave an offence. Such serious breaches of prison rule should be reported direct to the Inspectors-General, as they would then be enabled to submit their views to the Board at the time of the occurrence. As I have already referred to this matter more fully in my report left in the gaol, I do not think it necessary to state any further particulars here. I must, however, point out that had the prisoner from whom the money was obtained been properly searched on coming into the prison, such an irregularity could not have occurred.

	1869.		1870.		1871.		1872 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	3	3	3	2	—	—	—	—
Average daily No. in hospital,	71	31	42	11	—	—	—	—
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	53	31	68	20	63	15	65	4
Cost of medicine,	£7 5s. 3d.		£3 14s. 8d.		£4 15s. 3d.		—	
Cost of prisoners' diet in hospital,	£17 10s. 10½d.		£8 19s. 8½d.		—		—	
Cost of extra diet for all other prisoners not in hospital,	£1 11s. 3d.		£1 2s. 0½d.		£14 14s. 1½d.		—	

NOTE.—No person has been treated in hospital since April, 1869.

The years 1869 and 1870 show two sums each, viz., the larger being cost of hospital cases treated in their cells; the smaller for cost of extra diet to weakly prisoners not hospital cases. In the year 1871 the distinction was discontinued, and the cost is shown in one sum.

The hospital cases of late years have been few, and not of a character demanding removal to hospital, and by treatment in their cells the cost of an hospital nurse and other expenses has been saved.

SAMUEL JOHNSON, Local Inspector.

No alteration has taken place in the hospital since my last visit. Both Hospital. sexes are under one roof, with a common entrance. Two wards are provided in both sections, also a water-closet and lavatories for each, but there is no bath here. I would therefore suggest that a long tin movable one be procured, which would be sufficient for the requirements of the hospital, for few prisoners appear to be sent there now, none having been in hospital either during this or last year. In case of any serious illness occurring, a paid nurse is got in for attendance in the hospital.

Medicines are procured from Dublin, and are compounded by the apothecary within the prison, and cost in 1871 £4 15s. 3d. The cost of extra diet here for that year, ordered by the Medical Officer, amounted to £14 14s. 1½d., but during the two previous years collectively it only came to £2 13s. 5d.; and as extra diet has, owing to the improved dietary

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Wexford
County
Gaol.Books and
Journals.

scale, been given up in several of our prisons, I think the Board would do well to inquire into the cause of the large increase in this item of expenditure here.

The registries and books of finance are chiefly kept by the Deputy Governor, with the assistance of the head warder. The latter books are carefully examined and initialed by the Governor daily, and I am informed that the Local Inspector also occasionally examines them. As the finances of the prison should be especially supervised by this latter officer, I consider that all the books should be carefully supervised periodically by him.

The journal of the Local Inspector is fully and carefully kept, and it is evident from it that his duties are performed in the most creditable manner. I have also to bear testimony to the care taken by the Governor in regard to his journal, which is a useful prison record. From both of these books I ascertained several matters of importance relative to the management and discipline of the prison.

The journals of the Chaplains merely notice their visits, which information is obtainable in the extern officers' Gate Book. I therefore would request that the attention of these officers may be drawn to that portion of the 69th section of the Prison Act relating to their journals, for in the absence of a regularly written up journal it is impossible for inspecting officers or the Board to ascertain whether the requirements of the statute are complied with. The Roman Catholic Chaplain I find generally performs his duty himself, but the Protestant Chaplain has had two substitutes during the year who were not legally appointed as provided by the 11th section 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68. As this statute is clear and defined I submit that it should be strictly adhered to.

The journal of the Medical Officer is now written in on each occasion of his visit, and I am happy to find that his duties have lately been performed as directed by the Prisons Act.

At the time of my visit I thought it my duty to make a note in the Prison Report Book on a recommendation made by this officer in regard to removing a prisoner to the hospital without stating that he was suffering either physically or mentally. Under the 72nd section of the Prisons Act the medical officer is required to visit and prescribe for every sick prisoner, but I was informed that the prisoner referred to was in excellent health and objected very much to being removed from the ordinary well heated cells into the cold uninhabited hospital. Added to which, if the recommendation was carried out it would have occasioned a very considerable increase in the costs connected with this prisoner.

Board of Superintendence.

George Le Hunte, esq., J.P.	John Greene, esq., J.P.	Captain Thomas Walker.
Maj. John Harvey, D.L., J.P.	Joseph Harvey, esq.	Right Hon. the Earl of
Lieut.-Col. Alcock, D.L., J.P.	Major Huson, J.P.	Granard.
Patrick Breen, esq., J.P.	William A. Redmond, esq.,	Edward S. Flood, esq., J.P.
Z. B. Corneock, esq.	J.P., M.P.	

The Board. The Board meets on the second Monday of each month, at which time the salaries of subordinate officers are paid, as also accounts under £10 by a cheque drawn for the aggregate amount in favour of the Local Inspector who produces receipts at the following meeting. Contractors and superior officers are paid by separate cheques quarterly.

I regret that owing to illness I was unable to visit the bridewells of this county, but attach hereto the last reports of the Local Inspector on them, by which it will be seen that no improvement has been made in their condition since my colleague's visit last year. I would therefore again draw attention to the requirements necessary to put these buildings in a proper condition for the safe-keeping of prisoners.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Wexford
County.
Bridewells.

	New Ross.		Gorey.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection, . . .	18	3	8	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	3	2	4	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Petty Sessions on Friday each week; transmittals next available day.		Petty Sessions on alternate Fridays; transmittals next available day.	
Commitments, . . .	Regular.		Regular.	
Registry, . . .	Fairly kept.		Fairly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	Good.		Good.	
Security, . . .	The plan and construction most unfavourable to security.		The plan and construction unfavourable to security.	
Accommodation, . . .	For males sufficient, but one cell for females hopelessly damp and one only remains sufficiently dry.		Sufficient, except that yards for exercising are much wanted.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils.	An adequate supply, and in good order.		An adequate supply and in good order.	
Water, how supplied?	Well supplied by a pump.		By pipe from works supplied by Town Commissioners	
Sewerage, . . .	None; not required.		Good.	
Dryness, Ventilation, and Cleanliness.	One cell hopelessly damp, satisfactory otherwise.		Satisfactory, excepting a tendency to damp in the walls of some cells.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	Males, 5½d. to 6½d.; females, 5d. to 5½d.		6d. to 7d. for males; 5d. to 6d. for females.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£30 per annum to keeper; £5 per annum to matron.		£30 per annum to keeper; £5 per annum to matron.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	As keeper of session-house in same grounds he has £8 per annum.		As keeper of the Session-house adjoining he has £8 per annum.	

BRIDEWELLS—continued.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Wexford
County.

Bridewells.

	Kunkoorby.	
	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection, . . .	15	3
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	2	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Petty Sessions on Monday each week; transmittals next available day.	
Commitments,	Regular.	
Registry,	Fairly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Good.	
Security,	Good, so far as faulty plan and construction admits.	
Accommodation,	Sufficient, except that the exercise yard for females is quite too small.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils,	Supply rather in excess. A bed-tick and three sheets much worn, but they can be spared for the present, so much accommodation not being needed.	
Water, how supplied?	Carried from a fountain in the street near at hand.	
Sewerage,	Good.	
Dryness, Ventilation, and Cleanliness.	Satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	For males, 7d.; females, 7d.	
Salary of Keeper,	£30 per annum to keeper; £5 per annum to matron.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	As keeper of the session-house adjoining he has £8 per annum, and as an army pensioner he has a trifling allowance for assisting the Staff Officer of Pensioners at intervals.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

WICKLOW COUNTY GAOL, AT WICKLOW.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
19TH DECEMBER, 1872.SOUTH
DISTRICT.Wicklow
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Misdemeanors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
„ further Examination,	1	1	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny—</i>						
To Imprisonment,	14	3	17	1	—	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	—	3	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	2	1	3	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	6	—	6	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	34	5	39	1	—	1

At the above date 34 males and 5 females formed the total number of prisoners in custody, of whom 20 were disposed of at quarter sessions or assizes, 13 summarily, 4 were untried, and 2 were debtors.

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In Custody on the day of Inspection.				From 1st January to day of Inspection.				Number in Custody during the year, denoting the Number of times each had been Committed in any year.	
	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Assizes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
„ Quarter Sessions,	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	2	1
„ summarily,	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	9	—
Committed for Trial,	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	3	—
Total,	—	—	1	1	—	—	16	1	16	1
Committed once,	—	—	1	1	—	—	16	1	16	1
Number sent to reformatories,	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Included in the preceding—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workhouse Offenders,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Seventeen juveniles had been in custody during the year, of whom a male and a female were in charge at the above date. The former was on remand and was kept in a cell in the untried class, but was said to be exercised apart from adult prisoners. As the untried are as a rule not given any employment he was kept in total idleness. I submit that un-

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Wicklow
County
Gaol.

tried prisoners whether juveniles or otherwise who are supported at the public expense should be required to work in prison, but of course they should be exempted from hard labour.

Three male juveniles were sent to reformatories during the year and none were in charge who had been more than once in prison. As it is most important that prisoners of this class should be kept from the contaminating influence of adults, I would strongly recommend that a portion of both prisons should be reserved for juveniles of each sex, and that they be kept as much as possible in separation.

Two males were in custody during this year who were known to have been in reformatories.

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	20	4	1871,	32	3
1870,	24	5	1872 (day of Inspection), .	34	5

Number of Workhouse Offenders in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	1	—	1871,	1	—
1870,	1	—	1872 (day of Inspection), .	2	—

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1872.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	4	1	1872 (up to and including		
1870,	—	1	day of Inspection), .	1	—
1871,	2	—	1872 (day of Inspection), .	—	—

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872 (up to the day of Inspection).		In custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing date in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	1	4	—	5	—	3	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concealing birth of infants, . . .	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Exposing or abandoning children, .	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape, and other carnal offences, .	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bigamy,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common assaults,	51	6	65	4	33	2	2	—	—	—
Assaults occasioning bodily harm, .	11	—	10	1	7	—	1	—	—	—
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	19	1	8	—	18	—	1	—	—	—
Other assaults,	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., . .	5	—	9	3	1	—	6	—	—	—
Robbery,	9	2	6	3	8	3	6	—	—	1
Taking and holding forcible pos- session,	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	5	—	5	—	3	—	4	—	—	—
Larceny,	20	11	20	9	20	10	1	1	—	1
Receiving stolen goods,	1	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Embezzlement,	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Obtaining money by false pre- tences,	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	—

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the Day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the Day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year—continued.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Wicklow County Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872 (up to the day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.	Correspond- ing date in previous year.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, . . .	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Arson, and attempts to commit arson, . . .	3	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the currency, . . .	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	1
Riot, rescue, &c., . . .	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military offences, . . .	—	—	6	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
Naval offences, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act, . . .	7	13	15	8	22	2	2	—	—	—
Bovine offences, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences—										
Against property, with violence, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, without violence, . . .	6	1	—	—	10	—	2	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace, . . .	18	9	8	—	10	3	1	—	—	—
Desecration of Sabbath, . . .	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breach of contract, . . .	—	—	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—
Having an unlicensed dog, . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Absconding from Reformatory and Industrial Schools, . . .	4	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Attempt at suicide, . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indecent exposure, . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total criminal class, . . .	175	50	194	31	171	25	30	4	—	3
Vagrancy, . . .	8	4	7	2	1	2	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness, . . .	77	3	96	8	64	4	1	—	—	—
Debt, . . .	12	—	4	—	4	—	2	—	—	—
Remanded for further examination, . . .	7	1	4	—	11	5	1	1	—	—
Total, . . .	279	58	305	41	251	36	34	5	—	3

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	4	—	4	—
Criminals,	198	31	182	30
Vagrants,	7	2	1	2
Drunkards,	96	8	64	4
Total,	305	41	251	36

The total number of commitments previous to my inspection this year amounted to 251 of males and 36 of females, and it is pleasing to observe that these numbers exhibit a sensible reduction on previous years. Count ment.

This diminution it appears has continued but somewhat irregularly since 1868, as will be seen by the following table.

Total Commitments in 1868, . . .	M.	F.
“ “ in 1869, . . .	272	54
“ “ in 1870, . . .	279	58
“ “ in 1871, . . .	305	41
“ “ in 1872, . . .	251	36

During the last three years no prisoner was committed here charged with murder, and in 1871 and 1872 none were confined who were charged

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with manslaughter, but 4 were in custody in the former year, and 5 in the latter, for conspiring to take life. These formed the most serious offences for which prisoners were committed during those years.

The commitments for assaults this year were less by about one-half than in 1871, but the male commitments for larceny during the last three years did not vary, as they numbered twenty in each. The female commitments for the latter offence were also nearly equal in those years.

The military offenders in 1872 were more numerous than in previous years, but it should be borne in mind that these do not belong to the county, and are rather an advantage to the prison funds.

During 1871 and 1872 there was a considerable increase in the number of male commitments for offences under the Poor Law Act, for it appears that the justices of this county have lately been more strict than usual in regard to offences of this nature.

Compared with the majority of other county gaols the small number of commitments for drunkenness here, and especially amongst the females, is very creditable to this town and district. I am also glad to be able to state that the male commitments for this offence have been on the decline during the last five years, and that those of females have always been very few indeed.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and number of times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES. Committed—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year,	219	32	188	30
Twice "	26	3	16	3
Thrice "	3	1	7	—
4 times "	1	—	—	—
5 "	2	—	—	—
6 "	—	—	1	—
7 "	1	—	—	—
Total,	252	36	212	33
No. of above committed for first time,	198	26	159	22

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1871, and to the day of Inspection in 1872, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES. Committed—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	185	24	150	22
Twice,	25	1	29	2
Thrice,	4	2	9	1
4 times,	12	—	6	2
5 "	5	1	4	2
6 "	1	1	1	—
7 to 11 "	8	4	6	3
12 to 16 "	5	2	2	—
17 to 20 "	2	—	1	1
21 to 30 "	4	1	4	—
31 to 40 "	1	—	—	—
Total No. of individuals committed,	252	36	212	33
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	632	128	495	75

The foregoing tables denoting the number of times that each individual has been committed both during the last two years and from first commitment do not disclose any great determination in crime amongst the females of this county as compared with others.

In a neighbouring county individual females have been committed to prison as often as 26 times in one year, and over 180 times from first commitment, but here the greatest number of times that any female was committed in either of the last two years was 7, and from 21 to 30 was the greatest number of times that any prisoner of this sex was known to have been in prison, who was committed here during that period.

In 1871 the number of individuals committed here were 252 males and 36 females, and their commitments since their first known offences were 632 and 128 respectively. In 1872 the individuals committed were 212 males and 33 females, and their known commitments numbered 485 and 75 respectively, so it will be seen from these figures that there is no very serious perversity in crime amongst the inhabitants of this county.

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Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.			From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.]	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	32·3	5·2	—	31·01	5·04	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	46		13th Feb.	46		20th Nov.
Lowest ditto,	25		4th Jan.	23		1st June.
Highest number of males at any one time,	43		20th Nov.	41		20th June.
Ditto of females,	9		1st April.	8		10th Oct.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	19		4th Jan.	21		1st June.
Ditto of females,	2		1st Dec.	1		18th June.

Highest number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1872.

3rd November, 1865,	55	23rd May, 1869,	37
15th March, 1866,	64	30th July, 1870,	47
14th January, 1867,	47	13th February, 1871,	46
29th May, 1868,	45	28th November, 1872,	46

The daily average number of males in custody this year was one less than last, while that of females was the same in both years, viz., 5, but at one period of the year only one of this sex was in charge.

Only 4 debtors were in custody during the year, two of whom were in Debtors' charge at the time of my inspection. The pauper and master debtors' apartments are separated, and both classes are exercised in the same yard, but not together. Owing to the Act of Parliament passed last year in regard to imprisonment for debt, I am in hopes that the Marshalseas of our county prisons will be soon altogether closed, it is therefore unnecessary that I should point out the defect in the arrangements for debtors of both sexes in this prison.

SOUTH DISTRICT.			Accommodation.			
			M.	F.		
Wicklow County Gaol.	Wards,	.	5	2	Store Rooms,	M. 2.
	Yards,	.	5	2	Laundry,	4 1
	Day Rooms,	.	5	2	Drying Room,	- 1
	Solitary Cell,	.	1	-	Lavatories,	- 1
	Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	56	23		Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	2 3
	Do., heated and furnished with bells,	40	23		Privies,	1 1
	Sleeping Rooms,	2	1		Water-closets,	2 -
	No. of Beds in such Rooms,	2	1		Fumigating Apparatus,	7 6
	Hospital Rooms,	2	1		Reception Rooms or Cells,	1 -
	Chapels,	1	1		Pumps,	2 2
	School Rooms,	1	1		Wells,	3 1
	Workshops,	2	-		Tread-wheel,	3 -
	Kitchen,	1	-		Mangle,	1 -
					Tell-tale Clocks,	2 -

Alterations required.

Since my last inspection some of the suggestions of Inspectors-General have been adopted, but there are still many defects in the construction and arrangement of the prison which, I think, the Board should lose no more time in remedying, as it is clear that it is not the intention of the Legislature to do away with county prisons, nor do I think that contemplated changes would sensibly decrease the average number of prisoners committed here.

Reception.

Four cells in each prison are reserved for a reception class, but these for males are not heated or provided with bells, though two officers sleep close to these cells, and I am informed can hear any noise that may occur during the night. There has been a good bath lately put up here, and all healthy prisoners on coming into gaol are at once washed and cleansed. They are also compelled to take a bath fortnightly during imprisonment. The reception cells for females are artificially heated and provided with bells, and are situated close to the laundry where there is now an excellent bath. The same rule is observed as to cleansing females on entering as males, but they afterwards receive a bath weekly during imprisonment, which rule should also be enforced with regard to the males. In case that a prisoner objects to be bathed on coming in on the score of ill-health, the Medical Officer is sent for, who regulates the matter.

Lavatories and sewerage.

Two lavatories are provided in the male separate prison, but as some inconvenience is still experienced from the want of lavatories and a water-closet on the ground floor of this section I must again submit that they should be provided, and that they be partitioned, as previously proposed, so as to prevent association. With this exception there is an ample supply of these requisites throughout the prison. I am informed that the sewerage, which runs into the river, is effective, and that effluvia traps are now attached to all the sewers.

Heating and bells.

All the prison is artificially heated except the male reception cells, before alluded to, and the debtors' quarters. Bells, however, are not provided here or in the untried section, and as it is not legal to retain prisoners in separate confinement without these necessary means of communication, I submit that all the inhabited part of the prison should be provided with bells. Where the separate system is strictly maintained, as is now possible here, there is no object in keeping the untried prisoners in their present quarters so long as there is room for them in the separate prison, for it adds considerably to the duties of the officers where batches of prisoners are scattered here and there throughout the gaol. Under these circumstances I submit that prisoners should be more concentrated than

they now are, so as to make supervision more easy, and that separation may be strictly carried out amongst the untried as well as the tried, but it is advisable that these classes be exercised at different times during the day.

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There is a pump in each exercise yard of the male prison by which an abundant supply of water is forced to all parts of the prison, and, while at exercise, men in their turn work these pumps.

Although there is gas in the corridors and in the passages of the prison it has not yet been laid on to the cells with the exception of two in the male section, I must, therefore, again recommend that a certain number of the cells, both in the male and female prison, be provided with gas so that prisoners may be employed during many of the hours they now spend in darkness and idleness in the winter season. If the time of prisoners was fully employed here I have no doubt that the cost of introducing gas into the cells would be defrayed in a short time by the increased quantity of labour performed.

No alteration has been made in the kitchen since my last inspection. It is clean and tidily kept, and is provided with two good boilers.

The store of meal is kept here, and is now issued every day by the Governor to the cook warder.

Five separate stalls with hot and cold water laid on are provided in the laundry, and adjoining this apartment there is an excellent drying-room, so that every facility is afforded for maintaining order and discipline here.

An apparatus is supplied in the male prison in which the clothing of that sex is fumigated, but those of females are not subjected to this process, and only those supposed to be dirty are washed before being put away. I submit that another of these inexpensive apparatus be supplied to the female prison, and that all the clothes belonging to these prisoners be fumigated so as to prevent contagion or dirt being introduced into the prison. I explained to the Governor the manner in which these clothes should be labelled, and the signature of the prisoner attached to the label on the bundles, which system he has promised to adopt.

Protestant and Roman Catholic worship are carried on in the same chapel which is neatly kept and properly adapted for the separation of the sexes.

Photography is performed by one of the warders, but the room appropriated to it is not at all suitable, for in cold weather it must be almost impossible to develop a good negative here. I therefore suggested to the Governor that a small apartment now disused, situated next to the clothing store, should be given up to this purpose. The chemicals and apparatus are supplied by the Board, and the cost is estimated at 1s. for the first print and 3d. for each subsequent copy.

Photo-
graphy.

Two tell-tale clocks are provided, one being placed in the untried class and the other in the male separate prison. Both are marked half-hourly by the watchmen from 6, P.M., to 6, A.M. The warders take the duty of night watch in rotation, evening watch being from 6 to 9.30, P.M., when the night watch comes on and sees every prisoner before he takes charge of the gaol for the night. The state of the clocks is entered in the Lockings Book daily, but any neglect in marking the clocks on the part of the watchmen should also be recorded against them in the Conduct Book. Lock-up takes place at 6 o'clock, P.M., throughout the year, and unlock at 6, A.M., in summer, and at day-break in winter. All the keys of the prison, including those of the hospital and extern gates, are placed

Night-
watch.

South in a safe in the Governor's bed-room at 10 o'clock, P.M., and remain there
District. during the night.

Wickham Visitors to prisoners are admitted solely upon the authority of the
County Governor. Those to debtors and untried prisoners are admitted daily,
Goal. and to convicted prisoners once a month. Visitors to debtors are searched,
Visitors. but as those to convicted prisoners are always under the supervision of
an officer this precaution is not taken with them.

Security. The insecurity of this prison has before been remarked on by Inspector-General, and I would again remark that great vigilance is required while prisoners are at exercise or employed in the tread-wheel yard. The separate exercise yards should, in my opinion, be removed, for they are almost useless and obstruct the view of the prisoners from the officer in charge of them while at exercise; and besides these structures prevent the free circulation of air in the yards.

The condition of cleanliness and order of the entire gaol reflected much credit on the Local Inspector, the Governor, and the matron, who appear to be most assiduous in the performance of their several duties.

The quarters of the Governor should be put in better order for him, and the windows repaired. They are old and worn out.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.			
				In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	
Blankets, pairs			Shirts,	55	89	Shifts,	8	54
of,	81	16	Jackets,	29	90	Jackets,	4	27
Sheets, pairs of,	81	15	Vests,	29	63	Petticoats,	8	54
Rugs,	81	12	Trowsers,	40	50	Aprons,	8	54
Bed-ticks,	81	24	Caps,	29	62	Neckerchiefs,	8	54
Bedsteads,	86	—	Stockings or			Caps,	8	54
			Socks, pairs of,	29	30	Stockings, pairs of,	8	50
			Shoes, pairs of,	29	30	Shoes, pairs of,	4	20

Stores.

There was an abundant stock of clothing and bedding both in store and in use at the time of my visit. It was all in good repair, except the bedding in the male reception class which was worn. As this part of the gaol is not heated, the bedding should be if anything better than in the heated portion. I was informed that the sheets are changed fortnightly as a rule, and that each prisoner is provided with a clean pair on coming into gaol. The general stores are kept in the male prison by the storekeeper warder who has charge of both the new articles and those in use, but the former are not issued except by order of the Governor. As soon as the debtors are got rid of I would recommend a store being made in the male reception class for male clothing in use and those belonging to prisoners, for at present all the stores are kept in one room. The Governor issues a certain number of articles to the matron for the use of her prison, and she is responsible to him for them. All the clothing and sheeting is made up by prison labour, and is returned into store before being issued. This department was in better order than at my last inspection, and the Governor takes stock of all the prison property twice a year.

Male prisoners' trowsers are made of linen, which must be very cold for winter use, although two pair are allowed to each prisoner during that season. But I submit that the winter trowsers should be made of a warmer material.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells,	20	1	16	2

Sixteen males and 2 females were punished for breach of prison rule by the Governor, but it was not found necessary to have recourse to magisterial authority for the punishment of any prisoner confined here during this year. Only one solitary cell is provided, and is situated in the untried class, but as it is not artificially heated, prisoners cannot be kept in it at night. I would therefore submit that the hot water piping be run into this cell, and that it be also furnished with a wooden guard-bed, so that it may not be necessary to remove men from it at night while undergoing punishment. I have no doubt that if this suggestion is carried out that the necessity for punishment will very much diminish here. A properly fitted refractory cell should also be provided in the female prison.

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ment.

I am informed that the Punishment Book is kept by the Governor, and that it is submitted to the Board at their meetings.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

Shot-drill and tread-wheel, 10 males.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Carpentry,	1	—	Matmaking,	2	—
Shoemaking and tailor- ing,	3	—	Pumping water,	4	—
Prison duties,	4	1	Sewing,	—	2
Cooking,	1	—	Knitting,	—	1
Painting, whitewashing, &c. 4	—	—	Total,	13	4

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	10	—
Industrial labour,	19	4
Sick,	1	—
Unemployed,	1	1
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	—
Debtors (unemployed),	2	—
Total in custody,	34	5

Hard labour for males is enforced by means of the tread-wheel and shot-drill; prisoners so sentenced being engaged at the former employment one hour a day throughout the year, and at the latter three hours a day in winter and four in summer. Men are absolutely on the mill about ten minutes at a time and four off. None of this work, however, is reproductive, as the tread-wheel is turned to no purpose other than punitive labour.

Industrial labour consists of carpentry, tailoring, and shoemaking, which are carried on in separate cells, those allotted to the two latter operations being provided with gas. Some matmaking is also performed. I regret to observe that nothing is received here from the produce of prison labour, which is a very grave defect in the management of any prison. I would therefore strongly recommend that more attention be paid to this subject, and that gas be introduced into a certain number of the cells, so that prisoners may be fully employed up to eight o'clock in the evenings, and before daylight during winter. Oakum picking should also be established, for in a seaport town as this is, old ropes could be easily obtained, and a certain quantity of this labour should be performed by all prisoners daily, but those sentenced to hard labour should be obliged to pick a greater quantity than those not so sentenced. Prisoners engaged at the tread-wheel should also be compelled to pick oakum during the periods of relief. If due attention were paid to this subject

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the annual expenses of the prison would very much decrease, and I have no doubt that the increased labour would have a very beneficial effect on prisoners confined here.

The only employment given to women is sewing and knitting, so that it is useless to sentence any female to hard labour committed to this gaol.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	198	30	143	25
Average daily number of pupils,	27.2	4.06	24.2	3.1
Number of days on which school was held,	312	218	304	201

School-hours.—Males, from 1 to 3 o'clock; Females, from 12½ to 2½ o'clock.

Schools.

Secular instruction is carried on in both prisons for two hours a day, and all prisoners capable of learning are sent to school. The male school is stilled and lighted by gas, but that for females is not so arranged, and prisoners here are consequently too much in association. The school registry shows little or no progress amongst the male prisoners, though some is apparent amongst the females; and I regret to find, notwithstanding the observations in my last report, no remarks are entered in the school registry by the Chaplains during this year, although the Protestant Chaplain occasionally refers to this matter in his journal; but I was unable to ascertain from any of the prison books that the Roman Catholic Chaplain ever visits the schools. As they are not under any educational body, it is all the more important that the Chaplains should regularly and carefully supervise the schools, and I trust, therefore, these officers will do so more frequently in future, and that they will note their remarks in the school registry.

Contracts and Dietary.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 1d. under Dublin price; brown, per 4-lb. loaf, ½d. under price of white; oatmeal, per cwt., 18s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 11s.; potatoes, per cwt., market price; new milk, per gallon, 10d.; coal, per ton, yard price; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 8½d.

Diet.

The diet, samples of which I saw, appeared to be of an excellent quality, and is reported on favourably by the Chaplains, who both inspect the provisions nearly every day, which is unnecessary, as the Act only requires them to perform this duty by "alternate weeks." The dietary formula as prescribed by law is, I am informed, strictly adhered to, and no complaints were preferred to me by any prisoners on this head. All the provisions and materials are obtained by contract sanctioned by the Board.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1869, . 4.23d. | 1870, . 4.46d. | 1871, . 4.69d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1869, . £1,299 7s. 8d. | 1870, . £1,307 14s. 11d. | 1871, . £1,576 7s. 7d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, value of Rations, &c.

1869, . £849 6s. 0d. | 1870, . £874 11s. 3d. | 1871, . £737 6s. 11d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1869, . £44 2s. 11½d. | 1870, . £44 0s. 7½d. | 1871, . £40 18s. 10½d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners for the last three years.

1869, . £2 8s. 6d. | 1870, . — | 1871, . £1 1s. 6d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the Maintenance, &c., of certain classes of Prisoners.

1869, . £120 5s. 10d. | 1870, . £110 2s. 8d. | 1871, . £161 3s. 9d.

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ture.

The total expenses of this gaol in 1871 amounted to £1,576 7s. 7d., of which sum the cost of officers was £737 6s. 11d., so that the total expenses of the gaol, exclusive of officers, were £839 0s. 8d., or £101 13s. 9d. in excess of the cost of the officers.

The daily average number of prisoners was about 36, and 9 discipline officers are employed, exclusive of the extern officers, i.e., one officer for every four prisoners. Owing to this cause and the want of any profits from prison labour here the average cost of each prisoner per annum is very high, amounting in 1871 to £40 18s. 10d. Making every allowance for the ill-construction of this gaol, I am of opinion that the proportion of officers to prisoners is excessive.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.		£	s.	d.	Turnkeys.			£	s.	d.
John W. Featherston H., esq., Local Inspector,		99	4	0	Turnkeys.	Richard Sherrett, Store- keeper and School Teacher,		35	0	0
Rev. Henry Rooke, Protest- ant Chaplain,		46	18	5½		John Manley, Painter,		35	0	0
Rev. Patrick O'Doherty, Roman Catholic Chaplain,		46	18	5½		William Roberts, Nailor,		30	0	0
Hugh B. Brew, esq., Surgeon, Resident.		100	0	0		Michael Doyle, Tailor,		30	0	0
Edward Storey, Governor,		200	0	0		Samuel Thorpe, Shoemaker,		30	0	0
Robt. Graham, Gatekeeper, assists in keeping the gaol locks,		40	0	0		Mrs. Mary Storey, Matron,		40	0	0
						Miss Susan Morris, Deputy Matron,		25	0	0

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The Governor and matrons are allowed coals and candles throughout the year. The warders are allowed coals during the winter months, a suit of uniform annually, and a greatcoat every third year.

Visits paid by Officers.

Number of times the Board of Super- intendence met for the discharge of business,	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.	
Local Inspector, to Gaol,		12		11
" to Bridewell,		147		144
Protestant Chaplain,		4		4
Roman Catholic Chaplain,		257		266
Surgeon,		193		205
		323		366

	1869.		1870.		1871.		1872 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	2
Average daily number in hospital,	-	03	-	-	02	04	04	10
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	89	28	85	24	148	17	-	-
Cost of medicine,	£3 12s. 11d.		-		£8 1s. 2d.		-	
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer,	£1 2s. 4d.		£1 1s. 0d.		£2 16s. 7d.		-	

The hospitals for both sexes are in the same building, the ward for Hospitals, females being upstairs and that for males below. Whenever there is a

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Gaol.

case in hospital a nurse is hired and is locked in here at night, but is provided with a bell to communicate with the night watch if necessary. When a male prisoner is in the hospital a male officer also sleeps in the building. At the time of my visit the nurse was permitted to sleep in the same ward as the patient. No doubt this precaution is sometimes necessary, but unless specially ordered by the Medical Officer I do not think it should be permitted, for the wards should be securely locked at night, and if this were the custom it would not be necessary for a male officer to sleep in the hospital when the nurse is there. But in order to carry out this suggestion bells should be attached to each ward, to enable the prisoner to communicate with the nurse during the night.

The medicines are all procured from Dublin, by order of the Board, and are compounded by the Medical Officer, who receives £100 a year for his prison duties, to which, I understand, he pays overy attention. The number of prisoners in hospital during this year were 2 males and 2 females, so that the health of the prison may be considered satisfactory.

Books and
journals.

The books of registry and finance are all carefully and regularly kept by the Governor, with the exception of the dietary book, which, however, is inspected by him weekly, and by the Local Inspector occasionally.

A very good form of general registry is in use, but the proper work ledger is not kept. This book should be procured and regularly written up. The journals of the Local Inspector and Governor are carefully and fully kept, and the latter officer adopts the very excellent plan of entering all important matters in red ink, in order that the attention of inspecting officers may be directed to them. The Chaplains' journals are so meagre that it is not possible to ascertain from them how their duties are performed, but I am told that these officers do not visit the prisoners twice a week, exclusive of Sundays, as required by the 69th section of the Prisons Act. The Roman Catholic Chaplain has two substitutes who are not legally appointed, and should not therefore be permitted to visit the prisoners. I must again request that the Board will insist on the provisions of the 11th section of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, being carried out, for it is both clear and unambiguous.

Up to the time of my visit the surgeon did not comply with the requirements of the 72nd section of the Prisons Act as regards his journal, nor were the hospital books properly kept; but I pointed out to this officer the manner in which these books should be written up, and I have no doubt that in future he will comply with the statutory requirements in this respect.

None of the subordinate officers are permitted to leave the prison without a pass from the Governor.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir George Hodson, bart., D.L., J.P.	Robert F. Ellis, esq., J.P.	Wm. Jones Westby, esq., J.P.
Lieut.-Col. Cuninghame, D.L., J.P.	Rev. John Drought.	Major Grogan, J.P.
Charles Tottenham, esq., J.P.	Captain De Butts.	Edwd. A. Dennis, esq., J.P.
	William Magee, esq., J.P.	Francis Wm. Green, esq., J.P.
	Henry Pomeroy Truell, esq., M.D.	

The Board.

The meetings of the Board take place on the second Monday of the month, and up to my visit that body had met eleven times during this year. Ordinary prison business is brought before them on these occasions, and the salaries of subordinate officers and small accounts are paid. Large accounts and the salaries of the extern officers are settled by presentments half yearly at assizes.

I annex my report on the district bridewell of Baltinglass, but regret that owing to illness I was unable to visit that at Tinahely. Both my colleague and I have repeatedly recommended the closing of this latter bridewell, as it is so little used, and as this village is connected by rail with the county town. It has also been our duty to call attention to the very inferior accommodation of Baltinglass bridewell. This building is quite unfit for the detention of any but very short sentence prisoners, and is a considerable expense to the county. A certified bridewell here, in which prisoners could be detained for a week by one justice, would be quite sufficient for all the requirements of the district, for more prisoners are committed to a great number of ordinary bridewells than to this. I would draw attention to my tabular report on this bridewell, by which it may be observed how unsuitable the building is and what an expense the county is at in maintaining so large and inefficient a staff.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Wicklow
County.
Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELL.

		Baltinglass.	
		M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year, .		40	3
Of whom were Drunkards, .		12	—
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection, .		11	1
Of whom were Drunkards, .		6	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Petty Sessions fortnightly; transmittals on the Monday following.		
Commitments, whether regular, .	Regular.		
Registry,	Regular, but as dietary scale is not followed the check on the number of meals given must be merely nominal.		
Repairs and Order,	Fair.		
Security,	Fair.		
Accommodation,	Bad. No glass to windows nor any improvement made since my last visit.		
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils, .	Sufficient and good.		
Water, how supplied?	By two pumps.		
Sewerage,	Effective.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, but cells very damp, dark, and ill-ventilated, especially those for females under Courthouse.		
Cost of Dietary per head per day, .	Keeper appears to give whatever dietary is most convenient to him, and I find prisoners get frequently a meal in hand on being discharged, which is quite illegal.		
Salary of Keeper,	£50 per annum; Matron, £30 per annum; Turnkey, £25 per annum, with rations valued at 3s. 6d. a week.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		
Official inspection,	26th December, 1872.		
Remarks,	This Bridewell has very few commitments to it, and is quite unfit for a district Bridewell. The cost is large, and the staff, in proportion to the duties of the officers, is excessive. It therefore should be considered whether it should not be reduced to a certified Bridewell, in which prisoners can be kept for a week on the authority of one Justice.		

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.County of
Dublin
Gaol.DUBLIN COUNTY GAOL, AT KILMAINHAM.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
10TH DECEMBER, 1872.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	—	1	1	—	1	1
UNTRIED.						
Under Lord Lieutenant's Warrant,	5	—	5	—	—	—
For further Examination,	4	—	4	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	7	5	12	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	—	4	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	4	2	6	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	5	—	5	1	—	1
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	8	5	13	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	11	1	12	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total,	53	14	67	1	1	2

Juveniles.

Classes, &c., of Offenders.	In Custody on the day of inspection.				From 1st January to day of inspection.				Number in Custody during the year, denoting the Number of times each had been Committed in any year.	
	16 years old and under.		Above 16 and not exceeding 16 years.		16 years old and under.		Above 16 and not exceeding 16 years.			
Convicted at Assizes,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
„ Quarter Sessions,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1
„ summarily,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Committed for trial,	—	—	4	—	2	—	33	5	35	5
	—	—	—	—	5	—	17	—	22	—
Total,	—	—	4	—	7	1	52	6	59	7
Committed once,	—	—	2	—	7	1	46	6	44	7
„ twice,	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	12	—
„ thrice,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total,	—	—	3	—	7	1	50	6	57	7
Number sent to reformatories,	—	—	—	—	1	—	11	4	—	—

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1869,	68	24	1871,	54	27
1870,	54	19	1872 (day of inspection),	53	14

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

		M.	F.			M.	F.	DUBLIN DISTRICT.	
1869,	.	.	.	-	-	1872 (up to and including	-	-	County of Dublin
1870,	.	.	.	-	1	day of inspection),	-	-	Gaol.
1871,	.	.	.	-	1				

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1872.

		M.	F.			M.	F.
1869,	.	.	.	6	2	1872 (up to and including	
1870,	.	.	.	2	3	day of inspection),	7
1871,	.	.	.	4	5	Day of inspection,	1

Number of Prisoners in Custody during the year known to have been in Reformatories.

		M.	F.			M.	F.
1872 (up to and including	day of inspection),	15	-	Day of inspection,		8	

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872 (including day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of Inspection.	Corresponding day in previous year.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life.	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Sending letters, threatening life, property, &c.,	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Infanticide,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants,	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape and other carnal offences,	8	4	4	3	6	1	1	-	-	-
Common assaults,	12	28	78	27	75	13	4	-	6	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	4	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	56	12	63	9	70	6	3	1	3	1
Other assaults,	7	2	8	-	10	1	3	-	4	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	6	-	12	1	2	-	-	-	2	1
Robbery,	21	7	31	6	20	17	3	6	7	3
Taking & holding forcible possession	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	4	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny,	58	34	44	12	36	27	6	2	3	2
Receiving stolen goods,	6	5	-	-	4	-	3	-	4	5
Embezzlement,	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	2	7	3	2	2	-	-	2	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	6	1	2	-	13	1	1	-	-	1
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Other malicious offences against property,	20	4	21	3	8	1	-	-	-	-
Offences against the currency,	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Perjury, and subornation of perjury,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	3	5	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Military offences,	52	-	25	-	25	-	-	-	1	-
Naval offences,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue Offences,	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-

Number of Commitments—continued.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.
County of
Dublin
Genl.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872. (up to the day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of Inspection.	Corresponding day in previous year.		
Other offences—										
Against the person,	1	4	17	6	12	3	—	—	1	—
Against property with violence,	11	1	5	1	7	5	1	—	1	—
Against property without violence,	59	23	33	19	55	14	2	—	—	1
Affecting the public peace,	116	169	78	167	94	157	9	4	4	4
In Reformatory and Industrial Schools,	3	—	3	1	13	—	6	—	—	—
Members of Ribbon Society,	—	—	4	—	4	—	5	—	3	—
Contempt of Court,	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Habitual Criminals,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total criminal class,	329	315	456	267	472	249	47	13	43	21
Vagrancy,	10	5	12	11	4	5	—	—	1	—
Drunkenness,	126	145	138	170	117	94	1	—	—	—
Debt,	37	5	34	6	25	1	1	1	6	1
Remanded for further examination,	92	17	94	23	78	22	4	—	4	5
Total,	794	487	734	477	696	371	53	14	54	27

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	34	6	25	1
Criminals,	550	290	550	271
Vagrants,	12	11	4	5
Drunkards,	138	170	117	94
Total,	734	477	696	371

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once within the year,	519	168	499	173
Twice " " " " " " " " " "	58	35	46	23
Thrice " " " " " " " " " "	7	6	7	10
4 times " " " " " " " " " "	7	5	3	4
5 " " " " " " " " " "	2	4	3	5
6 " " " " " " " " " "	1	2	3	5
7 " " " " " " " " " "	—	3	2	1
8 " " " " " " " " " "	—	3	—	—
9 " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	1
10 " " " " " " " " " "	—	1	—	1
11 " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	1
12 " " " " " " " " " "	—	3	—	—
13 " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	1
14 " " " " " " " " " "	—	1	—	—
15 " " " " " " " " " "	—	1	—	—
16 " " " " " " " " " "	—	1	—	—
17 " " " " " " " " " "	—	1	—	—
18 " " " " " " " " " "	—	1	—	—
19 " " " " " " " " " "	—	1	—	—
20 " " " " " " " " " "	—	1	—	—
21 " " " " " " " " " "	—	1	—	—
Total,	594	234	563	225
No. of above committed for first time,	454	129	342	86

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1871, and to the day of Inspection in 1872, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.
County of Dublin Gaol.

NUMBER OF TIMES.		From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
Committed—		M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,		424	123	405	136
Twice,		94	25	76	18
Thrice,		20	16	29	13
4 times,		15	7	15	4
5 "		5	8	4	5
6 "		8	6	7	4
7 to 11 "		19	8	17	8
12 to 16 "		2	7	6	7
17 to 20 "		3	4	2	1
21 to 30 "		3	12	1	9
31 to 40 "		—	3	1	5
41 to 50 "		—	1	—	2
51 to 60 "		—	3	—	2
61 to 70 "		—	2	—	—
71 to 80 "		—	—	—	1
81 to 90 "		—	3	—	1
91 to 100 "		—	—	—	1
101 to 120 "		—	2	—	2
121 to 140 "		—	2	—	—
141 to 160 "		—	2	—	3
161 to 200 "		—	—	—	1
Total No. of Individuals committed,		594	234	563	223
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing,		1,059	2,315	1,098	2,157

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.			From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	57.9	14.3	—	55.4	16.9	—
Highest number at any one time,	93		29th July.	101		19th Sept.
Lowest ditto,	48		21st Jan.	53		30th March.
Highest number of males at any one time,	76		29th July.	76		19th Sept.
Ditto of females,	28		29th Oct.	30		24th Sept.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	39		21st Jan.	38		30th March.
Ditto of females,	8		22nd Jan.	12		2nd May.

Prisoners sentenced to Whipping by order of Court.

One in 1871. None in 1872.

	1863.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Highest number of Prisoners confined at any one time, exclusive of debtors,	118	138	229	93	114	140	95	101
Lowest number	56	47	63	52	53	62	48	53
Highest number of Males	73	138	229	83	85	107	78	76
Highest number of Females	51	29	23	25	23	38	28	30
Lowest number of Males	35	26	46	35	36	45	39	38
Lowest number of Females	13	14	16	11	9	14	3	12

DUBLIN DISTRICT. Population (last census) 410,264 inhabitants; area, 222,709 acres.
 County of Dublin Gaol. Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Convictions, . . .	72	47	56	58	99	55	82	65	63
Acquittals, . . .	48	44	36	32	69	62	46	37	39
	<u>120</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>102</u>

Comparative table, showing numbers of each sex in the above table:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Males, . . .	96	69	76	71	155	92	108	76	83
Females, . . .	24	20	16	19	13	25	22	26	19
	<u>120</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>102</u>

Committals of drunkards:—

1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.		1872.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
80	89	103	147	77	121	55	119	77	123	78	119	123	143	136	170	117	94

As there are no bridewells in the county Dublin these figures embrace the entire number committed for this vice.

Police return of known thieves, receivers of stolen goods, and suspected persons at large in the county, outside the Metropolitan Police district, in September, 1870, and in April, 1872:—

	1870.				1872.			
	Under 16 years.		Above 16 years.		Under 16 years.		Above 16 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Known thieves, and receivers of stolen goods, . . .	1	—	21	6	2	—	29	23
Suspected persons, . . .	—	1	55	20	3	2	40	13
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>36</u>
Total in 1870, { Males,	77				Total in 1872, { Males,	63		
{ Females,	36					35		
	<u>113</u>				<u>121</u>			

The houses of receivers of stolen goods, resorts of known thieves, brothels, &c., within the district numbered in September, 1870, 17; and in April, 1872, 25.

The preceding table shows that the working of the Prevention of Crimes Act has not produced the same results in the county of Dublin district as in other parts of Ireland. The number of young thieves and suspected persons at large in the district increased from 2 in 1870 to 7 in 1872, and adults of this class from 111 in 1870 to 114 in 1872. Houses of ill-repute also increased from 17 in 1870 to 25 in 1872.

I found on the day of inspection of this gaol 51 males and 15 females of all classes in charge; of these, 1 was a master debtor (male) and 1 a pauper debtor (female). Five males had been committed under warrant of the Lord Lieutenant for their participation in the Ribbon Conspiracy, and 3 males and 1 female were on remand.

Forty-two males and 14 females were under various sentences of imprisonment for criminal acts as under:—

THE MALES.—PERIOD OF SENTENCES.

Offences.	2 years and above 12.	18 months and above 12.	12 months.	6 and 6 months.	3 and 4 months.	2 months and under.	Total.
For robbery, larceny, fraud, and illegal possession, . . .	2	4	—	4	1	6	17
For indecent assaults and exposure, loitering, &c., . . .	—	1	1	1	—	1	4
For assaults, disorderly conduct, breaking glass, and drunkenness, . . .	—	—	—	1	1	11	13
For perjury, . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Absconding from reformatories—absent without leave from Constabulary, . . .	—	—	—	1	3	3	7
	2	5	1	7	5	21	42

DUBLIN DISTRICT.
County of Dublin Gaol.

THE FEMALES.—PERIOD OF SENTENCES.

Offences.	12 months.	6 and 6 months.	2 and 3 months.	1 month.	Total.
For robbery, larceny, fraud, and illegal possession, . . .	3	2	2	—	7
For indecent assaults and exposure, loitering, &c., . . .	—	—	—	6	6
	3	2	2	6	13

Five hundred and ninety-four individual males and 234 females were committed to this gaol in 1871, and 563 males and 225 females in 1872, showing a small decrease in the number of individual prisoners of both sexes committed in 1872. The total number of committals and recom-mittals during the year also diminished from 1,171 (excluding debtors) in 1871 to 1,041 in 1872. I find however that the same prisoners are recommitted year after year. In 1871, 75 males and 66 females, and in 1872, 64 males and 52 females were recommitted, more or less frequently; 1 female in 1871 was recommitted upwards of twenty times in the year, and the 75 male and 66 female habitual offenders committed in 1871 have altogether 2,687 (540 of males and 2,147 of females) committals recorded on the prison books against them, showing how completely in this county, as elsewhere in Ireland, the criminal classes, especially of females, are confined to few individuals, who, constantly recommitted, swell the averages and the numbers of the inmates of the gaol; and it is remarkable that notwithstanding that deterrent agencies are rigorously enforced in this strictly cellular prison, here, as in Belfast, they are inoperative and ineffectual for reformation, proving that mere cellular imprisonment, although it prevents further contamination by association with other offenders is in itself perfectly inoperative unless at the same time reform-atory influences are brought to bear on the offender. The mind working on itself in the solitude of a cell sometimes increases the moral depravity of the individual, the want of muscular exercise rather tends to the same end, and my experience leads me to believe that some prisoners consequently leave the prison more depraved than when they entered.

During 1872 5 prisoners, 4 males and 1 female, became insane when inmates of the gaol, and were ultimately certified as lunatics, and removed to the Lunatic Asylum.

Fifty-seven male and 7 female prisoners under sixteen years of age were committed to this gaol in 1872, 7 males and 1 female were under ten years of age, 2 (males) were twice committed during the year, 13 had previous committals recorded against them, and 1 had been three times committed. Twelve males and 7 females were sentenced to reformatories

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.County of
Dublin
Gaol.

after the periods of their punishment in the gaol which varied from six months to fourteen days, 1 male so sent was under ten years of age.

Sixteen offenders (15 males and 1 female) who had previously been inmates of reformatories were committed to this gaol in 1872, 7 were adults when recommitted; the majority of the others had been sentenced to imprisonment for absconding from the institutions. I found 8 such in custody on the day of my visit. The number of young offenders who absconded from reformatories was greater in 1872 than previously, or proportionably since the commencement of 1873.

Juveniles under sentence for a reformatory are here kept in strict separation, and do not in any way associate with adult prisoners; this arrangement not alone tends to impress on the mind of the young offenders a dread of prison treatment, but likewise prevents contact with adult criminals, an arrangement which should be strictly enforced.

Debtors.

I found 1 male and 1 female debtor in custody, the former has been an inmate of the gaol for many years, and will, I suppose, continue so until released when imprisonment for debt shall cease in August 1877. The female debtor who was on pauper allowance was in an advanced stage of consumption, and the medical officer informed me that she could scarcely long survive.

No change has been made in the accommodation for the debtor classes of prisoners in this gaol since last inspection, nor indeed is it necessary, considering that under the existing statute imprisonment for debt will cease in a few years.

Accommodation.

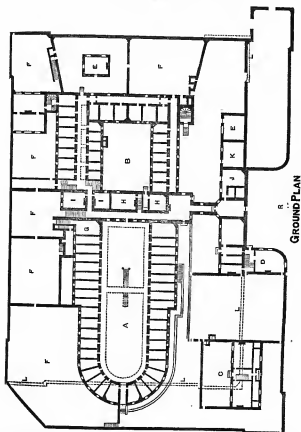
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	5	Store Rooms,	7	3
Yards,	5	5	Laundry,	-	1
Day Room,	1	-	Drying Room,	-	1
Solitary Cells,	4	3	Lavatories,	4	3
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high=432 cubic ft.,	20	-	Baths, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,	4	2
Ditto, heated and furnished with bells,	89	31	Water-closets,	16	9
Sleeping Rooms,	6	2	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms, . . .	1	1	Reception Rooms or Cells, . . .	9	1
Hospital Rooms,	5	2	Pump,	1	-
Chapel,	1	-	Crank do.,	1	-
School Rooms,	1	1	Well,	1	-
Workshop,	1	-	Mat Tables,	4	-
Kitchen,	1	-	Mangle,	-	1
			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	1

Since last inspection no structural alteration has been made in this prison, except that the crank pumps have been improved, and the number of compartments for prisoners to work at the pumps has been increased. I found the building on all my visits very clean, orderly, well cared, and in sound repair, the cells sufficiently ventilated, the bells and appliances for separation in good order, and the heating apparatus satisfactory. The heating of the female prison is by hot water pipes, that of the male prison by hot air.

Gas has been introduced into all parts of the gaol, and is not extinguished in the apartments of the master debtors until 10.30, P.M. It is kept lighting in the cells during the short days of winter until 7, P.M., and in the morning when required after unlock, which is held at 7, A.M., at all seasons of the year. The prison is locked up for the night at 5.30, P.M. The night patrol commences at 10, P.M., and is held by one warder, taken in turn from the roll of officers; his circuit is marked by three tell-tale clocks, properly protected from being tampered with by Chubb's patent locks. The keys of the prison are locked at night in an iron safe in the office of the Governor.

Plan of the Gaol.

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A, male wing; B, wing for females; C, infirmary for males; D, Governor's house; E, schoolroom for females; F, exercising yards; G, quarters for pauper debtors; H, for female debtors, lower story for master debtors, and chapel above; I, Matron's apartments below, master debtor's above; J, office; K, wash-house; L, the old boundary of the gaol; R, entrance to the gaol. The laundry is at Z, and under the female prison.

Individual separation is strictly carried out for all criminal prisoners, unless those in hospital; eighty-nine cells for males, and thirty-one for females, are artificially heated, lighted, and fitted up for separation in the gaol.

Prisoners under long sentences are occasionally moved from cell to cell without notice.

In this prison iron check gates have been erected to protect all the principal outlets, so as to render the gaol much more secure than that of

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any other county or borough in Ireland. Improved fastenings have also been placed on the doors of the cells in which important criminal prisoners are confined, so as almost to prevent the possibility of an escape if ordinary precautions are taken by the prison authorities.

Water for the gaol is supplied from two sources—for drinking purposes, from a spring about seventy feet deep, from which the water is pumped up by a wheel-pump worked by two prisoners. The supply for the lavatories, water-closets, and laundry of the prison is taken from the river Liffey, and raised from a high level above Island Bridge by a water wheel into a large tank at the entrance of the prison, whence it is distributed to the different sections of the gaol by the power of a crank pump, worked by prisoners sentenced to hard labour. The crank is on an improved principle, which has been adopted in many other gaols. It is worked by twelve men in separate compartments, and an equal number of boxes has been provided for prisoners waiting for their turn at the pumps.

The arrangements connected with the pump are well planned.

Half the cost of maintaining the water wheel (£20 annually) is defrayed out of the funds of this gaol, the other half by the Royal Hospital, which obtains a supply from the same source.

The water from the spring well is excellent, and much more wholesome than that afforded by the majority of the pumps in Dublin and the suburbs.

My colleague in his report for 1871 called attention to the want of sufficient baths in this gaol, and it is recommended that a bath be fixed on the second range of the male prison, the only suitable baths at present being in the basement story.

The sewerage of the prison is stated to be effective.

Photographs of prisoners are taken by the Deputy Governor, and through photography many grave criminals and habitual offenders who were inmates of this gaol have been traced in other districts.

Visitors to debtors are personally searched, visitors to criminals are not searched as the place where the latter receive visits is so constructed that prohibited articles cannot be conveyed to them without detection. Members of the Board of Superintendence give authority to visit criminal prisoners:

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.			
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	
Blankets, pairs of,	122	9	Shirts, . . .	120	54	Shifts, . . .	50	34
Sheets, pairs of,	158	25½	Jackets, . . .	88	50	Jackets, . . .	58	43
Rugs, . . .	130	17	Vests, . . .	98	39	Petticoats, . . .	78	30
Hammocks, or			Trowsers, . . .	87	74	Aprons, . . .	54	83
Cots, . . .	130	-	Caps, . . .	78	110	Neckerchiefs, . . .	46	-
Bed-ticks, . . .	124	14	Shoes, Slippers, &			Caps, . . .	67	-
Bedsteads, . . .	16	-	Clogs, pairs of,	110	27	Shoes, Slippers, &		
						Clogs, pairs of,	16	6

Clothing.

I found a sufficient supply of good bedding and of prison clothing in the gaol, but stockings are not given to prisoners of either sex. The Prisons Act directs that female prisoners should be "*suitably clothed*," and it is not suitable that females should be without stockings. I regret that in this otherwise well managed prison any defect should exist.

The private clothing of prisoners are properly disinfected and purified before being put in store, and a good fumigating closet is in each prison.

There are good stores in the basement of the male prison, and the private clothes of prisoners are carefully labelled in bundles when put up. The matron also has a store for the accommodation of her prison.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.		DUBLIN DISTRICT. County of Dublin East.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	32	4	30	1	
Average daily number of pupils,	7.3	2.9	5	1	
Number of days on which school was held,	159	53	120	44	

School-hours.—Males, 10 to 12; Females, 10 to 12.

The Inspector of National Schools reports that he found on his visit in February, 1873, that the average number of prisoners who attended the school during 1872, was six of males and one of females; on the day of his visit in February, 1873, nine males were in school; the female school was not held. The male teacher is also tailor warder and gate keeper, the female teacher is assistant matron, neither is classed; the Inspector states that the acquirements of the male teacher are pretty fair, but he had no opportunity to test the qualification of the female teacher.

The school-room for males, which is formed from three cells on the top corridor of the prison, is divided into nine stalls; it was closed from the 7th to the 14th August, and again from the 23rd August to the first of November in 1872. The school for females was only open for one month during the year, and then but a single female attended.

It is stated that occasionally the Chaplains visit the schools, but only three attendances of the Roman Catholic Chaplains are recorded, and none of those of the other Chaplains of the gaol.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
By Governor—	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	27	—	30	3
Stoppage of Diet,	69	—	7	—
Total,	96	—	37	3

Two of the punishment cells are boarded and two flagged. The bells were in order when I visited.

Employment on day of Inspection.

<i>Hard Labour.</i>		M.	F.
Three hours daily at crank-pumps,		12	—
Washing, ironing, and mangling,		—	7
<i>Industrial Labour.</i>		M.	F.
Carpenter's work,		1	—
Tailoring,		1	—
Painting,		2	—
Picking oakum,		21	—
Needlework,		—	4
Total,		25	4

Summary.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Hard labour,	12	7	Debtors (unemployed),	1	1
Industrial labour,	25	4	Wardmen and Women,	8	2
Sick,	1	—			
Unemployed,	5	—	Total in custody,	53	14
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	—			

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years.

1869, . £16 7s. 7d. | 1870, . £30 7s. 0d. | 1871, . £4 4s. 6d.

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Prisoners sentenced to hard labour work the crank-pump daily for three hours. They are kept for ten minutes on and ten minutes off the crank. When off labour they are employed picking oakum.

Reproductive labour is carried on by oakum picking, carpentry, painting, and glazing, tailoring, and shoemaking. Three warders are artisans, one, however, is a weaver, a trade not carried on in this gaol; another is a tailor, but he is also gatekeeper and schoolmaster, and his time is fully occupied in the discharge of the duties; the third artisan who is a shoemaker is likewise chief warder. Three and a half hours daily are assigned for industrial labour in the prison. The amount received for the produce of the labour of prisoners amounted to only £4 4s. 6d. in 1871, but it must be remembered that all the clothes worn by the prisoners, except shoes, are made in the gaol by prison labour. The females wash, knit, pick oakum and sew.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per lb., 1½d.; brown do., per lb., 1½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s. 6d.; potatoes, per cwt., 7s.; meat, per lb., 9½d.; new milk, per gallon, 1s.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 11d.; coal, per ton, £1 3s.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5s. 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 4s.; soda, 10s.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1869, . . . 5·9d. | 1870, . . . 5·36d. | 1871, . . . 5·48d.

Provisions.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody on the day of my visit and found no cause of complaint. The food for the use of the inmates, which I tasted, was excellent, and I notice that the Chaplains invariably report favourably of the quality of the provisions which are supplied by the Contractors.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1869, . £3,295 0s. 8d. | 1870, . £3,455 12s. 0d. | 1871, . £3,007 11s. 6d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1869, . £1,571 15s. 11d. | 1870, . £1,538 15s. 1½d. | 1871, . £1,515 10s. 0½d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1869, . £37 17s. 8·5d. | 1870, . £35 11s. 5d. | 1871, . £36 1s. 5d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years.

1869, . £65 17s. 0d. | 1870, . £117 11s. 0d. | 1871, . £158 14s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for Naval Prisoners for the last three years.

1869, . £0 13s. | 1870, . - | 1871, . -

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.

1869, . £303 17s. 11d. | 1870, . £296 15s. 6d. | 1871, . £203 15s. 2d.

Books and Accounts.

The various registries of discipline and finance are here well and carefully kept. The Governor records all the different occurrences which he considers noteworthy in his journal, and any observations to which he wishes to draw special attention is recapitulated in a monthly report to the Board. The Local Inspector enters in his journal his visits and observations should any cause arise. The Medical Officer details in his journal the particulars of his visits, and various matters which he considers

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necessary with reference to cases under his care; he has separate books for the prisons for each sex. The Chaplains likewise have journals in which they enter their visits and the duty they perform. Each warder has a note book in which he records the duties performed; these books are inspected by the Governor daily.

The Governor goes round at 10.30, P.M., when the night watch is set, and enters his visits in the Lockings Book.

The markings of the tell-tale clock are entered each morning at unlock. It is the duty of the night watchman to report any lapses he may make in marking the clocks. All the prison books are regularly laid before the Board at its sittings and signed by the Chairman.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>					
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Capt. Langrishe, Local Insp.,	130	0 0	James Reynolds, Gate Warder,		
Rev. Robert Fleming, Pro-			Schoolmaster, and Tailor, .	50	0 0
testant Chaplain,	55	7 8	William Bigger,	40	0 0
Rev. S. G. Morrison, Pres-			Samuel Wallace,	40	0 0
byterian Chaplain,	55	7 8	James Kenny,	40	0 0
Rev. Edw. Kennedy, Roman			Andrew Armstrong,	40	0 0
Catholic Chaplain,	55	7 8	George W. Hill,	40	0 0
Wm. Thornhill, esq., Surgeon,	130	0 0	Joh. Peacock,	35	0 0
			George Bartley,	35	0 0
			Joh. Wallace,	35	0 0
			Mary Jane Dyer, Matron, .	40	0 0
<i>Resident.</i>			Ellen Nevin, Assistant Matron,	25	0 0
Henry Price, esq., Governor,	345	0 0	Mary Byrne, Laundry Super-		
Thomas Flewett, Deputy			intendent,	20	0 0
Governor and Clerk,	110	0 0			
Jas. Gordon, Chief Warder,					
and Storekeeper,	65	0 0			

Vacancies in the Staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Eather Tormey, assistant matron, resigned; Ellen Nevin appointed assistant matron.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The Governor, Deputy Governor, Chief Warder, 9 Warders, and 3 Matrons.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.	From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.
Number of times the Board of Super- intendence met for the discharge of business,	11	13
Local Inspector to Gaol,	105	105
Chaplain, Established Church,	163	138
Presbyterian Chaplain,	167	163
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	168	163
Surgeon,	130	146

All officers when leaving the prison enter their names in the gate-book stating the hours when they leave. Their return is also recorded in it.

None of the families of officers have apartments within the interior of the prison, but the families of the Governor and Deputy Governor reside in the front building. Five warders and matrons without families have also residence in the gaol. There is no officers' mess-room.

In consequence of the large number of important prisoners transferred to this gaol from other counties for their safe keeping, and the increased labour and responsibility placed on the staff thereby, the Board of Superintendence passed on the 4th January, 1872, the following resolution:—

RESOLVED,—That this Board, in consideration of the faithful services of the resident staff of this gaol, and also making allowance for the advanced price of provisions, &c., recommend the annexed increase of salaries to the undermentioned officers, viz:—

Governor,	£45 per annum.
Deputy-Governor,	10 do.
Chief Warder,	5 do.
Nine Warders,	3 each do.

THOMAS DUFFY, Chairman.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

Hospital.

County of Dublin Gaol.	1869.		1870.		1871.		1872 (to day of inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital.	11	27	7	21	36	15	27	21
Average daily number in hospital.	0.9	2.6	0.7	1.2	2.5	1.3	2.07	2.06
Number of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital.	191	157	237	136	257	119	221	72
Number of deaths in the gaol.	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Cost of medicine.	£31 2s. 4d.		£30 15s. 7d.		£30 11s. 11d.		£28 17s. 2d.	
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer.	£21 5s. 4d.		£11 15s. 10d.		£28 17s. 2d.		£30 6s. 9½d.	

Hospital.

The hospital accommodation in this gaol is abundant, there are in the hospital for males two large wards with water-closets to each, and two smaller wards for special cases, with hot and cold baths attached; there is also a day-room for convalescents, and apartments for the hospital warder.

In the hospital for females there is one large ward with eight beds, and a smaller ward containing five beds with a water-closet attached, and a movable bath. The apartments for the nurse is adjoining and on the same floor.

I found on my visit of the 16th December only 1 patient in the hospital for males and 1 patient in that for females, but the Medical Officer only admits cases of a serious character to hospital, all others he treats in the prison cells. The sanitary state of the gaol is very satisfactory, no death having occurred since 1870.

The medicines were supplied and compounded and all the necessary medical appliances furnished per contract by a Dublin apothecary at a cost for the year of £29 15s. 10d.

The Medical Officer reports favourably of the conduct of the hospital warder during the year, and from some information received from him I hope to be in a position to bring a grave offender to justice.

Board of Superintendence.

John H. Hutchinson, esq.	Henry J. McFarlane, esq.	Charles Cobbe, esq.
Phineas Riell, esq.	Richard Manders, esq.	O'Neil Segrave, esq.
Ion Trant Hamilton, esq.	Thomas F. Caldbeck, esq.	Thomas H. Guinness, esq.
M.P.	William Caldbeck, esq.	Captain Hartley.
Thomas Drury, esq.		

The Board meets on the first Thursday in each month for the discharge of business, when the salaries of subordinate officers and petty incidental expenses are paid by cheques drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who produces receipts at the next meeting of the Board. The superior officers receive their salaries quarterly. All large sums are paid by separate cheques drawn to order in favour of each creditor.

As has already been observed there are no bridewells in the county of Dublin.

No escape was attempted from this gaol during 1871 or 1872.

JOHN LEINTAGNE, *Inspector-General.*

RICHMOND BRIDEWELL, COUNTY OF CITY OF DUBLIN GAOL, FOR MALES.—
STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 18TH AND 30TH DECEMBER, 1872.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

Richmond
Bridewell.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	10	—	10	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Deserters,	1	—	1	—	—	—
For further Examination,	31	—	31	4	—	4
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Imprisonment,	41	—	41	3	—	3
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	39	—	39	1	—	1
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Naval Offenders,	3	—	3	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	13	—	13	1	—	1
Offences under Larceny Act,	18	—	18	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	5	—	5	2	—	2
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	18	—	18	1	—	1
Other Misdemeanors,	84	—	84	2	—	2
Vagrants,	2	—	2	1	—	1
Total,	269	—	269	15	—	15

Juveniles in Custody.

Classes, &c., of Offenders.	On the day of inspection.		From 1st January to day of inspection.				Number in custody during the year, denoting the number of times each had been committed in any year.	
	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	10 years old and under.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Assizes,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
„ at Quarter Sessions,	—	—	2	—	—	—	24	—
„ summarily,	—	—	3	—	1	—	169	—
Committed for trial, and remanded,	—	—	4	—	4	—	73	—
Total,	—	—	12	—	5	—	266	—
Committed once,	—	—	9	—	5	—	237	—
„ twice,	—	—	1	—	—	—	13	—
„ thrice,	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Total,	—	—	12	—	5	—	251	—
Number sent to reformatories,	—	—	—	—	2	—	84	—

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.Richmond
Bridewell.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1870.		1871.		1872 (including day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Corresponding day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	6	-	9	-	10	-	5	-	4	-
Manslaughter,	18	-	3	-	22	-	3	-	1	-
Rape, and other carnal offences,	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Bigamy,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common assaults,	361	-	370	-	431	-	35	-	21	-
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	88	-	123	-	105	-	14	-	16	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	289	-	253	-	200	-	33	-	31	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	42	-	21	-	29	-	8	-	8	-
Robbery,	10	-	5	-	7	-	5	-	1	-
Taking and holding forcible pos- session,	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	5	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny,	316	-	298	-	339	-	72	-	64	-
Receiving stolen goods,	18	-	6	-	6	-	1	-	-	-
Embezzlement,	9	-	7	-	15	-	1	-	4	-
Obtaining money by false pre- tences,	8	-	5	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	6	-	38	-	14	-	-	-	1	-
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	2	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Other malicious offences against property,	4	-	1	-	13	-	1	-	-	-
Forgery,	3	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Offences against the currency,	8	-	2	-	4	-	2	-	1	-
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	5	-	3	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
Military offences,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naval offences,	66	-	57	-	80	-	4	-	3	-
Under Poor Law Act,	12	-	12	-	7	-	-	-	1	-
Revenue offences,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences—										
Against the person, attempts at larceny, illegal possession,	259	-	197	-	211	-	11	-	15	-
Against property with violence,	4	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Against property without vio- lence,	110	-	84	-	122	-	10	-	10	-
Affecting the public peace,	605	-	449	-	577	-	10	-	13	-
Indecent assaults,	2	-	12	-	7	-	3	-	7	-
" exposure,	6	-	6	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Other misdemeanors,	128	-	72	-	109	-	19	-	6	-
Having arms, &c.,	4	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Contempt of court,	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Total criminal class,	2404	-	2068	-	2346	-	230	-	208	-
Vagrancy,	56	-	16	-	21	-	2	-	-	-
Drunkenness,	1340	-	1105	-	583	-	-	-	5	-
Remanded for further examination,	378	-	310	-	402	-	31	-	34	-
Total,	4178	-	3499	-	3354	-	269	-	247	-

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.
Richmond Bridewell.

	M.		M.
1869,	215	1871,	245
1870,	245	1872 (day of inspection),	269

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1872.

	M.		N.
1869,	22	1872 (up to and including day of inspection),	28
1870,	30	Day of inspection,	2
1871,	16		

Number of prisoners in custody during the year known to have been in reformatories.

	M.		M.
1869,	22	1872 (up to and including day of inspection),	18
1870,	13	Day of inspection,	4*
1871,	18		

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.
Committed—	M.	M.
Once within the year,	2,614	2,456
Twice " " " " " " " " " "	319	300
Thrice " " " " " " " " " "	43	54
4 times " " " " " " " " " "	13	16
5 " " " " " " " " " "	5	7
6 " " " " " " " " " "	4	2
7 " " " " " " " " " "	1	2
11 " " " " " " " " " "	—	1
Total,	2,999	2,838
No. of above committed for first time,	1,730	1,699

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1871, and to the day of Inspection in 1872, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872
Committed—	M.	M.
Once only,	1,639	1,519
Twice,	506	506
Thrice,	212	172
4 times,	131	145
5 " " " " " " " " " "	85	76
6 " " " " " " " " " "	68	60
7 to 11 " " " " " " " " " "	157	219
12 to 16 " " " " " " " " " "	78	81
17 to 20 " " " " " " " " " "	55	22
21 to 30 " " " " " " " " " "	67	22
31 to 40 " " " " " " " " " "	—	11
41 to 50 " " " " " " " " " "	—	2
61 to 70 " " " " " " " " " "	—	3
71 to 80 " " " " " " " " " "	—	1
81 to 90 " " " " " " " " " "	1	1
Total No. of individuals committed,	2,999	2,838
Number of commitments represented in foregoing,	9,925	9,276

* Not including 3 for absconding from Philipstown Reformatory.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.
Richmond
Bridewell.

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.
	N.	N.
Criminals,	2,368	2,730
Vagrants,	16	21
Drunkards,	1,105	583
Total,	3,489	3,334

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.	
	N.	Date.	N.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	249	—	261	—
Highest number of pri- soners at any one time,	317	17th July.	317	19th September.
Lowest number of pri- soners at any one time,	195	10th December.	206	29th March.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors), in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1872.

9th October, 1865,	312	3rd May, 1869,	290
2nd July, 1866,	281	26th July, 1870,	341
9th March, 1867,	400	17th July, 1871,	317
18th August, 1868,	309	19th September, 1872,	317

No prisoner sentenced by order of court to solitary confinement or to be whipped was lodged in this prison in 1871 or 1872.

Number of male prisoners sent for trial by jury before Judge at commission, or Recorder at quarter sessions last seven years:—

1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
324	290	340	399	431	383	412	302

Police
return of
thieves, &c.

Police return of known depredators, receivers of stolen goods, and suspected persons (males) at large in the city on the night of the 14th September, 1870, and in April, 1872:—

	1870.		1872.	
	Under 16 years of age.	Above 16 years of age.	Under 16 years of age.	Above 16 years of age.
Known thieves and receivers of stolen goods,	21	337	12	227
Suspected persons,	3	28	6	138
	24	465	18	365
	489		373	

Houses of receivers of stolen goods and resorts of thieves within the city numbered 67 in 1870, and 63 in 1872. Houses of ill-fame were 123 in 1870, and 114 in 1872.

*Prisoners, inmates of the gaol, found insane after sentence in 1872.*DUBLIN
DISTRICT.
—
Richmond
Bridewell.

Name.	Sentence.	Committed.	Removed to Asylum.	No. of days in Custody.
R. L.,	1 calendar month,	February 6th, 1872,	February 24th, 1872,	18
J. K.,	1 do.	January 29th	February 29th	31
J. K.,	2 do.	August 5th	October 2nd	58
H. U.,	10 days,	October 12th	October 22nd	10
J. P.,	6 weeks,	November 23rd	December 20th	27
J. L.,	1 calendar month,	November 29th	December 20th	21
P. M.,	2 do.	December 10th	December 24th	14

I found in custody when I made my inspection on the 18th December, 1872, 269 prisoners of all classes in charge criminally committed, of these 45 were on remand or for trial, the others were under various sentences as follows:—

Sentenced to penal servitude for seven years,	1
" to imprisonment for two years,	2
" " for twelve and eighteen months,	29
" " for six and under twelve months,	57
" " for three and four months,	46
" " for one and two months,	67
" " for short periods,	22
Total,	224

No prisoner in the gaol at the time of my visit was charged with murder, but 3 had been committed for manslaughter, and 5 for conspiracy to take life, shooting at, &c. The other offenders, inmates of the gaol, were under committals for the most part for larcenies and assaults. On my second inspection on the 30th December, 299 prisoners were in custody, and on the 19th September previously they numbered 317.

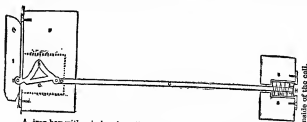
Amongst the prisoners whom I found in custody were 3 under committals for assaults, but in hospital under treatment as insane. Prisoners of this class interfere with discipline in a prison and are a constant source of danger to themselves and to others, as the hospital wards of a prison have not the appliances which are requisite for the treatment of the insane, and which are found in every lunatic asylum, and likewise, prison officers are not accustomed to the management of the insane.

During the last twelve months two lives have been lost in this prison in consequence of persons not of sound mind being committed to it. In one instance a lunatic murdered his fellow-prisoner, in the other an epileptic prisoner, verging on insanity, committed suicide by hanging. The former in September last on remand for a grave assault, soon after his committal assaulted one of the officers of the prison and broke some windows, he was then placed in the hospital ward, and on the night of the 4th October following he attacked a fellow-prisoner in bed in the ward and cruelly murdered him. The latter, a prisoner also committed for an assault when brought before the Governor for idleness and disarranging the warps on his loom, struck his officer, and having been put in the punishment cell hung himself by his suspenders fastened to the handle of the bell which projected in the cell. I refer to these cases because they show the difficulty which exists in the treatment in an ordinary prison of prisoners of the class to which I refer, and also in order that the Town Council and the Board of Superintendence may be induced to adopt the recommendations of the Inspectors-General, that prisoners under observation or treatment as insane be isolated from their fellow prisoners at night, and likewise that the punishment cells be so fitted up that opportunities for suicide should not be given to prisoners in an excited state when under punishment. My

Prisoners
under
observation
supposed to
be of un-
sound mind.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.Rickwood
Bridgell.Punishment
cells.

colleague in his report for 1871 called attention to the danger of suicide from the pipes for heating which pass over the upper part of the punishment cells in this prison, and for many years the Inspectors-General have recommended that the handles of bells in punishment cells in prisons should not project from the surface of the wall, but be on the plan in the annexed diagram, with spiral spring, which cannot easily be put out of order, and does not afford facilities for suicide.



A, iron box with spiral spring; BR, wood block let into the wall to make fast box with spring; C, iron rod, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, tapped into bell crank at D, and also at the opposite end H; K, pivot upon crank moves when the rod is pushed at H, the spring forces the rod back into its place, when the thumb is removed from pressing at H; F, is also a block of wood let into the wall to carry crank and tell-tale, the square dotted in, marked G, is cut out of the wood block for the crank to work in. Push with the thumb at H, which forces down the spiral spring in box A, moves the crank by force at D, and arm I, which is at the same time touched by the crank at K, falls down.

Punishment cells in a gaol should be fitted up so as to render suicide impossible. They are frequently used as well for refractory prisoners who are excited or violent as for those who are insane or pretend to be so, and experience has strengthened the opinion which I entertain that punishment cells in a prison should be like those for the refractory insane in a lunatic asylum.

Committals.

Two thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight individual prisoners were committed to this gaol in 1872, of whom 271 were juveniles; 1,319 were recommitted during the year, 362 upwards of seven times, and 5 between sixty and ninety times, showing how frequently the same prisoners were recommitted—the total recommitments during the year numbering 9,276. In 1871 the committals were 9,925, of 2,999 individual prisoners, showing a small diminution both in the number of individuals, and in the recommitments; yet the average number in custody in 1873 was greater than in 1871, which is evidence that the periods of the sentences were longer during the latter year.

Juveniles.

Young offenders.

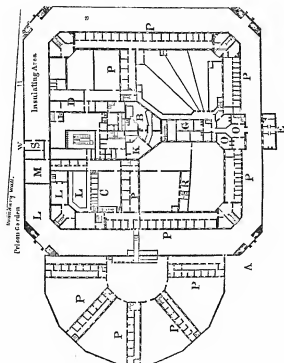
Of the 271 juveniles committed to this gaol in 1872, 24 had been convicted before the recorder at quarter sessions, and 170 summarily in the police courts of the city—1 of the latter was then under ten years of age—77, including 4 whose ages did not exceed ten years, were for trial or on remand at the close of the year, 86 were sent to reformatories on the termination of their sentences in the prison. On the day of my inspection 12 juveniles were in charge, including 3 under sentences of imprisonment, for absconding from the reformatory at Philipstown, and 4 on remand. Three young offenders had previously been in charge—2 three times. From the returns submitted to my office I find that 18 prisoners who had formerly been in reformatories were committed to this gaol during the year 1872 under various charges; and having regard to the fact that reformatories have now been in existence in Ireland since the commencement of 1859, and that even the worst and least hopeful cases are admitted,

I do not consider that this number shows an unsatisfactory result, at the same time I anxiously wish that the class of juvenile offenders in this gaol were kept more distinct from adults than at present; and should the Town Council decide on remodelling the buildings of this prison an opportunity will be afforded to have the juveniles formed into a distinct class under special treatment, an arrangement which cannot be carried on in the prison as now constituted. Mr. Boyd, the Governor of this gaol, is an efficient prison officer, and if he had suitable prison buildings I am satisfied that discipline would be well maintained in it, but at present the straggling buildings render supervision very imperfect in the gaol.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.
Richmond
Bridgwell.

Ground plan of Gaol.

Governor's Garden.



Lower Prison Garden.

A A A A, ramparts for sentries; B, bakehouse; D, washhouse; E, entrance gate from the Circular-road; G, Governor's house; H and W, prison garden; K, kitchen; L L, apartments used as stores and for looms; O, offices; P P P P, prison cells; R, workshops; T, tread-wheel.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

Accommodation.

<i>Richmond</i>	Wards,	N.	15	Kitchens,	N.	2
<i>Brinsford</i>	Yards,		17	Store Rooms,		24
	Day Rooms,		34	Laundry,		1
	Solitary Cells,		9	Drying Room,		1
	Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high—432 cubic feet,		147	Lavatories,		16
	Do. heated and furnished with bells,		257	Baths, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,		3
	Cells to contain three persons,		115	Water-closets,		45
	Hospital Rooms,		6	Fumigating Apparatus,		1
	Chapels,		2	Reception Room or Cell,		1
	School Room,		1	Pumps,		2
	Workshops,		10	Wells,		2
	Workshops,		17	Tread-wheels,		2
				Tell-tale Clocks,		6

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	361½	11½	Shirts,	762	49
Sheets, pairs of,	577	65	Jackets,	411	42
Rugs,	342	26	Vests,	309	44
Hammocks or Cots,	335	11	Trowsers,	352	149
Bed-ticks,	72	33	Caps,	313	27
Bedsteads,	44	—	Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	402	156

Prison
buildings.

I found the prison buildings when I made my inspection in sound repair, very clean and orderly, the various appliances and fittings in the cells in good order and carefully looked after, but the artificial heating of the cells in winter is found to be imperfect. In the central prison the atmosphere in the cells on the east side of the building can, in winter, be kept at a proper temperature, but the cells on the west side are never sufficiently heated during very cold weather, the hot water in the pipes having too far to run cools in them. In the lower prison also the heating is almost nugatory. In two blocks the small pipes (only one inch in diameter) which pass through the cells were, on the day of my inspection in December, perfectly cold when I examined them, although a fire was lighting in the boiler with which they were connected. In a third block in which the pipes are somewhat larger, I found the cells partially heated from the pipes with hot water flowing through them. The Inspectors-General have, year after year, pointed out the defective construction of this gaol, and the necessity to have it remodelled to suit an improved system of prison discipline; and I now urgently appeal to the Board of Superintendence and the Town Council to no longer defer the necessary alteration in order that such a system may be established.

Insufficient
accommodation
in
the gaol.

It is intended according to the constitution of the prison that strict cellular separation should be enforced in it on all prisoners except those in hospital and on prison duties, but in consequence of the crowded state of the gaol during the past year it has been frequently necessary to place three prisoners in some cells; thus the worst system of association of prisoners has been of necessity permitted. When I completed my inspection of the gaol on the 30th December, there were 299 prisoners in custody, but only 263 cells for their accommodation. On the previous Saturday the number of prisoners had reached 306; hence a large number of prisoners were placed three in a cell, and from information which the Inspectors-General have since received they have felt it their duty to recommend the transfer of the prisoners for whom there is not accommodation here to other gaols where there are vacant cells in which they can be placed. On the 2nd April, 1873, 36 prisoners were transferred from this prison to the

County of Dublin Gaol at Kilmainham, and on the 24th of the month 33 more were removed by order of the Lord Lieutenant to Naas Gaol.

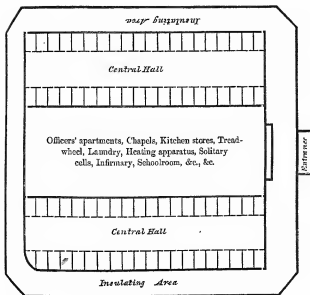
So far back as January, 1866, the Inspectors-General, in a letter to the Board of Superintendence of this gaol (of the 16th of the month), called attention to the necessity to remodel the prison buildings; since that period the matter has been again brought under their notice, and it is much to be regretted that no action has as yet been taken thereon. It has been suggested to form a large hall on each side of the central buildings and to build a second tier of cells opposite to each of the blocks of cells which now exist, by which arrangement an excellent gaol could be formed at a trifling cost.

The following is a rough diagram of the plan which has been recommended:—

DESIGN
DRAFTED.

Richard
Bridwell.

Buildings
should be
remodelled.



If these alterations were effected two large prison halls surrounded by cells would be formed, the apartments for officers, the various offices, the chapels, the kitchen, the stores, and other requirements of a prison would be as at present in the centre between the two halls; the infirmary and the school-room might also be in the centre; the prison would be then very secure, and the accommodation might be made sufficient to render it unnecessary to occupy the lower prison, which it is now proposed to

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.
Richmond
Bridewell.

heat at a considerable cost, but which, under no circumstances, will ever be satisfactory. If this arrangement were carried out, the staff of the prison might be reduced, by which a saving to the ratepayers would be effected; discipline would be well maintained; both officers and prisoners in each side prison would be under supervision of superior authority, and the city would not be at the cost of lodging its prisoners as at present in other gaols. Besides, the heating of the prison could be efficiently and economically managed from one fire in the kitchen with two sets of pipes, one for each side, and the laundry at the rear supplied from the same source. The sum of £2,128 8s. 9d. obtained from the sale of the garden adjoining Grangegorman Prison to the Midland Railway Company might be applied towards the alterations, or the money could be obtained, interest free, from the Treasury, repayable in twenty half-yearly instalments. I trust, therefore, that the Board will now see the necessity to have the work carried out without further delay.*

Since my last inspection two new front gates have been put up at the east and west angles of the prison, and, as a further means of security, it is proposed that the large gate opening at broad-wheel yard opposite the lower garden gate on the south side of the prison be removed and an iron wicket gate with proper locks and fastenings substituted for it.

Clothing.

The personal clothing given to the inmates of this gaol is sufficient and suitable, except that stockings are not supplied. Stockings now form part of the clothing of prisoners in the great majority of Irish gaols, and should not be refused to the prisoners here. The females in the Grangegorman Prison might be usefully employed in knitting them.

Bedding.

The bedding, blankets, sheets, and rugs in use when I visited were also sufficient, but some of the blankets were rather thin; the Governor, however, supplies an extra blanket in winter where such is the case.

Fumigating
apparatus.

An excellent fumigating apparatus is in use, in which the clothing of all prisoners are cleansed and disinfected, a matter of great importance from the filthy condition of some of the prisoners on admission. There is a good laundry in the gaol with drying closet above. In it the coarse clothing is washed, but the bedding and linen of the prisoners are washed and repaired by the female prisoners at Grangegorman.

Water.

The supply of water to the gaol is abundant. It is taken for general use from the canal which adjoins, and water for drinking purposes is obtained from a pump of good water on the premises. Twenty-five pounds annually is paid to the Canal Company for the use of the water supply. The Vartry water is laid on to be used in case of fire.

A steaming apparatus has been put up in the kitchen which cooks and steams potatoes when used. It likewise heats the water for the laundry and baths, and has been found economical.

Baths.

All prisoners whose sentences exceed forty-eight hours are bathed on admission, and afterwards monthly. The baths which adjoin the reception ward are well supplied with hot and cold water.

Lavatories.

Lavatories are only in two corridors of the prison. In the other sections the prisoners wash in open partitioned sheds in the yards.

Gas.

Gas has been introduced into every part of the gaol, and it remains burning in the cells until 7.30, p.m., in winter. Warders in charge of classes report in writing every week the particulars of their examination of the bedding, and bars, bolts, locks, &c., of the cells of the prisoners under their charge.

Unlock is held at 6.30, a.m., in summer, and 7, a.m., in winter. A superior officer then visits all the classes from No. 1 to 15, the hospital,

* Since this report was written the Board of Superintendence have not only entered into a contract to heat the cells of the lower prison, but they have (see observations, page 587), approved of the remodelling of one side of the upper prison.

and tread-wheel; it is his duty to see that the prisoners are properly washed, and that the warders are at their posts.

At 8, A.M., prisoners for discharge are paraded in the front hall, and proper checks are adopted to prevent mistakes of identification. At 9, A.M., the staff is paraded for breakfast, and the keys deposited in the metal safe until 10, A.M. After breakfast the staff is again paraded, previously to the resumption of their duties, until dinner hour, which is from 2 to 3 o'clock, P.M., when the keys are again collected, and re-issued at 3, P.M.

Lock-up is held at 6, P.M., at all seasons of the year. The warder in charge of the class only is present at lock-up of the prisoners in his class. But a superior officer, the Governor, his deputy, and the chief warder afterwards test the lockings of the cells, ascertain the presence of the prisoner in his cell, and collect the cell keys from the class warders. At 10, P.M., a superior officer again goes round. Six warders are told off for night duty, 3 from 6, P.M., to 10.15, P.M., and 3 during the remainder of the night until morning, besides 3 are on reserve duty every evening. Two warders patrol the interior of the upper prison, going their rounds each hour when they peg the clocks, the third warder patrols the boundaries of both prisons half-hourly, and the interior of the lower prison every hour. The cell keys are kept locked in the metal safe in the office. The key of the safe and of the office, and that of the entrance gate, are kept by the Governor in his bedroom during the night. Each warder receives the keys of his class at unlock in the morning.

A superior officer visited the prison at unexpected hours thirty-four times at night during 1872.

There are six tell-tale clocks distributed throughout the gaol—three are in the upper and two in the lower prison, the sixth is on the boundary wall. They are carefully protected by Chubb's patent padlocks. The markings of the clocks are carefully entered in the state of prison at lockings book. The third clock was placed in the upper prison during the year 1872.

Visitors to prisoners are permitted to see their friends—the untried, twice in each week—convicted prisoners, once in three months. As has been remarked by my colleague in his report for 1871, the place where the visits are made is not suitable, as the visitors cannot see the prisoners sufficiently.

In each succeeding year, since 1866, attention has been called by the Inspectors-General to the encroachments made on the boundary outside the prison wall which materially interfere with the security of the gaol. I now learn that the Board are in communication on the subject with their law agent. Notices have been served upon the occupiers of the adjoining premises, and steps taken to free the boundary wall from the obstructions complained of.

Photography is applied in this gaol to the detection of returned convicts, professional thieves, and others belonging to the criminal classes, and the results have been very satisfactory, many grave offenders having been identified through its use.

Photographs are taken by the clerk and schoolmaster, for which duty he receives remuneration of 6d. per copy in summer and 7d. in winter.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.	From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.
	N.	N.
By Magisterial authority, . . .	3	2
By Governor—		
Dark or Refractory Cells, }	342	398
Stoppage of diet, }		
Total, . . .	395	597
		2 p 2

DUBLIN DISTRICT.
Richmond Bridewell.

Night-watch.

Tell-tale clocks.

Visitors.

Boundry.

Photo-graphy.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.
—
Richardson
Briswell.

Punish-
ments.

As has already been observed, the punishment cells of this prison are defective, and a prisoner has lately committed suicide by hanging himself when confined in one of them; I trust, therefore, that now the Board of Superintendence will put up punishment cells with proper fixtures, so as to prevent the possibility of the recurrence of such an event. During 1872 two prisoners who were very refractory received a more severe punishment, by magisterial authority, than the Governor could legally inflict. One of these, J. D., a workhouse offender, nineteen years of age, in November, 1872, destroyed property to the value of £4, for which offence he was placed on bread and water for three weeks as a punishment.

Schools.

Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.	From 1st Jan. 1872, to day of inspection.
Average daily number of pupils,	187	222
Number of days on which school was held,	27	30
	250	267

School-hours.—11 o'clock, A.M., to 1 o'clock, P.M.

School.

The room in which school is held is suitably fitted up with forty separate compartments for the prisoners, all under the supervision of the teacher, who holds likewise the office of assistant clerk. He was trained in the Model school under the Board of National Education, and is well qualified, ranking in the second division of the second class. Two hours are devoted to scholastic instruction.

The school is in connexion with the Board of National Education, and inspected by their officer, who reports:—

"The teacher ranks second of second class; acquirements good; method of teaching very fair; average number on roll, 51½. Reading, writing, and arithmetic taught.

"The schoolroom can accommodate only 41 pupils. Present on inspection 37. The average attendance of each prisoner in the school throughout the year does not exceed six weeks. Of the 37 present, 33 have been only ten days or a fortnight in the prison, and 15 of them are to leave next month. Under those circumstances but little progress can be expected. The teacher seems to have done all in his power to improve the pupils during the short time they were under his charge.

"I asked those in attendance who had been pupils in National schools to hold up their hands, with one exception every man held up his hand—8 also attended Christian Brothers' school—5 were recommissionals.

"The Governor was present during part of the examination of the prisoners. The school is of use, inasmuch as it keeps the attainments in reading, writing, and arithmetic, acquired by the pupils in other schools, from being altogether lost, and thus may help to reclaim them. I consider the teacher deserving of the usual gratuity.

"(Signed),

T. F. O'CARROLL, District Inspector.

"Dated 19th day of February, 1873."

Young
offenders
sentenced
to reforma-
tory should
not attend
prison
school.

I found 3 boys who had been sentenced to imprisonment in this gaol for misconduct and absconding from a reformatory, in the school class with other prisoners when I visited. This arrangement is strongly condemned by every person who understands the reformatory system of treatment of juvenile offenders, and during the past year has led to serious inconvenience in this prison; I would therefore urge the Board on no account to permit it in future. Two of these young offenders whom I found in the school wrote well and appear well instructed, the third wrote only indifferently. Prisoners of this class should only be taught in their cells, and their imprisonment should be made as irksome as possible, they should also be made to work at picking oakum or breaking stones, so that indolent boys who do not like work in a reformatory should be made to feel that a prison is not a place of ease.

Employment on day of Inspection.

HARD LABOUR.		INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.		DUBLIN DISTRICT.
Treadwheel,	28	Shoemaking,	3	Richmond
Laundry,	1	Tailoring,	5	Brickwell.
Wardens,	20	Weaving matting and mats,	26	
Labouring,	3	Sorting colr yarn,	5	
Whitewashing,	11	Matmaking,	18	
Stone-breaking,	21	Picking fibre, &c.,	41	
		Warping yarn,	3	
		Finishing colr,	51	
		Smith-work,	2	
Total,	84	Total,	154	

Summary.

Hard labour,	84	Unemployed,	16
Industrial labour,	154		
Sick,	15	Total in custody,	269

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years.

1869, £558 13s. 4d. | 1870, £440 14s. 9d. | 1871, £445 13s. 6d. | 1872, £493 11s. 1d.

Punitive labour is maintained in this gaol by the working of the tread-wheel daily for five hours in winter and four hours in summer, but as only a limited number of prisoners can work on the mill (about 30), and the average number of prisoners in custody sentenced to hard labour being much greater, prisoners so sentenced are only subjected to labour on the tread-wheel for the first six weeks of their sentence, no matter what term of punishment may have been awarded by the convicting Judge.

The power of the tread-wheel is applied to the pumping of water from the canal into the large tank which supplies water to the gaol, and it likewise works the mat-clipping machine which is found to be a most useful piece of mechanism.

Eighteen sheds for stonebreakers have been placed against the wall of this prison in the insulating area; they are of wood, covered with felt, and can be removed without difficulty. The place was selected as being near the back gate where a dépôt for stones could be made.

Industrial employment is here carried on with much energy and with remunerative results. The weaving of mats and matting of various descriptions, the manufacture of brushes, the stuffing of mattresses, and other works are conducted in a manner deserving of much commendation; and the large profits derived from manufactures in this gaol strongly contrast with the total want of remunerative and industrial employment which I find in some other county and borough gaols in Ireland.

With the exception of prisoners who pay for their own maintenance, and are exempt by statute from labour in the prison, all the inmates of this gaol are employed for eight and a half hours daily at industrial works in summer and eight hours in winter. Punitive labour is carried on for seven and a half hours in summer and six hours in winter; a rest of ten minutes after every twenty minutes' work on the tread-wheel is given.

Thirty-nine prisoners wholly ignorant of trades were instructed in weaving mats and matting, and 204 in the manufacture of brushes and rope mats during 1873.

The following return shows the cost of raw materials, cash paid to

DUBLIN prisoners for work done, sales of manufactured goods, and profits thereon:—

Richmond
Bridewell.

Years.	Raw Materials, Stock on Hands, and Payments to Prisoners.	Amount of Sales.	Profits.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1866, .	2,080 11 6½	1,825 6 3	363 2 8
1867, .	2,480 12 1½	2,071 2 7½	603 3 7
1868, .	2,179 12 10	2,162 4 10	698 10 9
1869, .	2,294 0 10	2,272 14 10	558 13 4
1870, .	2,244 15 5	1,884 13 8½	518 12 2
1871, .	2,592 7 4	2,147 0 1	508 10 2
1872, .	2,639 7 10	2,344 9 6	603 19 4

The amounts paid to prisoners for their proportion of profits on industrial work in 1872 were £7 12s. 0½d. under the 107th section, and £6 8s. 6d. under the 111th section of the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74.

Dietary and Contracts.

Dietary.

Bread, white, per 1 lb. loaf, 1½d.; brown, per 1 lb. loaf, 1½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s. 9d.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s.; meat, per lb., 6½d.; new milk, per gallon, 10d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 6d.; coal, per ton, 16s. 8d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 11s.; Irish frieze, per yard, 5s. 9d.; lime, per hhd., 1s.; glass and glazing, per foot, 7½d.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1869, . 4'21d. | 1870, . 4'39d. | 1871, . 5'04d.

Potatoes
should be
used.

I regret to find that potatoes were only given to the prisoners during three months of the past year. They were introduced into the prison dietary after careful consideration, on the recommendation of the highest medical authority, and they should not have been omitted from the dietary for nine months of the year. Dr. Watson, in his lectures delivered at King's College, London, proves most satisfactorily the necessity for the use of potatoes in the dietary of a prison, and he shows that the liability to certain diseases, including scurvy, amongst prisoners has a strict relation to the small amount of succulent vegetables, especially potatoes, consumed by them. He states that:—

"Wherever scurvy has prevailed in a gaol, there the diet of the prisoners, though often abundant in other respects, has contained no potatoes, or only a very small quantity. In several prisons the occurrence of the disease has wholly ceased on the addition of a few pounds of potatoes being made to the weekly dietary."

He considers that at least from three to six pounds of potatoes weekly should be given to each prisoner.

I questioned all the prisoners in charge; the only complaint made to me was by two prisoners, Kelly and Cummins, that the bread was faulty for the last two days previously to my visit; but I find that the Chaplains reported on both occasions that it was good. I tasted the bread and the other food for prison use on the day of my inspection and found all very good. I do not therefore believe that the complaint of the two men was well founded. On several occasions the milk was reported by the Chaplains faulty during the year, and the stirabout occasionally.

Whenever the provisions supplied by the Contractor are found not equal to sample, food of a better description is purchased by the Governor and charged to the Contractor.

The Governor checks the Dietary Book daily and initials each page.

Books and Accounts.

DEBIL
DISTRICT.
——
Richmond
Bridewell.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1869, . £6,078 3s. 3d. | 1870, . £6,890 1s. 5d. | 1871, . £6,872 1s. 9d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1869, . £3,081 17s. 11d. | 1870, . £3,192 8s. 7d. | 1871, . £3,093 12s. 3d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1869, . £25 6s. 8d. | 1870, . £26 1s. 2d. | 1871, . £27 12s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years.

1869, £439 3s. 0d. | 1870, £403 6s. 0d. | 1871, £128 13s. 0d. | 1872, £33 2s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners for the last three years.

1869, £83 0s. 0d. | 1870, £31 4s. 0d. | 1871, £31 15s. 0d. | 1872, £15 7s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years.

1869, . £4 18s. 7d. | 1870, £1 1s. 9d. | 1871, —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.

1869, . £808 7s. 11d. | 1870, . £785 15s. 4d. | 1871, . £811 4s. 6d.

I found the prison books when I examined them at the close of the year (30th December) well written up and very satisfactory. The various registries of discipline and finance required by statute and recommended by the Inspectors-General are in use, and improved forms suggested by my colleague in his report for 1871 have been adopted. All the books are carefully compared and checked by the Governor—some daily, others weekly and monthly. The Governor's journal is very fully kept, and circumstances deserving of special note are marked in red ink in it. The Local Inspector enters in his journal amounts paid, his visits, and some matters to which he desires to draw attention. The Chaplains and Medical Officers also have journals, those of the latter officers are very full and satisfactory. Each warder has a note-book for his own class. The registry of habitual criminals is carefully kept, and former convictions of offenders can without difficulty be traced through it. The accounts of the manufacturing department are kept with clearness and precision, and the various officers who have part in this branch of the prison deserve commendation for the care and attention which they bestow on their duties in it.

It having been suggested by my colleague that a more economical arrangement than heretofore might be effected in the supply of medicine to the city prisons, the matter was referred to the Medical Officers for report; tenders were invited to supply medicines for officers and prisoners in the two gaols, and a contract was entered into for £120 per annum, by which a saving of £40 annually would have been effected; but I am informed that the Contractor has since been released from his contract, and the Board has reverted to the former contract.

Hitherto the accounts of this gaol were under the 19th by-law audited by a committee of the Board of Superintendence separately from the borough accounts, but under a new arrangement they will in future be audited by the regular auditor of the Local Government Board, and the accounts for the year 1872 will be submitted to that officer for audit.

Officers and Salaries.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>	
<i>Rickmond</i> Wm. Ormsby, esq., Local Inspector, £125	
<i>Bridewell.</i> H. Minchin, Surgeon, . . . 125	
<i>Officers.</i> J. G. Barnes, Physician, . . . 100	
Rev. J. G. S. MacNeill, Protestant	
Chaplain, . . . 50	
Rev. Chas. Malone, Roman Catholic	
Chaplain, . . . 100	
Rev. Joseph Hunter, Presbyterian	
Chaplain, . . . £53 6s. 8d.	
<i>Resident.</i>	
Richard Boyd, esq., Governor, £550	
Henry Philpotts, Deputy Governor, 140	
William Sleith, Chief Warder, . . 70	
John Gardiner, Storekeeper, . . 60	
John M'Cormick, Gate-keeper, . . 60	
Ambrose O'Connor, 1st Class Warder	
(Tailor), . . . 57	
Bernard M'Darby, 1st Class Warder, 57	
James Desmond, 2nd Class Warder, 38	
Samuel Adams, do. . . 37	
Michael Roche, do. . . 36	
Michael Burton, do. . . 36	

John Hoey, 2nd Class Warder, £36	
Richard Healy, do. . . 36	
James Forde, do. . . 36	
Stephen Ryan, do. . . 36	
John M'Kinney, do. . . 36	
J. W. Wallace, Carter and Mes-	
senger, . . . 36	

<i>Non-Resident.</i>	
Edward Rothe, Chief Clerk and	
Registrar, . . . £150	
Michael M'Grath, Schoolmaster and	
Assistant Clerk, . . . 96	
William Hogan, Master of Works, 89	
Nicholas Mangan, Hall-porter, . 57	
Richard Lowe, Hospital Superin-	
tendent, . . . 55	
Philip Bryan, 2nd Class Warder, . 43	
Joseph Grker, do. . . 43	
James Campbell, do. . . 38	
James Carey, do. . . 37	
John Allen, do. . . 37	
John M'Donald, do. . . 36	
Bridget Magee, Cook and Servant, 15	

Vacancies in the Staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Chief Warder John Condon resigned; Warder Peter Coleman supernumerated; Weaving-Master John Conway and Warder Daniel M'Evoy dismissed; Warder John Bunn resigned.

Warder William Sleith appointed Chief Warder; John Hoey, Richard Healy, James Forde, Stephen Ryan, John M'Kinney, appointed Warders, and James William Wallace appointed Carter and Messenger.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All officers, from the Governor down (except the Chief Clerk and Registrar), receive an allowance of bread, milk, soap, candles, and fuel.

All married officers who reside outside receive five tons of coals each at their residences annually.

Hall-porter Mangan receives £15 per annum in lieu of house rent.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.	From 1st Jan. 1872, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met for the discharge of business,	33	39
Local Inspector to Gaol,	127	125
Chaplain, Established Church,	165	194
Presbyterian Chaplain,	157	154
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	372	436
Physician,	210	235
Surgeon,	161	166

Officers.

Unmarried officers, who reside in the gaol, have a mess-room in which they take their meals, and a female servant who is a prison officer cooks for them. The Governor, Deputy Governor, Chief Warder, and Gate Porter have apartments in the gaol, in which they reside with their families. The Deputy Governor does duty as temporary Governor in the female prison at Grangegorman, and remains in that gaol during the night. Subordinate officers when leaving the prison require a pass which is filed at the gate.

In 1867 the following scale of salaries for warders in this prison was drawn up by the Local Inspector, with the assistance of the Governor, and transmitted to the Inspectors-General, who having laid it before His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant it met his approval:—

1. All warders on first entering the service shall receive a salary of £36 per annum, with rations.
2. An increase of £1 is added to his salary each year the warder remains in the service, provided the Local Inspector and Governor certify that he has discharged his duties to their satisfaction during the past year.
3. All additions to salaries commence from the 1st January in each year, and no salaries of warders are to exceed the sum of £60 a year.

In September, 1872, the Lord Lieutenant granted permission to the Board of Superintendence of the city prisons to select and recommend competent persons to His Excellency for probationary appointments to the office of warder in this prison, subject to the following conditions as detailed in the letter of the Under Secretary of the 7th of the month to the Board:—

1st.—All vacancies shall be advertised by the Board in such papers as shall be approved of by the Lord Lieutenant, such advertisements to invite all duly qualified persons to send in their applications and testimonials.

2nd.—All applications shall be entered on a general list, such list to be open to the inspection of the Inspectors-General of Prisons, or one of them.

3rd.—The Board shall frame from time to time from the general list a special list, inserting therein the names of such candidates as they may think best suited for appointment, in the proportion of three candidates for each vacancy, and giving such particulars as to their age, character, qualification, and testimonials as the Lord Lieutenant may direct.

4th.—The Lord Lieutenant may select from the special list (if list be approved) the candidates to be examined and certified by the Civil Service Commissioners. If the list be disapproved, a fresh list shall be furnished by the Board of Superintendence.

5th.—To avoid inconvenience, there shall always be two or three candidates who have been certified by the Civil Service Commissioners in excess of vacancies, so as to enable the vacancies to be filled up as soon as possible.

It was further notified to the Board in November following, that according to the regulations framed in pursuance of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 4th June, 1870, respecting open competition examinations for situations in the Civil Service, members of the Royal Irish Constabulary of less than twelve years' service are not admissible to any open competition until they have resigned their appointments in that force, unless the Inspector-General of Constabulary shall otherwise recommend. His Excellency has likewise decided that the same rule shall apply to members of the Dublin Metropolitan Police force.

	<i>Hospital.</i>				<i>Hospital.</i>
	1865.	1870.	1871.	1872 (to day of Inspection.)	
No. of prisoners in hospital,	257	56	275	253	
Average daily number in hospital, . . .	8	7.3	10.2	10.6	
Number of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	5,534	4,123	3,649	4,152	
No. of deaths in the gaol,	2	3	7	4	
Cost of medicine,	£80.	£80.	£80.	£80.	
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer,	£18 7s. 1d. £13 10s. 6d. £26 5s. 0d. —				

The hospital consists of two large wards which are well ventilated and are provided with baths, water-closets, &c. Seven cells are likewise set apart for malingers, and cases that can be treated in them. The apart-

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.
—
Richmond
Brickwell.
—
Appoint-
ments of
Warders
and
Salaries.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.Richmond
Bridgell.Murder by
a Lunatic.

ment for the hospital warder adjoins the upper ward with a small window which looks into it, but a murder by a lunatic of the prisoner placed in charge of the ward shows how very imperfect are the appliances in this gaol for the treatment of the insane, and the necessity for a change in arrangements which now exist. The murder to which I refer was perpetrated at daybreak on the 4th October, 1872, by a lunatic (Dockan), who was locked in the hospital ward during the night with two sane prisoners; but one of them being a cripple, and paralyzed, was unable to assist his fellow prisoner when attacked by the insane man, who had got out of his bed at daybreak, and arming himself with a sweeping brush, incautiously left in the ward, broke it on the head of his victim, and afterwards, as the man lay senseless on the floor, he seized another sweeping brush, likewise left in the ward, and battered the unfortunate man's head with it also, until it, too, was broken. The insane man appears to have taken pity on the perfectly helpless condition of the cripple, and although he vented his rage by destroying the windows of the room, restrained himself from injuring, and even kissed the lips of the paralytic man as he lay trembling on the bed.

It became the duty of my colleague and myself to fully investigate the causes which led to this murder, and we ascertained that not only had the room of the hospital superintendent, which looks into the ward, not been occupied since the 13th of June previously, but occasionally several insane persons under observation had been locked up in the ward at night together under the charge of prisoners, but without supervision of an officer, unless that of the night watchmen when going their rounds. Had the apartment of the hospital warder been occupied on the night of the murder, that officer would have heard the first noise and scuffle, and perhaps have overawed the insane man at the commencement of the struggle. I refer to this case more fully because I wish to show that the hospital ward in a prison intended for the observation and treatment of the insane, and persons supposed to be so, who have been committed for grave assaults, often with homicidal tendencies, should be on a different construction from the ward in this hospital. The ward should have sleeping cells off it, in which prisoners who are dangerous would be isolated from the others at night, the cells to be so constructed that the prisoners in the cells could be watched, at the same time that a person in bed, and perhaps asleep, would be saved from a sudden attack, such as has caused the murder in the present instance.

As I write a woman has just been convicted of murdering her mother under similar circumstances to this, in a fit of insanity, in the county of Monaghan. Homicidal mania appears to be on the increase, and the necessity for a suitable ward for the treatment of such cases is now urgently required in large prisons such as this.

I have consulted the Medical Officers of this prison, who are always anxious to carry out any suggestions brought under their notice; they fully concur in the opinion which I express, and have written a report to the Board accordingly.

Having regard to these facts, I trust that now, in the alterations which will be made in this prison, a new hospital will be built on an improved plan, which will render a repetition of the dreadful occurrence which I have detailed impossible.

Board.

Board of Superintendence.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, J.P.
Alderman J. W. Mackay, J.P.
Alderman H. O'Rourke, J.P.
Councillor Sir J. Gray, M.P., J.P.
Councillor Joseph Casson, J.P.
Alderman P. F. M'Swiny, J.P.

Alderman John Jameson.
Alderman John Draper.
Councillor P. Finegan.
Councillor W. Dempsey.
Councillor W. Campbell.
Councillor M. Murphy.

The insane
with homici-
dal ten-
dencies
should be
isolated at
night.

This prison is governed by the same Board which manages the female prison at Grangegorman. The meetings are held fortnightly on Wednesdays, alternately, at this prison, at Grangegorman, and in the City Hall. Thirty-six meetings were held during the year 1872—one other was convened, but no quorum was formed. There were besides two audit meetings which are not included in the above number.

The great majority of the members were regular in their attendance at the meetings of the Board, but they seldom go round the prison; being generally business men their time is much occupied elsewhere.

No escape from the gaol was attempted in 1872.

General Observations.

As this Report was passing through press, I learned with much satisfaction that the Municipal-Council of the city of Dublin had, on the recommendation of the Board of Superintendence of this gaol, approved of the erection of one of the halls—the west hall—in the foregoing plan, page 577 of this Report. I am informed that the estimated cost of the alteration in the building, to form the hall as proposed, is £5,000.

A second tier of cells will be built opposite those now in existence, by which at least sixty cells will be added to the accommodation for prisoners in the gaol.

The Board of Superintendence have given directions to their architect to prepare plans and specifications for the work, which, when ready, will be submitted to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant for his approval.

In their ready adoption of the suggestions of the Inspectors-General in this matter, the Board have shown an anxiety to have their prison placed on a proper footing.

I trust that when the west hall is completed, the Board will see the necessity to have the east hall built likewise; then perfect supervision over officers and prisoners will be obtained, and perhaps, under ordinary circumstances, it might not be necessary to occupy the lower prison, by which arrangement a reduction in the staff might be effected.

JOHN LENTAGNE, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF CITY OF DUBLIN GAOL FOR FEMALES, AT GRANGEGORMAN.—
STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 23RD DECEMBER, 1872.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.
Richmond
Bridewell.

Buildings
to be
altered.

County of
City of
Dublin
Gaol for
Females, at
Grangegorman.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	—	5	5	—	1	1
For further Examination,	—	4	4	—	1	1
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	—	19	19	—	4	4
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	—	5	5	—	2	2
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	—	8	8	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	—	17	17	—	2	2
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	—	27	27	—	3	3
Other Misdemeanors,	—	27	27	—	5	5
Drunkards,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	—	113	113	—	18	18

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

Juveniles.

County of
City of
Dublin
Gaol for
Females, at
Grangegreen

Classes, &c., of Offenders.	In Custody on the day of Inspection.		From 1st January to day of Inspection.		Number in custody during the year, with the number of times each had been committed in any year.	
	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		
Convicted at Quarter Sessions, . . .	M. P.	M. P.	M. P.	M. P.	M. P.	M. P.
" summarily, . . .	-	-	-	-	5	5
Committed for trial, . . .	-	-	-	2	135	135
" . . .	-	-	-	-	15	17
Total, . . .	-	-	1	2	155	157
Committed once, . . .	-	-	-	2	59	61
" twice, . . .	-	-	-	-	23	23
" thrice, . . .	-	-	-	-	10	10
" four times, . . .	-	-	-	-	18	18
" five " . . .	-	-	-	-	10	10
" six " . . .	-	-	-	-	7	7
" seven " . . .	-	-	-	-	8	8
" eight " . . .	-	-	1	-	4	4
" nine to twenty-five times, . . .	-	-	-	-	16	16
Total, . . .	-	-	1	2	155	157
Number sent to reformatories, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	23

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

1869,	120	1871,	124
1870,	108	1872 (day of inspection), . . .	113

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

1869,	-	1871,	-
1870,	1	1872 (day of inspection), . . .	-

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

1869,	3	1871,	1
1870,	-	1872 (day of inspection), . . .	-

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1872.

1869,	32	1872, up to and including day of inspection, . . .	34
1870,	43	Day of inspection, . . .	7
1871,	49		

Number of prisoners in custody during the year, known to have been in reformatories.

1869,	-	1872, up to and including day of inspection, . . .	3
1870,	1	Day of inspection, . . .	-
1871,	5		

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.
County of Dublin
Gaol for Females, at Grangegorman.

Offences.	1870.		1871.		1872 (up to the day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of Inspection.	Corresponding date in previous year.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Infanticide,	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	1	-	3	-	3	-	1	-	-
Attempt to commit abortion,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Common assaults,	-	189	-	193	-	229	-	10	-	5
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	-	14	-	26	-	21	-	4	-	5
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	-	100	-	72	-	68	-	9	-	4
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Robbery,	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taking and holding forcible possession,	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Larceny,	-	361	-	303	-	335	-	48	-	61
Receiving stolen goods,	-	9	-	7	-	10	-	1	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences,	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Forgery,	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Offences against the currency,	-	5	-	5	-	4	-	1	-	2
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Absconding from Industrial Schools,	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Selling beer, spirits, &c., without licence,	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Revenue offences,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breaking glass,	-	48	-	37	-	32	-	2	-	4
Tipping,	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Other offences—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace,	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
Cursing, shouting, night-walking, &c.,	-	1783	-	1345	-	1590	-	27	-	18
Obstructing footway,	-	7	-	8	-	8	-	-	-	-
Attempts at suicide,	-	12	-	20	-	19	-	5	-	3
Total criminal class,	-	2559	-	2049	-	2350	-	106	-	106
Vagrancy,	-	85	-	46	-	27	-	-	-	1
Drunkenness,	-	1533	-	1454	-	772	-	1	-	13
Remanded for further examination,	-	170	-	173	-	168	-	4	-	4
Total,	-	4347	-	3722	-	3317	-	113	-	124

Commitments.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Criminals,	-	2,222	-	2,518
Vagrants,	-	46	-	27
Drunkards,	-	1,454	-	772
Total,	-	3,722	-	3,317

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.County of
City of
Dublin
Gaol for
Females, at
Grangevor-
road.*Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.*

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once within the year,	—	1,119	—	1,107
Twice	—	239	—	237
Thrice	—	98	—	90
4 times	—	66	—	60
5	—	33	—	43
6	—	28	—	34
7	—	17	—	12
8	—	11	—	13
9	—	16	—	14
10	—	12	—	9
11	—	9	—	6
12	—	6	—	5
13 to 21 times	—	37	—	*17
Total,	—	1,691	—	1,655
No. of above committed for first time,	—	530	—	569

* 13 to 22 times.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1871, and to the day of Inspection in 1872, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	—	502	—	490
Twice,	—	257	—	236
Thrice,	—	134	—	117
4 times,	—	81	—	75
5	—	71	—	60
6	—	57	—	56
7 to 11	—	192	—	174
12 to 16	—	109	—	98
17 to 20	—	41	—	59
21 to 30	—	91	—	89
31 to 40	—	46	—	45
41 to 50	—	44	—	55
51 to 60	—	17	—	34
61 to 70	—	14	—	14
71 to 80	—	8	—	4
81 to 90	—	9	—	10
91 to 100	—	5	—	6
101 to 120	—	8	—	8
121 to 140	—	2	—	8
141 to 160	—	2	—	1
161 to 180	—	—	—	1
181 to 200	—	1	—	2
Total Number of Individuals committed,	—	1,691	—	1,655
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing,	—	17,617	—	19,090

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.	
	F.	Date.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody.	126	—	128	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time.	181	26th Sept.	234	12th Sept.
Lowest ditto.	90	29th Jan.	86	31st March.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.
County of Dublin
Gaol for Females, at Grangegorman.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1872.

4th September, 1865,	266	13th October, 1869,	161
2nd October, 1866,	242	12th July, 1870,	173
20th August, 1867,	212	26th September, 1871,	181
16th March, 1868,	190	12th September, 1872,	234

Population of borough, 254,293 inhabitants.

Committals of Drunkards:—

1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
2,347	1,646	1,239	1,318	1,309	1,333	1,454	779

Number of females sent for trial by jury before the Judge at Commission or the Chairman of Quarter Sessions, during last seven years:—

1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
231	160	148	193	200	179	205

Police return of number of females, known depredators, receivers of stolen goods, and suspected persons, at large in the city, in September, 1870, and in April, 1872.

	1870.		1872.	
	Under 16 years.	Above 16 years.	Under 16 years.	Above 16 years.
Known thieves and receivers of stolen goods,	2	224	9	265
Suspected persons,	1	76	1	58
	3	300	5	323
Total in 1870,	303		Total in 1872,	
			328	

I found, when I made my inspection on the 23rd December, 113 prisoners in charge, including 9 on remand or for trial, 1 under sentence of penal servitude waiting for removal to the convict depôt, and 103 under various sentences of imprisonment in this gaol, of whom 24 had been tried by juries at assizes and quarter sessions, and 79 summarily in the metropolitan police courts of Dublin.

On an analysis of the sentences of the convicted prisoners, I find that 12 had been sentenced for periods of twelve months, 18 for six and under twelve months, 17 for two, and 24 for one month each. The other convicted persons in custody were for short periods of fourteen days and under.

The schedule of offences of these persons shows that none were charged with the more grave crimes against the person. Fifty-seven were for assaults, disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and loitering for prostitution. Four for attempts to commit suicide, and 50 for offences against property (48 for larceny, 1 for passing base coin, and 1 for receiving stolen goods.)

Houses of receivers of stolen goods, resorts of thieves and prostitutes, and houses of ill fame within the city numbered 189 in 1870, and 177 in 1872.

DUBLIN DISTRICT. The following inmates of this gaol were found insane after conviction in 1872.

County of City of Dublin Gaol for Females, at Grange-gorman.	—	Sentence.	Date of Committal.	Removed to District Lunatic Asylum.	No. of Days in Custody.
	M. A. B.	12 cal. months.	18th July, 1871.	23rd January, 1872.	190
	E. F.	2 cal. months.	29th Jan., 1872.	1st March, 1872.	33
	E. O'B.	12 cal. months.	1st Sept., 1871.	1st March, 1872.	183
	C. D.	12 cal. months.	29th Sept., 1871.	1st March, 1872.	154
	M. S.	12 cal. months.	29th Sept., 1871.	4th May, 1872.	219
Lunatics.	E. M. G.	3 cal. months.	2nd March, 1872.	11th May, 1872.	71
	M. M.	12 cal. months.	14th May, 1872.	25th May, 1872.	12
	K. W.	12 cal. months.	11th July, 1871.	Discharged on completion of sentence, no order having been received for her removal.	354
	S. W.	2 cal. months.	6th July, 1872.	13th July, 1872.	6
	E. S.	1 cal. month.	14th June, 1872.	11th July, 1872.	28
	E. S.	2 cal. months.	7th October, 1872.	6th November, 1872.	31
	B. C.	12 days.	5th Nov., 1872.	14th November, 1872.	10
	M. A. B.	14 days.	12th Nov., 1872.	25th November, 1872.	14
	E. G.	12 cal. months.	24th October, 1872.	21st December, 1872.	78

Ages of prisoners.

With reference to the ages of the prisoners in custody in this gaol when I visited, only 1 was of an age under ten years, 9 were under twenty, and 50 between twenty and thirty. Thirty-three were under forty, 10 under 50, and 11 between fifty and sixty years of age.

The relative ages of the prisoners who were in charge on the day of inspection contrast strongly with those of the female offenders in the county Antrim gaol at Belfast, where I found so many young offenders, inmates of the prison when I visited.

Committals.

One thousand six hundred and ninety-one prisoners were committed to this prison in 1871, and 1,655 in 1872, but these represent 1,767 committals in 1871, and 19,090 in 1872, showing that although fewer individuals were in custody during 1872, the committals exceeded by 1,473 those in the former year. The numbers of first committals also in 1872 exceeded by 39 those in 1871—the numbers being 530 in 1871, and 569 in 1872; 23 were committals from 12 to 23 times during the year, many are regular habitués of the gaol, 20 have more than 100 committals recorded against them, and 2 upwards of 180. Year after year I have urged the establishment of a Prisoners' Aid Society in connexion with the gaol; an asylum for convicts has been established at Golden Bridge, but an institution is required for minor offenders also who when discharged from this prison have no home or place of refuge. There are many asylums in the city where women belonging to the prostitute class are received if they desire to change their mode of life, but some prisoners whom I find in custody here do not yet belong to the class. In my report on this gaol for the year 1866 I fully entered into this subject, and if any benevolent citizen would found an institution for females discharged from prison, such as exist in Namur, Marseilles, and elsewhere, he would confer a lasting benefit on the city.

An asylum for females discharged from prison such required in Dublin.

Seven returned convicts were in custody when I inspected, and 34 had been in charge during the year, but having regard to the large number of convicts discharged yearly from the convict depot at Mountjoy, this number is not great. From a recent return I find that 12½ per cent. of convicts sent to refuges relapse, and the others are doing well.

Juveniles.

One hundred and fifty-seven individual juveniles, under 16 years of age, were committed to this gaol in 1872, two were under ten years; as I have already observed, only 1 young offender was in charge when I visited,

she was fifteen years of age, and has already eight previous convictions recorded against her. Other young offenders in custody during the year have been inmates of the gaol as often as 25 times since their first committal; of the 157 committed 98 had been previously in custody, 16 from nine to twenty-five times, and 29 from five to eight times, 18 four times, and 33 two or three times. Twenty-two were sent to reformatories during the year, and 3 who had previously been in reformatories were recommitted; one of these, K. C., died in the prison during the year, one young offender sentenced to a reformatory, after the term of her punishment in the gaol was not received by the managers, as although young (15 years of age), she was in the family-way, and therefore could not be admitted into an institution of the class of reformatories.

I find that £6 18s. 8d. was paid to prisoners on discharge under the 11th section of the Prisons Act, to enable them to return to their homes. For young females this is a most beneficent section, the provisions of which should be liberally availed of. I have on more than one occasion found a young female in a gaol whose home was in a distant part of the country, committed for some small offence, and after two years I have again found her an inmate of the gaol; one of these committed from Newry to the county gaol at Downpatrick, on her discharge after her first committal without means to return to her friends, had gone on the streets of the town, and had sunk to the lowest state of degradation.

When I made my inspection of this gaol, one of the prisoners informed me that she was from a distant part of the country, she was to be discharged far from her home on Christmas Day, without one penny to provide food or means for her long journey. The Board should deal liberally with such cases, even in an economical point of view, as by sending these women home to their friends they perhaps save a permanent burden on the rates of the city.

The heating apparatus for the reception cells was out of order when I visited, although it was then the depth of winter, and it had not been used during the three months which had elapsed since the period fixed by the Prisons Act for fires to be lighted in the gaol. If the heating apparatus of a prison is out of repair, it should be put in order during the summer season, and not at a time when the authorities are bound by law and humanity to have the prison properly heated.*

Accommodation.

Wards,	5	Store Rooms,	5
Yards,	14	Laundries,	2
Solitary Cells,	8	Drying Rooms,	2
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	126	Lavatories,	
Hospital Rooms,	6	Baths, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,	4
Chapels,	2	Water-closets,	28
School Room,	1	Fumigating Apparatus,	1
Workshop,	1	Reception Room or Cell,	1
Workshed,	1	Pump,	1
Kitchen,	1	Tell-tale Clocks,	5

I found the gaol on my inspection very clean, orderly, and well cared. The buildings all in sound repair except some of the out-buildings in the hospital yard, which were beginning to decay, and should be looked after. One hundred and twenty-six cells are in the new hall, and 54 in the two wings of the old building. There are likewise 12 solitary cells for punishment; of the above only 161 cells are artificially lighted, warmed, and furnished with bells and appliances for separation, but the other 31 cells might be made available at some expense.

* See explanation by Acting-Governor, page 609.

Prison
Committee
of the
City of
London
and the
County of
Middlesex
1888

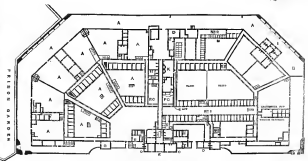


Fig. 1. Plan of the Prison, showing the various wings, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, and the various courtyards and other buildings. The plan is oriented with the main entrance at the top.

The cells in the new hall are roomy, well ventilated, boarded, sufficiently heated, lighted, and with suitable appliances for communication, but, as has been observed in former reports, the pipes conveying the hot water which heats the prison are placed at the top instead of on the floor of cells, hence much of the heat is lost, and the pipes running across the cells afford great facilities for suicide, a consideration overlooked in many points by the Commissioners when fitting up the cells of this prison. The cells in the old division of this prison are flagged, and although all of sufficient size, are in many points defective.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.
County of
City of
Ladies,
Grand Jury
Females, at
Grangegorman
2002.

The arrangement made with the Midland Railway Company to purchase 3A. On 6½ p. of the garden belonging to this prison at £700 per acre, being a total of £2,128 8s. 9d., and to erect a boundary wall enclosing the remainder of the prison grounds has been completed, and 2a. 18 p. still remains of garden connected with the prison, which is quite sufficient for the requirements. It was suggested that the £2,128 8s. 9d. received from the railway for this purchase should be expended in remodelling the Richmond Bridewell for male prisoners, which much requires the alterations so frequently suggested by the Inspectors-General, and the want of which entails heavy expense on the ratepayers, as a large number of persons are of necessity drafted from it to other prisons in consequence of the want of accommodation in the Richmond Bridewell.

During the past year no alteration or change has been made in this Buildings. gaol, it is, however, in many points satisfactory; the baths and lavatories are sufficient, the sewerage is effective, the supply of water from the city mains, for which 1s. per 1,000 gallons is paid, is abundant.

The laundry is extensive, and is well supplied with hot and cold water, but is little used as there is at present no large contract for washing taken by the authorities of the prison.

Habitual criminals are photographed by the second clerk, for which he receives an allowance of 45, and 7d. for each copy supplied.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	308½	76	Shifts,		
Sheets, pairs of, .	279½	123	Jackets, .	390	216
Rugs, .	230	143	Gowns, .	373	153
Hammoeks or cots,	134	—	Petticoats,	6	—
Bed-ticks,	109	28	Aprons, .	476	133
Bedsteads,	45	—	Neckerschiefs,	468	569
			Caps,	410	517
			Stockings, pairs of,	473	542
			Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs,	293	346
			pairs of,		
				547	180

I found an abundant supply of prison clothing in use and in store when I made my inspection. Stock is taken three times in the year by the governor and storekeeper, accompanied by the matron-superintendent. Each matron has a small storeroom in which the articles in her charge are kept.

All the private clothing of prisoners is fumigated before being put in store, when it is arranged and each bundle labelled. Stockings are now given to prisoners, and a cape to wear when at exercise in the open air.

The locks of the prison are good, they are repaired by contract for a sum of £12 per annum.

There are four tell-tale clocks in the prison, they are well protected from being tampered with. Gas is supplied to all the cells in the central hall; it is extinguished at 7, p.m., in the cells. Unlock is held at 6.30, a.m., in summer, and at 7, a.m., in winter; the prison cells are locked for the night at 5.45 in winter. The female Superintendent or her deputy attends unlock and lock up.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.
County of
Dublin
Gaol for
Females, at
Grangegorman.

Four junior matrons are appointed for night duty, two on every night for each alternate fortnight. Untried prisoners receive visitors twice in the week, the convicted once in three months.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.	From 1st January, 1872, to day of inspection.
By Magisterial authority,	2	3
By Governor—		
Dark or Refractory Cells,	1	—
Stoppage of Diet,	79	122
Other Punishments,	—	4
Total,	82	130

Punish-
ments.

Punishments are entered in the Punishment Book by the female Superintendent and countersigned by the Acting Governor in compliance with the 1st rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act. On three occasions in 1872 and twice in 1871 it became necessary for magistrates to punish refractory prisoners by a more severe sentence than the Governor could legally inflict. One of these was sentenced by the Recorder to penal servitude for five years, and another was sentenced to an additional imprisonment for six months, both for assaulting prison officers.

The punishment cells are boarded and heated, and the prisoners are furnished with the bedding which the statute directs.

Employment on day of Inspection.

<i>Hard Labour.</i>		
Washing, . . . .	.	17
Cleaning and cooking, . . . .	.	15
Total, . . . .	.	32
<i>Industrial Labour.</i>		
Picking oakum, . . . .	.	32
Sewing, . . . .	.	1
Knitting, . . . .	.	6
Whitewashing, . . . .	.	8
Nursing, . . . .	.	3
Total, . . . .	.	50
<i>Summary.</i>		
Hard labour, . . . .	.	32
Industrial labour, . . . .	.	50
Sick, . . . .	.	15
Unemployed, . . . .	.	11
Infirm, . . . .	.	2
Total in custody, . . . .	.	110

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years.

1869,	£137 12s. 4d.	1871,	£95 0s. 11d.
1870,	£125 11s. 4½d.	1872,	£141 5s. 3d.

Employ-
ment.

Prisoners in this gaol are employed in washing, sewing, knitting, picking oakum, and prison duties, cooking, cleaning the prison, and whitewashing; but my colleague and I consider that sufficient time is not devoted to labour by the prisoners, and a new time table might be arranged, so that the hours of labour would be increased.

I learn from the report of the Acting-Governor that all prisoners are now employed, and those unable to perform other description of work are compelled to pick oakum; but, as has been already remarked, the Inspectors-General are of opinion that the hours of labour should be increased.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.
County of Dublin
Gaol for Females, at Grangevorwar.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871. F.	From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection. F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	259	243
Average daily number of pupils,	199	184
Number of days on which school was held,	249	252
Average No. of days each prisoner attended school,	20	17

School-hours.—From 10 A.M. to 1.40 P.M.

The school-room is well adapted for the purpose of a prison school, and the teacher is properly qualified. Needlework is taught and prisoners who have an aptitude for the work are instructed in the principles of cutting-out and making dresses. The school is in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education and inspected by their officers. The average attendance of pupils was much higher during the year 1872 than formerly, and the school more regularly held. The Sisters of Mercy on two days in the week give religious instruction to the Roman Catholic inmates of the prison, and Protestant ladies to prisoners of their creed. A room close to the entrance is set apart for the purpose, as it is not found advisable that prisoners should be visited in their cells.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 7½d.; brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 7d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s. 9d.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s.; meat, per lb., 6½d.; new milk, per gallon, 10d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 6d.; coal, per ton—house, 28s. to 33s.; furnace, 24s. to 29s. 6d. (no contracts made); straw, per cwt. (at market prices); gas (for 6 months, to 30th June), per 1,000 cubic feet, 4s. 6d.; ditto (for 6 months, to 31st December), per 1,000 cubic feet, 5s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 3½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 11s.; women's shoes, per pair, 8s.; linen for sheets, per yard, 1s.; ditto for caps, per yard, 11½d. to 1s. 1d.; striped linsey, per yard, 1s. 3d.; lime for whitewashing, per cwt., 1s.; sweeping brushes, per doz., £1 8s.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1869, . 3s. 8d. | 1870, . 3s. 9d. | 1871, . 4s. 1d.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1869, £4,822 0s. 11d. | 1870, £4,881 4s. 6d. | 1871, £4,268 8s. 1d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1869, £2,162 18s. 8d. | 1870, £1,872 0s. 5½d. | 1871, £1,932 7s. 4d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1869, . £40 3s. 8-09d. | 1870, . £36 5s. 9d. | 1871, . £33 17s. 1d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.

1869, . £489 10s. 3d. | 1870, . £428 6s. 8d. | 1871, . £445 9s. 6d.

I questioned all the prisoners in charge, only one lodged a complaint; that the bread she received was too much baked, but I consider that he,

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Grangegorse.

complaint was unfounded, and it was not corroborated by the reports of the Chaplains, or by any of the prisoners or the officers. The food, which I tasted when I visited, was excellent, but I observe that on some occasions exception was taken to the milk sent in by the contractors, and the Board made an order that if bad milk were supplied, tea, sugar, and butter should be substituted.

Books and Accounts.

The books and registries of discipline and finance in this gaol are kept with much care and attention. The journals of the Acting-Governor and Superintendent record in detail the various occurrences worthy of note in the prison. Each class Matron also has a note-book in which she enters various matters respecting her class. These note-books are initialed by the Superintendent. The Employment Book shows how each prisoner is employed. The Local Inspector examines the journals of the Governor and Superintendent, which he signs previously to being submitted to the Board at their meeting.

The journal of the Local Inspector is now regularly kept, and in it he enters observations on matters which come under his notice. The journals of the Chaplains also are carefully kept, and I regret to learn from a remark in one of them, that it became necessary to bring one of the officers before the Board for a want of due respect to the Chaplain.

The Medical officers enter in their journals observations on all cases under their charge.

Some new forms (Hospital Dietary Book, Daily Report of Sick in Hospital, and Abstract of Dietary) suggested by my colleague have been adopted.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-resident.</i>		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
William Ormsby, Local Inspector,		100	0	0	Eliza Conry, Kitchen Matron,	40	0	0
Rev. William Maturin, Protestant Chaplain,		50	0	0	Eliza Sullivan, Second Class Matron,	30	0	0
Rev. S. G. Morrison, Presbyterian Chaplain,		33	6	8	Delia Doyle, do.	30	0	0
Rev. James Murphy, Roman Catholic Chaplain,		100	0	0	Anne Hickey, do.	30	0	0
Humphrey Minchin, M.D., Surgeon,		125	0	0	Jane Redmond, do.	30	0	0
Joseph Graham Burne, Physician,		100	0	0	Maria J. Kelly, do.	30	0	0
<i>Resident.</i>					Lorenzo Lyons, Court Registrar and Chief Clerk,	110	0	0
Henry Philipotts, Acting Governor,		—			Michael Meagher, Assistant Clerk,	70	0	0
Helena M. Worthy, Superintendent,		120	0	0	Edward Ternan, Gate-keeper,	65	0	0
Alice Keshan, Principal Matron,		75	0	0	Joseph Coffey, Guardsman,	42	0	0
Eliza Dillon, Hospital Matron,		60	0	0	<i>Non-resident Intern.</i>			
Maria Hitchcock, Work Matron,		55	0	0	Eliza Murphy, Reception Matron,	42	0	0
Mary E. Carey, Court Attendant Matron,		50	0	0	Susanna Lamb, First Class Matron,	40	0	0
Mary Jane Larkin, School do.		40	0	0	Maryanne Monaghan, Second Class Matron,	30	0	0
					Maria Whelan, Second Class Matron,	30	0	0
					Patk. M'Carthy, Guardsman,	41	0	0

Vacancies in the Staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Rev. John J. Black, D.D., Presbyterian Chaplain, resigned; succeeded by Rev. S. G. Morrison.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All intern officers from Governor downwards receive rations of bread, milk, coals, soap, and candles.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.	From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met for the discharge of business,	5	5
Local Inspector,	129	112
Chaplain, Established Church,	168	161
Presbyterian Chaplain,	116	121
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	319	414
Physician,	165	169
Surgeon,	296	257
Apothecary,	-	5

DUBLIN DISTRICT.
County of
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Gaol for
Females, at
Grangegorman.

A fixed scale of leave of absence has now been arranged by the Board, as follows:—The Superintendent and her Deputy each one month; the hospital Matron three weeks; the other Matrons fourteen days each; the gate porter ten days, and each of the wardsmen seven days. The Board have further directed that in all cases where officers exceed their leave, the amount of salary for the period of such absence to be deducted when payment is made.

In order that the 1st and 15th rules of the 109th section of the Prisons Act may be legally enforced, the Deputy Governor of Richmond Bridewell acts temporarily as Governor of this gaol until the law is altered, but on an express understanding that he is not to found a claim for superannuation allowance in consequence of the gratuity of £50 a year which he receives for the duties connected with this prison. He was appointed Acting-Governor in 1867, since which period he has performed the duties to the satisfaction of the Board and the Inspectors-General.

Subordinate officers when leaving this prison receive a pass from the Acting-Governor or the Matron-Superintendent.

The markings of the tell-tale clocks are regularly entered in the State of Prison at Lockings Book.

Hospital.

	1865.	1870.	1871.	1872 (to day of Inspection).
Number of prisoners in hospital,	341	443	356	-
Average daily number in hospital,	16	16	16	-
Number of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	5,491	3,015	2,945	4,323
Number of deaths in the gaol,	2	-	1	2
Cost of medicine,	£80	£80	£80	£80
Cost of all extra diet ordered by medical officer,	£1 18s. 9d.	£4 4s. 9d.	£18 9s. 11d.	-

The hospital accommodation for this prison is more than adequate for the requirements. The hospital building is large and airy connected by corridors with the main buildings, but sufficiently separate to prevent contagion from spreading. There are five wards (three large and two small) with accommodation for thirty-eight beds, but all are not required, and some of the wards are unoccupied. They are well ventilated and furnished with suitable appliances for the sick. Bath rooms are off two of the wards, and the baths are now supplied with hot and cold water. The exercising ground for the sick is rather too limited in space.

In consequence of the covered passage connecting the hospital with the central prison all the prisoners in and out of hospital are confined under one lock, and the interior night watch can visit the hospital and peg the tell-tale clock in it and the other parts of the gaol.

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Grangegorman.

On all occasions when I visited I found the hospital buildings clean, well kept, and orderly, the hospital matron most attentive to her duties in hospital, and the sick well cared. Two deaths occurred in the prison during 1872, and one in 1871 from syphilitic laryngitis of an unfortunate female in custody for an attempt to commit suicide.

Board of Superintendence.

This prison is governed by the same Board of Superintendence as that for males at Richmond Bridewell. The Board meets every fortnight, alternately, at each gaol and at the City Hall.

The names of the Board have already been given in my report on the Richmond Bridewell.

General Observations.

When making my inspection of this gaol the Governor called my attention to the fact that on several occasions during the year the prison was overcrowded. The main hall can only accommodate 126 prisoners, the reception cells number twenty-seven, and the two ranges eighteen. On the lower floor there are nine cells, making altogether 180 cells for prisoners, exclusive of the accommodation in hospital; yet in September, 1872, there were 234 prisoners in the gaol. It is suggested that the unoccupied ranges lately occupied by lunatics be heated and fitted up, but I would urge the Board to make no alteration unless on the most approved principle, as it is a waste of public money to fit up cells over which there is not proper supervision and suitable arrangements.

Since this report was in type, the following explanation of the cause of the heating apparatus in the 27 cell building being out of order when I visited has been forwarded to me by the Acting-Governor of the prison:—

In explanation of Mr. Lentaigue's remarks upon the absence of heating in the 27 cell building, I beg to state for the information of the Board that the month of October having been so mild and the cost of coal so high, it was not deemed necessary to heat the cells throughout the prison until the early part of November, when upon lighting the fire in the furnace of the 27-cell building, the boiler was found to leak. I sent to Messrs. Maguire, by whom it was supplied about a year since, to examine and report the cause, they could only account for it by saying it was occasioned by the Vactory pressure being the water supply directed to the boiler, which they said was too strong for it, and the want of a self-acting vent-pipe from the boiler.

They proposed to supply and erect a new boiler, with all the alterations mentioned in their report, at a cost of £20, which I submitted to your Board at the next meeting on 20th November, but considering that the boiler was nearly new, you approved of having it repaired by your contractor Mr. Taylor, carrying out at the same time the alterations suggested by Messrs. Maguire and Son, in reference to the Vactory supply and the vent-pipe.

I accordingly put the matter in the hands of Mr. Taylor, with directions to lose no time in having the work done, and repeatedly wrote and urged upon him the necessity of having the cells heated; but, I regret to say, it was only on the 23rd December, the day of Mr. Lentaigue's visit, the boiler was returned to the prison repaired.

(Signed), H. PHILPOTTS, Governor.

I do not consider that this explanation is satisfactory. The Board of Superintendence is bound under the 7th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act to heat their prison from the 1st October, and it is the duty of the Local Inspector to specially report on oath whether this and the several other directions contained in the Act have been complied with.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 28TH DECEMBER, 1872.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners in custody on 31st December, 1871,	20	4	24
Committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1872,	184	12	196
	204	16	220
Discharged from 1st January to 31st December, 1872,	176	9	185
Prisoners in custody on 31st December, 1872,	28	7	35
Highest number in custody from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872,	32	5	37
Lowest number in custody for like period,	19	3	22
Average number in custody from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871,	30	5	35
Average number in custody from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872,	25	4	29
Highest number of females in custody for like period,	—	7	—
Lowest number of females in custody for like period,	—	2	—
Average of pauper prisoners for like period,	11	3	14
Pauper prisoners in custody on 31st December, 1871,	9	4	13
Pauper prisoners in custody on 31st December, 1872,	10	3	13

Four Courts Marshalsea

Classification of Prisoners in Custody on day of Inspection, 28th December, 1872.

Class.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
1.—In furnished rent rooms, paying rent,	5	1	6			
In unfurnished rent rooms, paying rent,	2	—	2			
In free furnished rooms, under remand,	2	—	2			
				9	1	10
2.—In furnished common halls,	6	2	8			
In unfurnished common halls,	1	—	1			
				7	2	9
3.—In pauper buildings,	4	3	7			
In hospital (paupers),	6	—	6			
				10	3	13
Total in custody on day of Inspection,				26	6	32

TABLE showing the number of prisoners in custody on days of inspection, and the average number of prisoners in prison during the last eight years:—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Number of all classes in custody on day of inspection,	25	33	34	37	29	32	24	32
Number of pauper debtors in custody on ditto,	13	22	18	19	17	20	13	13
Average number in custody during the year,	34	38	31	35	34	32	35	29
Average number of pauper debtors ditto,	19	23	18	20	18	17	20	14

Prisoners committed to Punishment Cells from 1st January to 31st December, 1872.

Date.	Names.	Class.	Offences.	Punishment.
Nov. 23,	M. M.,	3rd	Persisting in going to female department after being cautioned not to do so,	4 hours.
June 24,	H. C.,	2nd	Using abusive and insulting language to another prisoner,	4 hours.
July 22,	A. B.,	3rd	Using abusive language to Storekeeper,	3 hours.
Aug. 29,	R. H.,	1st	Grossly insulting the Deputy Marshal,	6 hours.

Number of Visitors excluded for trying to bring in drink concealed on their persons.

Males,	26	Females,	20
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DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

Resident Officers and Salaries.

		£	s.	d.
Four Courts Marshals	Edward Houston Canfield, Marshal,	742	8	8
	Richard J. Pilkington, Deputy Marshal,	170	0	0
	James Houston, Storekeeper, and in charge of pauper building,	100	0	0
	Henry Lilburne, Hatchman,	32	0	0
	John McCarthy, do.,	32	0	0
	Joseph Burke, do.,	32	0	0
	James Reed, Messenger,	40	0	0
	Francis Pallin, Night Watchman,	40	0	0
	Catherine McCarthy, Matron,	31	10	0

Allowances to Resident Officers.

The Marshal receives 3 tons of coals yearly for his office, and the Deputy Marshal 10 tons for his house use. - The storekeeper in charge of the pauper department, the matron, the watchman for the guard-room, and hatchmen for their sleeping-room, receive each 5 tons yearly; there is a farther allowance of 1½ lb. of candles weekly during the winter half-year, and ½ a lb. in summer half-year, to the resident hatchman.

Subordinate male officers are supplied with one suit of uniform clothing yearly, and a great coat, and an extra pair of trousers every second year.

Non-Resident Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
John Francis Teeling, esq., Local Inspector,	180	0	0
Rev. J. H. Le Fann, Protestant Chaplain,	55	7	8
Rev. W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D., Presbyterian Chaplain,	36	18	6
Very Rev. Canon Farrell, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	60	0	0
Charles Benson, Physician,	114	0	0
Edward Moran, Apothecary,	50	0	0

Non-Resident Officers' Visits from 1st January to 31st December, 1872.

Local Inspector,	102	R. C. Chaplain,	111
Protestant Chaplain,	103	Surgeon and Physician,	179
Presbyterian Chaplain,	94		

Prison Servants and Salaries.

	Yearly Salary.
Anne Motherwell, Female Searcher,	£27 0 0
Mary Murphy, Servant,	24 0 0
Maria Flanagan, do.,	21 0 0
Eliza Keogh, do.,	21 0 0
Mary Tipper, do.,	21 0 0
Catherine Shea, do.,	21 0 0

The servants are paid monthly; they do not sleep in the prison, but come at unlook in the morning, and remain during the day.

All payments connected with the prison are made by or through the Local Inspector, who is responsible to the Treasury for the correctness of his accounts.

Upper Prison.

In the upper yard there are 37 rooms, 5 of which are occupied by the storekeeper, 1 by the hatchman and messenger, 1 is a kitchen for the servants, 2 have been furnished to accommodate 4 second class prisoners each, and are now called common halls.

Lower Prison.

In the lower yard 4 rooms are common halls, and 1 is a visiting room for females to pauper prisoners.

The male pauper building consists of 5 rooms, 4 of them are furnished and can accommodate 6 prisoners each, the other room is a kitchen for the use of the pauper prisoners.

The female pauper building (letter F) consists of 6 small rooms, 1 of which is used as a dispensary, having a door leading to the hospital, another is furnished as a common hall.

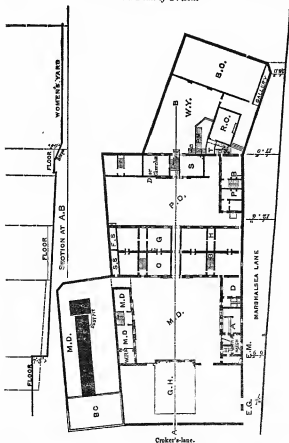
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Hospital.

The hospital building (letter E) consists of 5 rooms, 2 are occupied by the matron and her family, 1 is used as a store for bedding, furniture, &c., for first and second class prisoners, and 2 rooms are used by the patients.

Ground Plan of Prison.



GH, Governor's house; EG, entrance to ditto; EM, entrance to prison hatch; D, yards for master debtors; PD, ditto for paupers; BC, ball-courts; RC, Roman Catholic chapel; SS, stores; WR, watchman's room.

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Master and mistress debtors reside in the upper yard (marked M D on the ground plan of the gaol in this report). Prisoners of both sexes belonging to this class occupy apartments in the same building. The outer doors of the buildings are locked and bolted on the outside at night, but not the apartments of the prisoners.

The common halls and pauper buildings are in the lower yard (marked PD on the plan), where also are the places of worship and the hospital, but no sufficient separation of classes or sexes is possible; and although there is an exercising yard intended for females, it is cold, damp and never used.

The Racket-court and places of worship being situate in the lower prison, master debtors cannot be prevented from going through the lower yard to these places, and pauper debtors having business at the hatch, and their visitors must necessarily pass through the upper yard.

There is no hospital for females, who must be medically treated when ill in their private apartments.

The only water-closet in the prison is in the hospital for males. There are privies in the upper yard, used by prisoners of both sexes, and others in the lower yard; besides a privy for females in the yard marked WY.

A large plunge bath, a hot bath, and a shower bath are placed in the upper yard which prisoners may use when they wish.

Gas is supplied to the hospital and the pauper buildings, but is only on the stairs and corridors of the other parts of the prison.

The Vartrey waterworks are now laid on all parts of the premises.

When I made my inspection some of the prisoners complained of the sewerage, and I found an offensive smell in one of the yards, I therefore had a full inquiry made by the Board of Works, and the sewerage is now stated to be effective.

As has been observed in former reports of the Inspectors-General, the marshalsea buildings are old and require constant repair, the flooring and window sashes more especially.

Painting of the woodwork at the time of my inspection was also much required.

Medical Officer's Report.

The Medical Officer is a very old gentleman who has been for upwards of forty years in charge of this prison; he ranks high for skill and knowledge in his profession, but his eyesight is so much impaired that he cannot discharge his duties without assistance; his son accompanies him through the prison when he visits; one death occurred in the marshalsea during the year of a man of broken down constitution, who was in a dying state when admitted; one case of smallpox broke out in the prison during 1872, but the patient was isolated so that the disease did not spread, and the man recovered.

Report of the Physician of the Four Courts Marshalsea for the year 1872:—

"The sanitary condition of the prison during the year 1872 was, as usual, very good. During that year the fearful epidemic of small-pox prevailed in this city, but only one case of the disease appeared in the prison. This prisoner was separated from all others as completely as the state of the buildings would permit, and the spread of contagion was thus entirely checked. Only one death occurred that year, Ernest John Ryder, who was committed on the 12th of January, 1872, and died on the 22nd of the same month, having been seriously ill when admitted. With these exceptions no case of dangerous illness occurred during the year, but there was, as usual, a considerable number of cases of bronchitis and of derangement of the digestive organs. Many of the prisoners on admission are in bad health, occasioned by intemperance, privations, old age, or mental anxiety, and require medical care with occasional stimulants, and a diet somewhat better than the prison allowance. These extracts are given sparingly to avoid abuse and to guard against a tendency which some of the prisoners show to remain contentedly in confinement, if they can make themselves comfortable at the expense of their friends or the public.

"CHARLES BENSON, M.D."

On the occasion of my statutable annual inspection of the prison I questioned all the prisoners in charge; some complaints were made to me, but they were for the most part frivolous or unfounded.

The food for prison use, which I tasted on that and other occasions when I visited, was of good quality.

The furniture provided by Government for the use of the prisoners was well cared in 1872, and the stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, rugs, and other articles of a good description and sufficient for the requirements of the prison. The stores also appeared to be carefully kept and orderly.

My colleague and I, although deploring the structural defects of this most faulty, ill-constructed prison, were unwilling to urge the expenditure of a large sum to carry out the alterations in the buildings which were absolutely necessary for the due separation of classes and sexes, but during the past year to prevent abuses which exist we were compelled to call the attention of the Executive to the necessity to change the entrance to the marshalsea, in order that classification might be enforced, and we had several interviews on the subject with one of the officers of the Board of Works who drew a plan of the proposed alterations in the buildings, which met with our approval, but were not executed.

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General Observations.

As this report was passing through press the number of prisoners in custody had diminished to 18 individuals, viz., 13 males and 5 females. Of these, 9 belonged to the pauper class, 5 were located in the common hall, and 4 paid rent for their rooms. One (of the pauper class) has been an inmate of the prison since August, 1867, and another prisoner is in charge since April, 1868.

Thirteen of the eighteen prisoners in custody were inmates of the prison at the commencement of 1873; 3, I am informed will soon be discharged, and 7 of the 10 which remain are in the pauper buildings, and are supported at the public cost.

Six of the above persons having had creditors' petitions filed against them under the Bankruptcy and Insolvent Act, now repealed, cannot become bankrupts or get the benefit of the poverty declaration under the present statute, and as there is no power to compel them to file their schedules in insolvency according to its order, they may, if they prefer to do so, remain inmates of the marshalsea until the term fixed for the abolition of imprisonment for debt in August, 1877.

Under the old Bankruptcy and Insolvent Act none could become bankrupts but traders, and the schedules of insolvents could only be filed by persons in prison, hence it sometimes has happened that persons have been committed under friendly arrests and have remained for long periods in this prison until it suited their convenience to take their discharge.*

* On the celebration of the marriage of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in 1862, the late amiable and humane Earl of Carlisle, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, anxious to mark the auspicious event by releasing the more deserving of the small debtors who were in custody, by satisfying their detaining creditors, directed the Very Rev. the Dean of the Chapel Royal to make inquiries into the antecedents of the inmates of the goal, when it was found that but two prisoners (old females) out of the entire number were deserving of His Excellency's consideration. Lord Carlisle paid their supposed debts, and they were discharged, when it was ascertained that they were two of the many pensioners of a benevolent gentleman who distributed large sums in charity; but these old women had caused themselves to be arrested in order that they might have lodging, fire, and light free of cost, and expend their pensions on their food and clothing.

Under the Act now in force all classes may become bankrupts without going to prison, and although arrest for debts contracted before August, 1872 will continue until August, 1877, the number in custody will in future be very small indeed. From the 1st January

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to the 24th June, 1873, the number of committals to this prison was 45. Of these, 40 were in custody only for a few days. Three others will be very soon discharged, and the remaining two are not likely to remain long in prison, as their debts are small.

The average number of committals to this prison during each of the last five years up to January, 1873, was 96, and the daily average number of inmates in custody for the eight years which preceded 1864 was 46½. Since that period, a marked decrease is apparent, the daily average number from 1864 to 1872, both inclusive, being 34, and in 1872 only 29. The number in custody on the 1st January, 1873, was 35. It is now 18.

Having regard to these facts my colleague and I addressed a memorandum to the Executive, in which we pointed out the advantage which would accrue to the public service by the abolition of the Four Courts Marshalsea, and the removal of the few prisoners who will remain in custody to other prisons. At present the officers outnumber the prisoners, and we consider that it would be a waste of public money to continue an expensive establishment under the circumstances which have been detailed in this report; this prison costs the country upwards of £3,000 annually, and at the time I write has only eighteen inmates, with every prospect that the number will be still further reduced within a very short period.

JOHN LENTAINNE, *Inspector-General.*